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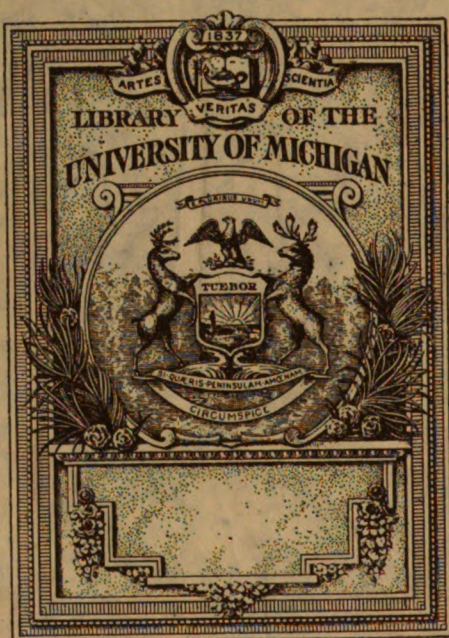
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THE EAGLE.

THE EAGLE

A MAGAZINE

SUPPORTED BY



MEMBERS OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE

VOL XVI

(CONTAINING NOS. XC—XCV)

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THE EAGLE.

THE INVENTOR OF THE STOCKING-FRAME.

AT a Public Meeting, held under the presidency of the Mayor of Nottingham in the Council Chamber of that Borough, on November 7, 1888, it was unanimously resolved that an effort should be made to raise a memorial to the Inventor of the Stocking-frame, from which was also developed the Lace-making machine. Moreover, it was agreed that this memorial should take the form, in the first place, of an Institute, providing Reading Room, Library, &c., for the village of Calverton, of which parish the inventor, the Rev William Lee, of St John's College, Cambridge, was Vicar in the year 1589, the year of the invention.

William Lee was born at Woodborough in Nottinghamshire, and is said to have been heir to a good estate. He matriculated as a sizar of Christ's College in May 1579. He subsequently migrated to St John's, and as appears from the University records graduated as a member of the College in 1582 as an ordinary B.A., not getting honours. He is believed to have taken his M.A. degree in 1586, but on this point there is some ambiguity in the University record.

In 1589, at which time he was curate of Calverton, about five miles from Nottingham, he invented the Stocking-frame. One tradition is that he was deeply

in love with a young woman at or near Calverton; but she, whenever he went to visit her, seemed more mindful of her knitting than of his addresses. This creating an aversion on his part to knitting by hand, he determined to contrive a machine which should turn out work enough to render the common mode of knitting an unprofitable employment.

The origin of the Stocking-frame forms the subject of a painting by Alfred Elmore A.R.A. exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1847. This picture, which was greatly admired, has been engraved by F. Holl, and a copy of the engraving now hangs in the smaller Combination Room. In this he is represented as watching his wife knitting, and the inscription states that he was "*expelled from the University for marrying contrary to the statutes: having no fortune the wife was obliged to contribute to their joint support by knitting, and Lee while watching the movement of her fingers conceived the idea of imitating these movements by a machine.*" This probably means that he lost a Fellowship by marriage, but he was never a Fellow of St John's.

In the Stocking-weavers' Hall, Red Cross Street, London, used to hang a picture by Balderston, representing a man in collegiate costume, in the act of pointing to an iron stocking-frame and addressing a woman who is knitting with needles by hand. It bore this inscription: "*In the year 1589 the ingenious William Lee A.M. of St John's College Cambridge, devised the profitable art for stockings, (but being despised, went to France) yet of iron to himself, but to us & to others of gold; in memory of whom this is here painted.*" The original picture appears to be now lost. An engraving from it is in the Gallery of Portraits of Inventors, Discoverers, and Introducers of useful arts, in the Museum of the Commissioners of Patents at South Kensington.

According to the accepted view of his subsequent history he taught his brother James and others to

work under him, and for some time practised his new art at Calverton. Here his brother exhibited the machine at work to Queen Elizabeth. His invention was slighted and discouraged by his countrymen. Henry IV of France invited him to settle in that country, promising him great rewards, privileges, and honours. He with nine workmen accordingly established themselves with as many frames at Rouen, where they carried on the manufacture of stockings with success and approbation under the King's protection. The assassination of Henry IV, and the troubles which ensued in France, disappointed Lee's hopes of obtaining the promised privileges, and he died of grief at Paris in or soon after 1610. Upon his decease seven of his workmen returned to England, and they with one Aston, of Calverton, who had been his apprentice, laid the foundation of the manufacture in England.

The above account is principally obtained from the unpublished sheets of Cooper's *Athenae Cantabrigienses*, Dr Luard having kindly verified in the University Records the fact that Lee graduated at St John's.

There seems to be reasonable doubt as to some of these statements, and the following extracts from a letter of the Rev T. Woollen Smith, Vicar of Calverton, may be of interest to antiquarians.

"You are probably aware that Thoroton, who lived in the neighbourhood, and wrote not more than 60 years after the invention, states that Lee was a native of Calverton. It is a dispute which I fear will never be quite satisfactorily settled. Unfortunately the Registers do not go quite back enough either here or at Woodborough to shew the Baptism or Marriage of Wm. Lee. But in 1565 a widow Oliver of Calverton, (probably widow of Wm. Oliver who was Vicar in 1536) appoints as one of the Trustees of her grandson John Dombull 'my sonne in lawe William Lee,' presumably of Calverton as no place

is specified. John Dombull was apparently son of 'George Dombull Clerk,' which may imply 'Vicar' in 1569, George Dombull and Wm. Lee each having married a daughter of Oliver, a wholly ecclesiastical connection. In 1574 Wm. Lee had a son baptised Edward, and *he* a son baptized William in 1606. So that during the period including the time of Wm. Lee's vicariate and invention we have four generations.

1. Wm. Lee the elder (*i.e.* father of another Wm. Lee) died March 1595.

2. Wm. Lee the elder (his grandson William being born the previous year) died May 1607.

3. Edward Lee son of Wm. Lee was baptized Feb. 1574.

4. Wm. sonne of Edw. Lee baptized Nov. 1606.

"It seems pretty conclusive that the second Wm. Lee was the Vicar; he was Uncle to a child whose Baptism is I think the 2nd entry in our Register, or certainly in the second year (we commence in 1568): no mention is made of his not belonging to Calverton, to which his wife certainly did belong, and his father was certainly living here *afterwards* and was buried in 1595.

"His death also raises a difficulty. Thoroton and the historians following say that he died in Paris. But they seem agreed also in believing that when his brother James arrived at Paris no one could tell him where he was buried. Tradition seems always to have held that he was buried here. And this seems to me to be certain if the Wm. Lee of our Registers is in any place the Vicar. And if he be not, then as this is plainly one family for four generations, the Vicar's (Inventor's) family is never mentioned at all, which seems incredible. Indeed all the historians have taken this to be the Inventor's family. But as far as I can ascertain no one seems to have noticed the second Wm. Lee, who died 12 years after his father, and whose age, as shewn by his children and grandchildren, would precisely fall in with the supposition

that *he* and not the elder Wm. Lee was the Inventor-Vicar. But if so he was buried at Calverton the 28th daye of Maye 1607. I cannot help thinking that he managed to get back from France, and that this is the man. 'Anne wife of Wm. Lee was buried Jan^r. 1590,' that is I suppose the Vicar's wife, or Wm. Lee N^o 2. Two years later Joane wife of Wm. Lee, not now necessarily marked as 'y^e Elder,' because the wife of the son was dead, and the 3rd Wm. was not yet born, was buried Aug. 15, 1592. If there could be found any record of the Inventor's parents' names, it would help to prove or disprove this suggestion."

A banking account has been opened at Messrs Smith's Bank in Nottingham for the Lee Memorial Institute, Calverton.

R. F. S.



EARLY LAW AND CUSTOM OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Respectfully dedicated to the Ghost of Sir Henry M. .ne.

NEAREST term an event occurred which will be recognised by future historians as a landmark in the history of the University. Many years ago a patent law-making machine was set up in the Senate-House. Its construction is complicated, but the apparatus by which it is worked is simple, consisting only of a Vice and a pair of Proctors. It is generally run upon Thursdays, and produces batches of new laws weekly to the huge satisfaction of the Masters of Arts. As long as the Masters of Arts were the only persons affected by the operations of this machine, we noticed it but with a languid curiosity. It was pleasant to see their innocent gambols as they took turns at grinding the handle and watching the result; but the deeper interests of the university were not involved, and therefore the undergraduate world maintained its accustomed attitude of dignified repose. But by some accident to the machinery, due doubtless to careless handling on the part of the persons in charge, what went into the machine as a GRACE adopting the report of a special syndicate appointed to regulate the tips of the University Marshal, came out as an EDICT prohibiting undergraduates from 'working the wary dog-cart' upon the Sabbath day.

By this accident our liberties were endangered, and at the same time our attention was turned to the basis of that system of Law and Custom by which our

conduct has hitherto been regulated. To historical students the problem suggested was one of the profoundest interest, and a few of us embarked upon an investigation which has been attended with remarkable success. To sum up the results of a series of researches extending over several months, it will suffice to say that it became clear to us that the conduct of the Undergraduate has, as a matter of history, been regulated, not by Legislation, but by Customary Law of the best ancestor-make, dating from a period long anterior to the patenting of the Senate-house machine. It was thus evident that the EDICT to which reference has already been made was an unwarrantable invasion of the sphere of Custom by Legislation—an invasion which we were bound to resist. Masters of Colleges we know, and Proctors we know, but we have accepted their authority from time immemorial because it rests upon a sound customary basis; for were not the former ‘sprung from the head, which is the most excellent part of Brahm’ and the latter from his arms, while Undergraduates originated only from his feet (*Manu*). We have always admitted that no persons *in statu pupillari* are allowed to absent themselves from Hall during the races at Newmarket, and we are aware that all who offend against this ceremonial rule are likely to expiate their sin in succeeding transmigrations; but this also is a prohibition of Customary Law, and co-eval with the Dawn of Time. But the EDICT aforesaid has no such justification, and thus in determining to resist it we took an unassailable position. We might have argued that we ought not to be bound by a prohibition which was in the first instance the result of an accident to machinery: we might have enlarged upon the irreparable loss which would accrue to the neighbourhood of Cambridge when the plaintive melodies of the post-horn should cease to wake soft echoes in the woods of Madingley, and when the swains of Magdalene should go forth

no more to woo the shepherd maidens of Saint Ives. But we preferred to take our stand upon the firmer ground of History, and fight the EDICT as an intrusion of Legislation into the domain hitherto sacred to Customary Law—relying on the goodness of our cause, and invoking to our help the shade of the most enchanting of departed jurists.

The issue of that conflict is not yet decided, and we do not propose to discuss here the precise problems involved. It will be enough to say that having had our attention thus turned to the Early Law and Custom of the University, we were led to prosecute our researches still further, and to enquire more fully than we had hitherto done into the contents of those ancient codes of Customary Law which our Thursday legislation had attempted to supersede. Seeking a learned pundit, who is initiated into the Vedas and has fathomed the mysteries of the sacred texts, we sat for the Long Vacation at his feet. Beginning with the code of Manu, the greatest of them all, we passed to the Institutes of Vishnu, (the *Dharma-sūtra* of the *Kāṛṣṇa-yāntya-Kathas*, who ponder the Black *Yagur-Veda* day and night): thence to *Vasishtha*, *Baudhāyana*, and *Āpastamba*,—wherein lieth the secret of life—and having at last reached the Institutes of Gautama, we attained unto the sum of knowledge of what the law requires of the Perfect Undergraduate.

And, behold, when we had completed this cycle of studies, we knew that we of the present day had lapsed from the virtues of former men, leaving undone things prescribed by the sacred texts to be done, and doing such things as the sacred texts forbid. Wherefore we took unto ourselves a pen and five quires of 'Hieratica,' and sitting down upon a bench sought to set forth the true contents of the Customary Law, if perchance other Johnnians by obeying it should attain, like ourselves unto the estate of the Perfect Undergraduate. The neglected precepts of the Ancient Codes we have

therefore set forth in order, that he who runs may read thereof and be enlightened, as well as Boating Men and other Members of the Amalgamation.

(1) *Of the demeanour of the Perfect Undergraduate.*

- (a) 'Let him not look at dancing. Let him not go to assemblies for gambling, nor to crowds assembled at festivals. Let him not be addicted to gossiping. Let him be discreet.' (*Âpastamba* I. i. 3. 11—14.)
- (b) 'He must not speak to barbarians or low-caste persons.' (*Vishnu* LXXI. 59.)
- (c) 'Even though he lacks firewood or the like necessities he must not say to another man 'I have got none.'" (*Vishnu* LXXI. 10.)
- (d) 'He must not dance or sing. He must not make a noise by slapping his left arm, after having placed it upon his right shoulder, with his right hand. He must not make vulgar speeches. He must not tell an untruth. He must not say disagreeable things.' (*Vishnu* LXXI. 70—74.)
- (e) 'A student must not shampoo the [head] of his teacher's son.' (*Manu*.)

On this great stress is rightly laid by the code. The general flavour is that of Ahn's *French Exercises*. 'Has the aunt of your female gardener pens, ink, and paper.' 'No, but the female cousin of Henry's maternal uncle has pens, ink, and paper.'

- (f) 'He shall not smile. If he smiles, he shall smile covering the mouth with his hand.' (*Âpastamba* I. ii. 7. 6—7.)

(2) *Of the Dress of the Perfect Undergraduate.*

- (a) 'He must not wear a worn-out-dress if he has means to procure a new one.' (*Vishnu* LXXI. 9.)
- (b) 'He shall avoid all dyed dresses, and all naturally black cloth. He shall wear a dress that is neither shining nor despicable, if he is able to afford it.' (*Âpastamba* I. xi. 30. 10—13.)

- (c) 'He shall avoid the use of shoes, of an umbrella, a chariot, and the like.' (*Āpastamba* I. ii. 7. 5.)

This settles the great umbrella controversy which pervaded the *Review* for a term or two some time back.

- (d) 'Some declare that students who have returned home on completion of their studentship shall never shave, except if engaged in the initiation to a *Srauta* sacrifice.' (*Āpastamba* I. iii. 10. 7.)

(3) *Of his Drinks.*

- (a) 'Giving false evidence, and killing a friend: these two crimes are equal to the drinking of spirituous liquor.' (*Vishnu* XXVI. 2.)
- (b) 'A drinker of spirituous liquor shall drink exceedingly hot liquor so that he dies.' (*Āpastamba* I. ix. 25. 3.)

(4) *Of his Cold Tub.*

- (a) 'He who regularly takes the prescribed bath every morning does not experience the tortures of Yama's hell. By the regular bath criminals even obtain their absolution.' (*Vishnu* LXIV. 42.)
- (b) 'Bathing is also ordained after...bad dreams (of having been mounted on an ass or the like)...also after having had your hair cut and after having touched...a sacrificial post.' (*Vishnu* XXII. 67—69.)

(5) *Of his Having Other Men to Breakfast.*

- (a) 'At a *Srāddha* offering he must enquire as closely as possible into the qualities and descent of a Brahmana whom he means to invite. He must not invite such as have a limb too little, or a limb too much; nor those who act deceitfully, like cats; nor astrologers; nor physicians; nor those who work on holidays; nor those who teach the *Veda* for a fee; nor those who neglect their daily study

of the Veda; nor those who neglect their morning and evening prayers; nor those who are in the King's service; nor naked persons.' (*Vishnu* LXXXII. *passim*.)

- (b) 'A professional physician is a person whose food must not be eaten; nor that of men who live by letting lodgings or land.' (*Āpastamba* I. vi. 18. 20—21.)
- (c) 'He shall eat after his guests. He shall not consume all the flavoured liquids in the house, so as to leave nothing for guests.' (*Āpastamba* II. iv. 8. 2—3.)
- (d) 'Eight mouthfuls make the meal of an ascetic, sixteen that of a hermit in the woods, thirty-two that of a householder, an unlimited quantity that of a student.' (*Baudhāyana* II. x. 18. 3.)
- (e) 'He who entertains guests for one night obtains earthly happiness, a second night gains the middle air, a third heavenly bliss, a fourth the world of unsurpassable bliss; many nights procure endless worlds. That has been declared in the Vedas.' (*Āpastamba* II. iii. 7. 16.)

(6) *Of the Status of a College Lecturer.*

'A maternal aunt, the wife of a maternal uncle, a mother-in-law, and a paternal aunt, must be honoured like the wife of one's teacher; they are equal to the wife of one's teacher.' (*Manu*.)

The precise problem involved in this precept may be left to the mathematicians. 'If the wife of a college lecturer = an undergraduate's mother-in-law, what will be the social position of the lecturer himself (a) where he has, and (b) where he has not a wife?

(7) *Of the respect due from the Perfect Undergraduate to a College Lecturer.*

- (a) 'Every day he shall put his teacher to bed after having...rubbed him.' (*Āpastamba* I. ii. 6. 1.)

- (b) 'He shall approach his teacher with the same reverence as a deity, without telling idle stories, attentive and listening early to his words.' (*Āpastamba* I. ii. 6. 13.)
- (c) 'In the presence of his teacher let him always eat less, wear a less valuable dress and ornaments than the former, and let him rise earlier from his bed and go to rest later....within sight of his teacher he shall not sit carelessly at ease....Let him not pronounce the mere name of his teacher without adding an honorific title—behind his back even—and let him not mimic his gait, speech, and deportment. By censuring his teacher, though justly, he will become in his next birth an ass; by falsely defaming him, a dog; he who lives on his teacher's substance will become a worm; and he who is envious of his merit a larger insect.' (*Manu*.)
- (d) 'He shall not sit on a seat higher than that of his teacher; nor on a seat that has more legs; nor on a seat that stands more firmly fixed on the ground.' (*Āpastamba* I. ii. 8. 8—10.)
- (e) 'After the salutation he must mention his own name and add the word *bhos* (Venerable Sir) at the end of his address.' (*Vishnu* XXVIII. 17.)
The Americans spell it 'boss.'

(8) *Of his Deportment at a Lecture.*

- (a) 'At the beginning and at the end of a lecture let the pupil embrace his teacher's feet.' (*Vishnu* XXX. 32.)
- (b) 'If his teacher and his teacher's teacher [*e.g.* Professor Seeley] meet, he shall embrace the feet of his teacher's teacher, and then show his desire to do the same to his teacher.' (*Āpastamba* I. ii. 8. 19.)
- (c) 'Let him not say to his teacher 'hush' or 'pish.''
- (d) 'He must avoid to quarrel with his teacher and to argue with him.' (*Vishnu* XXXII. 10.)

Observe that the general precept of the legislator has no penalty attached to it, because it is thought that the teacher will generally get the best of it—but lest undergraduates should become rash and presumptuous, it is desirable to state here that in another part of the code a severe penance is to be exacted from *anyone overpowering a Brahmin in argument*. In order to give local colour we might add that *Vishnu XLIII* describes 22 hells, including ‘Raurava’—the place of howling—‘Mahāraurava’—the place of much howling—and ‘*Rikisha*’—frying-pan.

- (e) ‘He shall avoid. . . in the presence of his teacher covering his throat, crossing his legs, leaning against a wall and the like, and stretching out his feet, as well as. . . laughing, yawning, cracking the joints of his fingers.’ (*Gautama* II. 13—15.)
- (f) ‘If a dog, an ichneumon, a snake, a frog, or a cat pass between the teacher and the pupil [during the lecture] a three days’ fast and a journey [to town] are necessary. In case the same event happens with other animals, the pupil must thrice restrain his breath, and eat clarified butter.’ (*Gautama* I. 59—60.)
- (g) [*To apply to classical lectures only*]. ‘But to him who is about to begin studying, the teacher, always unwearied, must say ‘Ho! recite.’ He shall leave off when the teacher says ‘Let a stoppage take place.’’ (*Manu.*)
- (9) *Of his Presentation to his Tutor on taking a College Living.*
‘A twice-born householder gains by giving alms the same reward for his meritorious act that a student obtains for presenting in accordance with the rule a cow to his teacher.’ (*Manu.*)

(10) *Of the Reading Man.*

- (a) ‘He must not study when a strong wind is going. He must not study for three days when rain,

lightning, or thunder happen out of season. He must not study till the same hour next day in the case of an earthquake, of the fall of a meteor, and when the horizon is preternaturally red, as if on fire. He must not study during a battle; nor while dogs are barking, jackals yelling, or asses braying; nor while the sound of a musical instrument is being heard [He can't]; nor while immersed in water; nor with his foot placed upon a bench; nor during an indigestion.' (*Vishnu XXX. 7—21. passim.*)

- (b) 'Some forbid it only in case of a funeral dinner.' (*Āpastamba I. iii. 11, 26.*)

(11) *Of Men who Cut (a) Chapel and (b) Lectures.*

'Sinful men are—he who sleeps at sunrise or at sunset...and he who forgets the Veda through neglect of the daily recitation.' (*Vasishtha I. 18.*)

(12) *Of the Bull-dogs.*

- (a) Let there be many spies, active, artful youths, degraded anchorites, distressed husbandmen, decayed merchants, or fictitious penitents. (*Manu.*)
- (b) These are the dogs of Yama,—'black and spotted, broad of nostril, of a hunger never to be satisfied.' (*Vedas.*)

(13) *Of College Discipline.*

- (a) The pupil 'shall sit neither too near to, nor too far from the teacher, *but at such a distance that the teacher may be able to reach him with his arms without rising.*' (*Āpastamba I. ii. 6. 21—22.*)
- (b) 'Frightening, fasting, bathing in cold water, and banishment from the teacher's presence are the punishments which are to be employed, according unto the greatness of the fault, until the pupil leaves off sinning.' (*Āpastamba I. ii. 8. 30.*)

(14) *Of the College Council.*

- (a) The council shall meet 'on a mountain, or in a forest, or some lonely place without listeners, from which women and talking-birds are first to be carefully removed.' (*Manu.*)
- (b) 'What [twelve] Brāhmanas who have completely studied the Vedas proclaim, that must be distinctly recognised as the sacred law, not the decision of a thousand fools.' (*Vasishtha* III. 7.)

(15) *Of the Ideal Tutor.*

He shall be 'noble, clever, sagacious, endowed with penetration, honest, popular, dexterous in business, acquainted with countries and with the times, handsome, intrepid, eloquent.' (*Manu.*)

(16) *Of Professor M*y*r.*

'Meat cannot be obtained without injuring an animal, and the murder of animals excludes the murderer from heaven, therefore must meat be avoided....He who transgresses not the law and eats not flesh like a Pisāka, is beloved by men, and remains free from disease.' (*Vishnu* LI. 71—73.)

(17) *Of the Junior Bursar.*

'He who causes a temple erected by another to be whitewashed acquires brilliant fame. He who causes such a temple to be painted with a different colour, such as blue, yellow, and others, attains the world of Gandharvas.' (*Vishnu* XCII. 11—12.)

(18) *Of the Father of his College.*

'A killer of insects shall pay one Kārshāpana.' (*Vishnu* V. 54.)

(19) *Of the Commemoration of Benefactors.*

'Excessive eating is prejudicial to health, to fame, and to bliss in heaven; it prevents the acquisition

of spiritual merit, and is odious among men: one ought for these reasons to avoid it carefully.' (*Manu.*)

(20) *Of the College Dairy.*

'Scratching the back of a cow destroys all guilt, and giving her to eat procures exaltation in heaven.' (*Vishnu XXIII. 60.*)

(21) *Of Coaches.*

'He who having collected sacred knowledge, gains his substance by it in this world, will derive no benefit from it in the world to come.' (*Vishnu XXX. 39.*)

(22) *Of a Certain Sort of Bounder.*

'A fat, bellowing, raging, humped bull, who does not restrain himself, who hurts living creatures and speaks according to his pleasure, forsooth, does not reach the abode of the gods.' (*Baudhāyana I. V. 10. 31.*)

(23) *Of the Eventual Marriage of the Perfect Graduate.*

'Let a man not marry a girl with reddish hair. . . . nor one either with no hair, or with too much; nor one immoderately talkative; nor one with inflamed eyes; nor one with the name of a constellation, of a tree, or a river, of a barbarous nation, or of a mountain; of a winged creature, a snake, or a slave; nor with any name raising an image of terror. Let him choose for his wife a girl whose form has no defect, who has an agreeable name, who walks gracefully—like a phenicopter or like a young elephant,—whose hair and teeth are moderate, respectively in quantity and in size.' (*Manu.*)



THE SOULDERNE GHOST-STORY.

THE recent vacation of the College Rectory of Soulderne by the death of Dr Stephenson has recalled to mind a strange story related of a former Rector. Mr Torry has been at pains to furnish us with the records, and has appended a number of interesting notes throwing light on the persons and the times therein mentioned. The extracts are taken from Mr Lunn's *Memoir of Caleb Parnham B.D., sometime Fellow and Tutor of St John's College, Cambridge*, which was printed for the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in 1883. For the engraving of Soulderne Church we are indebted to the proprietor of the *Soulderne Church Magazine*.

"Part of a Letter from Mr Edmund Waller, Fellow of S. John's College, Cambridge, to his Friend in the Country, dated Dec. 6, 1706.

'I should scarce have mentioned anything of the matter you write about of my own accord; but, since you have given yourself the trouble of an enquiry, I am, I think, obliged in friendship to relate all that I know of the matter; and that I do the more willingly, because I can so soon produce my authority. Mr Shaw, to whom the apparition appeared, was Rector of Soldern or Souldern, in Oxfordshire, late of St John's College aforesaid; on whom Mr Grove, his old Fellow Collegiate, called July last in his journey to the West, where he staid a day or two; and promised to see him again in his return; which he did, and staid 3 days with him; in that time one night after supper, Mr Shaw told him that there happened a passage which he could not conceal from

him, as being an intimate friend, and one to whom this transaction might have something more relation than another man. He proceeded therefore, and told him that about a week before that time, viz: July 28, 1706, as he was smoking and reading in his study about 11 or 12 at night, there came to him the apparition of Mr Naylor, formerly Fellow of the said College, and dead some years ago, a friend of Mr Shaw's, in the same garb he used to be in, with his hands clasped before him. Mr Shaw, not being much surprised, asked him how he did, and desired him to sit down, which Mr Naylor did. They both sat there a considerable time, and entertained one another with various discourses. Mr Shaw then asked him after what manner they lived in the separate state; he answered, far different from what they do here, but that he was very well. He enquired farther, whether there was any of their old acquaintance in that place where he was; he answered, No, not one; and then proceeded, and told him that one of their old friends, naming Mr Orchard, should die quickly, and he himself should not be long after. There was mention of several people's names; but who they were, or upon what occasion, Mr Grove cannot, or will not tell. Mr Shaw then asked him whether he would not visit him again before that time: he answered, no, he could not; he had but 3 days allowed him, and farther he could not go. Mr Shaw said, *Fiat voluntas Domini*; and the Apparition left him. This is word for word, as Mr Shaw told Mr Grove, and Mr Grove told me.

'*Note.* What surprised Mr Grove was, that as he had in his journey homewards occasion to ride through Clopton, or Claxton (? Caxton), he called upon one Mr Clark, Fellow of our College aforesaid, and Curate there; when, enquiring after College news, Mr Clark told him Arthur Orchard died that week Aug. 6, 1706, which very much shocked Mr Grove, and brought to his mind the story of Mr Shaw afresh. About 3 weeks ago Mr Shaw died of an apoplexy in the desk, of the same distemper as poor Arthur Orchard died of.

'*Note.* Since this strange completion of matters, Mr Grove has told this relation, and stands to the truth of it; and that which confirms the Narrative is, that he told the same to Dr Baldiston, the present Vice-Chancellor, and Master of Emmanuel College, above a week before Mr Shaw's death;

and when he came to the College, he was no way surprised* as others were.

‘What furthers my belief of its being a true vision, and not a dream, is Mr Grove’s incredulity of stories of this nature. Considering them both as men of learning and integrity, the one would not first have declared, nor the other have spread the same, were not the matter itself serious and real,

Yours &c Edmund Waller’

“The dates are remarkable. The Cambridge Commencement was July 2, 1706, term ended on July 5; when Grove would go down to the West of England, taking Souldern in his way. The date of the apparition, July 28, was Sunday, and from the manner in which Shaw spoke of it, we cannot very well assign to Grove’s second visit any earlier date than Monday, Aug. 5; and it is a tempting conjecture that the conversation may well have taken place on Tuesday, Aug. 6, the very day of Orchard’s death, as given in Nichols. It is right to say that the 7th is given in Lee’s *More Glimpses* as the date; probably the death occurred in the night, and the exact time is unknown.

Clark’s report to Grove implies that the latter was on his way back to Cambridge before Sunday, August 11 (on which day Orchard was buried): he therefore must have gone straight from Souldern (which is near Banbury) to Cambridge.

The statement that Grove on arriving at Cambridge was not surprised at Orchard’s death,* also implies that he arrived there very soon after that event, and it is at least a plausible supposition that he arrived on Saturday, August 10. This would seem to render it impossible that there should have been any inter-communications or ordinary information forthcoming, so that Grove’s knowledge could only have been

* It is not clear from Mr Waller’s statement whether it was Mr Shaw’s death or Mr Orchard’s that Mr Grove “was in no way surprised at.” The ambiguity somewhat weakens Mr Lunn’s argument.—EDD. *Eagle*.

obtained in the manner alleged, and therefore that the apparition was a genuine fact. The date of Waller's letter is too soon after the event to allow of any supposition that dates have got mis-stated from haziness arising from lapse of time."



Where holy ground begins, unhallowed ends,
Is marked by no distinguishable line;
The turf unites, the pathways intertwine;
And wheresoe'er the stealing footstep tends
Garden, and that domain where kindred, friends,
And neighbours rest together, here confound
Their several features, mingled like the sound
Of many waters, or as evening blends
With shady night. Soft airs, from shrub and flower,
Waft fragrant greetings to each silent grave;
And while those lofty poplars gently wave
Their tops, between them comes and goes a sky
Bright as the glimpses of eternity
To saints accorded in their mortal hour.

Wordsworth's "A Parsonage in Oxfordshire."

In the edition of Wordsworth's poems in six volumes published by Edward Moxon 1857, the above sonnet

(Vol II. p. 339) has this prefix—'This Parsonage was the residence of my friend Jones, and is particularly described in another note.' Where is the note here referred to?

Wordsworth's friend, the Rev Robert Jones, was Fellow of the College 1791—1807, Rector of Soulderne 1807—1835, and was succeeded by the Rev Lawrence Stephenson, of whom there is an obituary notice on page 53.

The Rectory of Soulderne was presented to the College in 1624 by Bp Williams, together with those of Freshwater in the Isle of Wight, and what were then the sinecures of St Florence and Aberdaron in Wales.

Former Rectors were Thomas Hodges 1647—1662, William Twyne 1662—1667, Brian Turner 1667—1698, Geoffrey Shaw 1698—1706, Matthew Pearson 1706—1735, J. Russell 1735—1772, J. Horseman 1772—1806.

The College presented Thos. Hodges twice. In 1647 the presentation was made to Dr Aylott, "*Venerabili viro Roberto Aylott Legum doctori Auctoritate Parliamenti jam sedentis legitime fulcito...*" On 9 Dec. 1662 he was presented to the Bishop. On the 3rd of March following the College presented Wm Twyne, the living being vacant '*per cessionem Thos. Hodges.*' Possibly the Bishop refused to institute Hodges; his name does not however appear in Calamy's record of 'ejected ministers.' Matthew Pearson is noticeable as one of twenty Fellows with reference to whom a mandamus was issued to the Master Dr Gower, in 1693, to eject them as non-jurors. The grand jury at Cambridge refused to find a true bill, and they retained their Fellowships for the time.

Geoffrey Shaw is the subject of the above story, and it is noteworthy that nearly all the persons mentioned in connexion with it were members of the College. The story is told in Nichols's *Illustrations of the Literary History of the 18th Century*, Vol. IV.

p. 119, in Dr F. G. Lee's *Glimpses of the Supernatural*, Vol II. p. 9, and *More Glimpses of the World Unseen*, p. 58, and in the Appendix to the above-mentioned *Memoir of Caleb Parnham*, by the Rev J. R. Lunn. In the account as we have printed it the emendations suggested by Mr Lunn have been incorporated.

The following notes will serve to identify the persons whose names occur in the text.

John Naylor (p. 18), B.A. 1675, elected Fellow 1677, was one of the 20 non-jurors above-mentioned.

He died a Fellow, and was buried in the College Chapel 7 Nov. 1701.

Arthur Orchard (p. 18), B.A. 1662, Fellow 1666—1706, was buried in the College Chapel 11 Aug. 1706.

Geoffrey Shaw (p. 17), B.A. 1679, Fellow 1680—1699, dropped down dead in the Prayer Desk at Soulderne while reading the Second Lesson of Evensong 17 Nov. 1706.

Robert Grove (p. 17), B.A., 1691, Fellow 1694—1726.

Peter Clark (p. 18), B.A. 1699, Fellow 1703—1735, died a Fellow and was buried in the College Chapel.

Edmund Waller (p. 17), B.A. 1701, was Fellow 1705—1745.



ROMANY.

IT will be remembered that in the *Eagle* for the Michaelmas Term 1885 (xiv, 38) we gave a Gipsy Ballad, *O Naslo Rom*, by 'Bivvan Kosh,' who is known to Gentiles as Mr Darlington, now one of our Fellows. That was in the dialect current on the Welsh Border; in the present number we give another in the North-country dialect, and those who have come under the glamour of the *Romany* will be interested in comparing them.

To those who have not yet learned to love this ancient speech, which can still be heard at Sturbridge Fair, by the King's Hedges, on Coldham Common or Newmarket Heath, to say nothing of Cambridge streets, we would say—Begin George Borrow's *Lavengro* and *Romany Rye* or his *Gypsies of Spain*, and you will inevitably go further and con the *Romano Lavo-lil*, and perhaps the English-Gypsy songs of our lamented Professor Palmer, and his colleagues Charles Leland and Miss Tuckey. For the philologist the language offers many points of interest; some of them as illustrated in the *Romani Ghili* on p. 28 we shall point out later. But we may first cite a passage from Smart and Crofton's indispensable *Dialect of the English Gypsies* (edition 1875), which will enlighten our readers on the relations of the several species of Romany, and the distinction between the 'deep' language and the broken jargon that is spoken about Cambridgeshire in the present day.

There are several dialects of the Anglo-Romanes. Sylvester Boswell recounts six: 1st, that spoken by the New Forest

Gypsies, having Hampshire for its head-quarters; 2nd, the South-Eastern, including Kent and the neighbourhood; 3rd, the Metropolitan, that of London and its environs; 4th, the East Anglian, extending over Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambs, Lincolnshire, Northampton, and Leicestershire; 5th, that spoken in the 'Korlo-tem,' [*Kdlo-tem*] or Black Country, having Birmingham for its capital; 6th, the Northern. We do not altogether agree with this classification, but it is interesting as a Gypsy's own, and we give it for what it is worth.

In addition, there is the Kirk Yetholm or Scotch Gypsy dialect, which is very corrupt, and anything but copious. Lastly, there is the Welsh Gypsy dialect spoken by the Woods, Williamses, Joneses, etc., who have a reputation for speaking 'deep,' but who mix Romani words with 'Lavenes,' *i.e.*, the language of the Principality.

For practical purposes, the English Gypsy tongue may be conveniently considered as consisting of two great divisions, *viz.*,—

1st. The Common wide-spread corrupt dialect, "*quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus,*" containing but few inflexions, and mixed to a greater or less extent with English, and conforming to the English method in the arrangement of the sentences. This is the vulgar tongue in every-day use by ordinary Gypsies.

2nd. The 'Deep' or old dialect, known only to a few aged Gypsies, which contains many inflexions and idioms; which has its own '*ordo verborum*;' which closely resembles the principal Continental Gypsy dialects, *e.g.* the German, Turkish, etc.; and which contains a minimum admixture of English words. This last, which will soon cease to exist, is *par excellence* the Gypsy language, of which the first is merely the corruption.

Posh-Romanes, the corrupt broken dialect, is of course intermixed with provincialisms, and this varies in different parts of England. If an infusion of broad Yorkshire be the excipient, the resultant mixture is not the same as when the vehicle is East Anglian. Seeing that Gypsies speak English like that of the surrounding population, it must happen that in turning English colloquialisms into Romanes, they follow the prevailing idiom of the district they frequent, and thus may arise special modes of expression. Romanes melts into the

shape of the mould into which it is cast; or, to change the metaphor, its stream may be said to take the course of the channel, and to become impregnated with the soil of the country, through which it flows.

Our conclusion, then, is this: that local colouring does not affect Romanes proper, but only the medium in which it is conveyed (pp. x—xiii).

George Borrow, in his *Romano Lavo-lil* (edition 1888), or Gypsy Word-book, remarks (pp. 3 to 6)—

Before entering on the subject of the English Gypsy, I may perhaps be expected to say something about the original Gypsy tongue. It is, however, very difficult to say for certainty anything on the subject. There can be no doubt that a veritable Gypsy tongue at one time existed, but that it at present exists there is great doubt indeed. The probability is that the Gypsy at present exists only in dialects more or less like the language originally spoken by the Gypsy or Zingaro race. Several dialects of the Gypsy are to be found which still preserve along with a considerable number of seemingly original words certain curious grammatical forms, quite distinct from those of any other speech. Others are little more than jargons, in which a certain number of Gypsy words are accommodated to the grammatical forms of the languages of particular countries. In the foremost class of the purer Gypsy dialects, I have no hesitation in placing those of Russia, Wallachia, Bulgaria, and Transylvania. They are so alike, that he who speaks one of them can make himself very well understood by those who speak any of the rest; from whence it may reasonably be inferred that none of them can differ much from the original Gypsy speech; so that when speaking of Gypsy language, any one of these may be taken as a standard. One of them—I shall not mention which—I have selected for that purpose, more from fancy than any particular reason.

The Gypsy language then, or what with some qualification I may call such, may consist of some three thousand words, the greater part of which are decidedly of Indian origin, being connected with the Sanscrit or some other Indian dialect; the rest consist of words picked up by the Gypsies from various languages in their wanderings from the East. It has two

genders, masculine and feminine; *o* represents the masculine and *i* the feminine: for example, *boro rye*, a great gentleman, *bori rani*, a great lady. There is properly no indefinite article: *gajo* or *gorgio*, a man or gentile; *o gajo*, the man. The noun has two numbers, the singular and the plural. It has various cases formed by postpositions, but has, strictly speaking, no genitive. It has prepositions as well as postpositions; sometimes the preposition is used with the noun and sometimes the postposition; for example, *cad o gav*, from the town; *chungale mannochendar*, evil men from, i.e. from evil men. The verb has no infinitive; in lieu thereof, the conjunction 'that' is placed before some person of some tense. 'I wish to go' is expressed in Gypsy by *camov te jaw*, literally, I wish that I go; thou wishest to go, *caumes te jas*, thou wishest that thou goest; *caumen te jallan*, they wish that they go. Necessity is expressed by the impersonal verb and the conjunction 'that': *shom te jav*, I must go; lit. I am that I go; *shan te jallan*, they are that they go; and so on. There are words to denote the numbers from one up to a thousand. For the number nine there are two words, *nu* and *enno*. Almost all the Gypsy numbers are decidedly connected with the Sanscrit.

Let us now look at a few words from Yanik Ruzlomengro's *Ghili* on pp. 28—33, and note their philological affinities. Sanskrit roots can be traced, according to the authorities at our hands, in—*bengi* imp (*paṅka* mud), *jal* go (*ila* to go), *sulto* sleep (*subta* asleep), *rai* gentleman (*raj* lord), *purro* old (*purā*), *beshor* years (*varsha* year), *ghilo* agone, from *jal* to go (*ila*), *jivdas* lived (*jiv* to live), *tacho* true (*satyata* truth), *Romni* Gypsy fem. (*rama* husband), *mui* mouth (*mukha* face), *chumer* kisses (*chum* kiss), *rateski* blooded (*rudhira* blood), *keror* houses (*g'riha* house), *jiniṇen* knowledge (*j'napti* understanding), *rashai* parson (*rishi* saint), *hodos* she ate, from *hol* eat (*gala*), *kālo* swarthy or gypsy (*kala* black), *komova* I should like (*kama* love), *nashlas* he lost (*nasa* to lose), *dan* tooth (*danta*), *porno* white (*pandu*), *yog* fire (*agni*), *yokyor* eyes (*akshi* eye), *divio* mad (*deva* a fool), *hokané* lie (*kuhana* hypocrisy).

Hindustani appears in—*puker* tell (*pukar* say), *yek*

onē (*yak*), *grasni fem.* of *grai* horse (*ghora*), *boro* big (*bura*), *lavyor* words (*lapa* speak), *gono* sackful (*gon* sack); *kel* dance (*kelna*), *puch* ask (*puchhna*), *rāni* lady (*rāni*), *churri* poor (*shor*), *koko* uncle (*kaukau*).

Russian in—*godli* tale (*golos* voice), *pukinyus* justice of the peace (*pokoio* pacify), *dosta* plenty (*dostaet* it is enough), *roker'd* talked (*rek* he said), *ruzlos* strong (*rosluy* huge), *tamlopen* darkness (*temnoy* dark).

Modern Greek in—*chirosor* times (*καὶρὸς* time), *dromyor* ways (*δρόμος* course), *zimin* soup (*ζουμί*), *pi* drinks (*πίνω* to drink), *paías* fun (*παίζω* to play), *lias* you took, from *liav* to take (*λάβες* you took), *dukერი-pen* fortune-telling (*τύχη* fortune), *kamorro*s chamber (*καμάρα*).

Hungarian in—*pobo* apple (*faboy*), *naw* name (*nev*), *pesser'd* paid (*fizetni* pay), *sig* soon (*sieto* quick), *kral-lisaikonez* queenly (*király* king).

Persian in—*lollo* red (*lal*), *Gorgio* gentile (? *cojia* gentleman), *ghere* men (*kar* man), *shoondan* they heard (*shiniden*), *dai* mother (*daya* nurse), *Drabengro* Doctor (*daru* drug).

English in—*faino* fine, *diro* dear, *foki* folk, *mai* my.

As will be easily understood there is no settled orthography for Romany: it is a spoken language only, and the accent and pronunciation differ in different districts. In the ballad the northern pronunciation is fairly represented, if the general rule be followed of pronouncing the consonants as in English, and the vowels as on the Continent.

D. M.



ROMANI GHILI.*

SHUKER, mi faino rinkno bengi,
Jal sutto miro diro chor,
Me puker 'kova rai yek godli
Avri o purro chirosor.

Beshor ta beshor ghilo, raia,
Adre akova tem akai,
Jivdas 'men laki nogi foki
Yek tacho-bini Romni chai.

Sas mui pensa lollo pobo,
Mui te chumer, prosser, sav,
Yoi pirdas pensa rat'ski grasni,
Ta Vasheti sas laki nav.

A purro Gorgio piriv'd lati,
Boro pukinyus tai sas-lo,
Sas lesti keror, puvor, kottors,
Ta sorkon-kova barvalo.

Yo pesserd ghere puker laki
Sar lavyor Gorginez te pen,
Ta kunjonez te siker lati
O Gorgio's gozvero jinipen.

Sig jindas yoi o chollo gono,
Dias apre pensa rashai,
Ta sor o Gorgio's dromyor hodas
Pens' bauri zimin dova chai.

* The dialect in which this ballad is written is the deep Romany of the north-country Hernes and Boswells.



A GYPSY BALLAD.*

Hush! my pretty imp of Satan :
Go to sleep my own dear son,
Let me tell this Rye a story
Of the times now long agone.

Years and years gone by, my Rya,
Just hard by this very place
Lived a true-born Gypsy maiden
'Mongst the people of her race.

Lips had she like apples rosy,
Lips for kiss or jest aflame.
Like a thorough-bred's her step was—
Vashti was the maiden's name.

And an aged Gentile wooed her,
Mighty magistrate was he,
He had houses, lands, and guineas,
He was rich as rich could be.

Tutors hired he, who could shew her
How to use the Gentile's speech,
And they taught her all the wisdom
That the Gentiles have to teach.

Quick she learned, read books like parson,
Cleared the whole bagful at a scoop,
All their curious Gentile customs
Swallowed down like good snail soup.

* Shom pazorros ke Drabengro MacAlister for o suggestionos of a ghiliengri chivipen adre Gorginez, ta o boro kotor of kalli versari si kek (o kek but) purendo talla o yekto nongo chivipen so yov komilez bicherdas mandi.

"'Glal mandi romerova tuti
 Yek bitti kova mandi del ;
 Muk mandi yekos dik apopli
 A tacho purro Romni kel.

'Dre kavo dui beshor, raia,
 Kek kálo mui me diktom ;
 Puch lendi sor akai te siker
 Sar faini ráni mandi shom."

Kek but o purro rai komdas-les,
 Nastis yov penđas, "Kek nanai ;"
 Ta dosta Romni chelar avde,
 Kakrachkinez ke mulo grai.

Adoi, 'dre lesko boro biuros
 O Romni-chalé pi ta há—
 Mai mulo dad! Komova dosta
 Mandi shomas odoi konâ.

O rai dikt buino ta tullo ;
 Krallisaikonez yoi sas.
 Yon roker'd sâlin ketenendi
 Trustal o foki yoi jindas.

"Kon si aduva sikermengro
 Adre o kelinwardo gad,
 'Dre dui diklos, boro skrânyor ?"
 Yoi savdas, "Miro diro dad."

O paias jald. Yo pucherd lati,
 "Kon 'duva hola já drovan ?"
 Yoi pend, "Mai koko, kuremengro ;
 Kek pendan nashtas yov a dan."

"Ta kon si purri chovihani
 So diks já wafidez 'pre men ?"
 Yoi pendas, "Miri churri bibi,
 Tu lias trustal dukeripen."

"Ere our wedding," said the maiden,

"I would fain one boon implore,

'Tis a real old Gypsy dancing,

Let me see one, just once more.

"Two long years have come and gone, sir,

Since I saw a swarthy brow,

Bid them all come here, and shew them

What a lady I am now."

Fain the old squire had objected,

But he could not say her nay,

And like carrion-crows the Gypsies

Flocked together to the prey.

There within the lofty chamber

Gypsies ate and drank amain.

By my father's corpse! I would that

Such a day might come again.

Stout and haughty looked the squire,

She was like a queen to view;

Laughing, chaffing, they all chattered

Of the folks that once she knew.

"Who is yonder motley dandy,

With a shirt of strange device,

Double kerchief, spreading boot-tops?"

"'Tis my father dear," she cries.

Sped the fun, again he asked her,

"Who's that gorging without ruth?"

"'Tis my uncle, sir, the bruiser,

Scarce you'd think he'd lost a tooth."

"Who's that ancient beldame yonder,

Glowers so wickedly?" he said.

"'Tis my poor old aunt you locked up,

Telling fortunes is her trade."

O paias jald. Yo pucherd lati,
 "Kon si aduvo ruzlos rom,
 Posh beng, posh duvelesto-ghero!"
 Nai diktas, pendas, "Kek jinom."

"Kon dik asar?" yo dinilez pendas,
 "Yov si a monushesto chal."
 Yoi acht apre, ta porno dosta
 Kerd laki kokeri palal.

Yog hoherdas 'vri laki yokyor
 Sar diktas yoi aduva rom.
 "Rai! miro nogo pirino sillo,
 So penchdom mandi bisserdom."

"Av komlo! Mandi jova tussa."
 Hokterd graiakonez o chal:
 Ruzles shundan o Romni jolta
 O boro kamorros adral.

O Romni-chalé shelde benges,
 Sor divio 'vri wafripen,
 Leld bonnek dosta barv'lo kalli,
 Ta nashd adre o tamlopen.

* * * *

Ta posh sas lino 'pre ta stardo,
 Ta posh sas nashkedo, mai rai,
 Ta, tugno dosta, bicherd pardel—
 Kekera 'duva chal ta chai.

Ta 'duva chal ta chai, mai kâri,
 Mai boro dad ta dai sas-lé.
 Tacho! Miduvel rinkner mandi
 Te pukerava hokané!

YANIK RUZLOMENGRO.

Still the fun sped on—"Pray tell me
If that stalwart wight you know :
Half a fiend he looks, half god-like."
Eyes downcast, she answered, "No."

"Who is he?" he urged unwisely,
"Sure he seems a proper man."
Quick she rose, and deathly pallid,
Turned the Gypsy youth to scan.

Gleamed her eye like fire out-flashing,
As it met the man she sought—
"Sir, it is my own true lover,
He I deemed I had forgot—

"Come, beloved, take me with you!"
Like a battle-steed he sprang,
And through all the banquet-chamber
Gypsy cries of rallying rang.

Yelled like demons mad with fury,
Surged like waves the Gypsy horde,
Seized the Gentile's costly treasures,
Out into the darkness poured.

* * * *

Some were caught and long imprisoned,,
Some hanged high on gallows tree,
Some were sent to woful exile—
But the lovers wandered free.

My grand-parents were those lovers,
And this tale I've told to you—
May the good Lord strike me handsome
If I lie—the thing is true.



THE POET AND THE PHILOSOPHER IN THE LAKE DISTRICT.

THEY had just returned from their usual summer tour in the Lake District, and were sitting one evening discussing the situation in general and their late wanderings in particular. Suddenly a bright inspiration came into the poet's mind—"Tell you what!" he exclaimed, "let's write a magazine article on the subject." "Yes," replied the philosopher dubiously; "only don't let it be the regular sort of half guide-book humdrum." "Not at all," replied the poet. "We'll make it something new and original." "Matchless for the complexion and worth a guinea a box" put in the philosopher. "Just so," said the poet. "You shall treat the subject scientifically and philosophically, while I will relieve the austerity of your remarks by pointing out the more poetical and romantic aspects of our subject. Suppose then you start with a definition of the Lake District." Whereupon the philosopher took up his his parable and discoursed:

"The Lake District has been thought by the most accurate observers to be a quantity composed of constant and variable factors, though they haven't always been able to agree as to which are which. For my own part I would divide them somewhat as follows:—Constant Factors, natural objects, *e.g.* lakes, fells, streams; Variable Factors, unnatural objects—trippers, omnibuses, staring advertisements, and the like, which only appear during part of the year. Rain, mist, &c., must of course go under the head of constant,

for though they are not always openly factorising, yet I am sure that they are always kept in stock, of the standard sizes, and available at the shortest notice. Some authorities include lakes and streams under the head of variable, and there is some ground for doing so; for they do vary to some extent. I have known Ulleswater rise three feet in a night, and swamp all the low-lying road round it: there is one small cottage where, on such occasions, the inhabitant is to be seen washing his potatoes from his front-door step, and there is at least one house I know of, where, under like circumstances, a similar operation might well be performed from an insular position on the kitchen table."

"Easy all!" broke in the poet at this point: "I find I have something that will fit in here." Whereupon he produced a manuscript and read as follows:—

"Mine be a cot beneath a wood,
Hard by a lake or river's shore,
Whose waters, in the time of flood,
Shall lightly sweep my kitchen floor.

Great is the rapture I should feel
The mantelpiece my seat to make,
And gaily my potatoes peel,
And gaily wash them in the lake.

Thus calm and healthful would I live
Free from rheumatic malady;
And this the reason I should give,
I always am uncommon dry."

"The becks of the District," continued the philosopher, "are worse still, as after heavy rain they get too flooded to cross without wetting your feet, which is awkward when there are would-be crossers of the softer sex; in this case you have to set to work and engineer stepping-stones, which is bad; and then you have to engineer your softer sex across them, which is worse."

"So much for the definition. I propose now to give a few scientific notes on various subjects which I have jotted down at various times, in alphabetical order:—A—don't know anything beginning with A. So pass on to B—*Botany*. I used to be great on Botany once, but after having several times loaded my pockets with large quantities of the commonest plants in creation, and carried them home over vast distances, expecting them to turn out rarities or *ἄπαξ λεγόμενα*, or such like, I have somehow lost my interest in that subject. However, I might say a few words on the famous yew trees of the Lakes, which I suppose will come under the head of Botany. Anyhow put them there *pro tem*.

"‘There is a yew tree, pride of Lorton Vale,’ says Wordsworth, but I haven't seen it myself, so we must take his word for it.” (Here the poet went into violent contortions in process of producing a very obvious pun on Wordsworth.) “‘Worthier still of note,’ continues the same authority, ‘are those fraternal four of Borrodale.’ Now I have seen these, and photographed them too, though unsuccessfully, probably from all those unpleasant characters that Wordsworth locates there—

“Fear, and trembling Hope,
“Silence and Foresight, Death the skeleton,
“And Time the shadow”—

having moved during the exposure. But I encountered a great difficulty with regard to these trees. Wordsworth calls them a fraternal four, while I only found a fraternal three and a stump. Can it be that, in spite of the immortalisation of Wordsworth's verse, one of the four has gone the way of all trees? Or is it in consequence of the said immortalisation? There *is* another tree, growing a short way off, lower down the hill; but this does not look antiquated enough for a fraternal; in fact it couldn't with justice aspire to a

more elevated position than that of a nephew or second cousin twice removed."

"No more botanical notes," the philosopher remarked. "Stop a bit," said the poet, "I have a small piece which had better come in here. It is entitled

Daffodils (after Wordsworth).

I wandered by a blue lake's shore,
That snugly lies beneath the hills;
I stood where Wordsworth stood of yore,
And saw the golden daffodils:
Though many years had passed since then,
The daffodils were there again.

The dancing waves were dancing still,
Excited by the gay east wind;
The trees still grew beneath the hill,
The daffodils the shore still lined;
And everything there seemed to be
To make the jocund company.

But though the wind did gaily blow
And gave occasion for a spree,
The daffodils quite failed to show
The requisite jocundity:
They really didn't dance a bit,
And were, in fact, quite out of it.

At Wordsworth I don't mean to sneer,
And if you ask me to confess
The reason of their conduct queer,
The cause of all their sulkiness,
Why, then I'd say without a doubt
The daffodils were not quite out."

"Let us now," said the philosopher, "proceed to the subject of *Geology*. I might discourse most eloquently on the various properties and relative merits of Skiddaw slate and Ennerdale syenite, giving the pedigrees of each for six generations back; but on the whole I think we'll skip that. So please pass on to *Zoology*, an extensive and highly interesting subject. The

fauna of the Lake District includes a great number of species—*e.g.* the horse, the cow, the pig, the Herdwick sheep, the *homo sapiens*, the *homo* decidedly otherwise, the cock and bull, the goose, the raven, and many more. Among the species which occasionally visit the district are the German band, the steam beast, and the organ-grinder. The Glacier was at a remote period found running wild over most of the fells; but the race is now unhappily extinct, its place being supplied by the stone wall, an extremely common animal, frequently inconvenient and not seldom absolutely ferocious." Here the poet called another halt, and again produced his manuscripts. "This," he said, "is called

The Wished-for Gate (again after Wordsworth).

Hope rules a band that's always green:
Of all the mortals ever seen,
The foolishhest of all
Is he, who, walking o'er a hill,
Expects to find, where'er he will,
A Gate in every wall.

Know then, the land of which I speak
Is far renowned for lake and peak,
For crag and waterfall;
But the rash mortal who dilates
Upon its practicable gates
Will find his duties small.

Imagine one with thirsty tongue
Toil wearily his road along
Some blazing day in June;
When suddenly upon his ear
There strikes the splash of water clear;
He thinks to reach it soon.

The sound renews his worn-out vigour;
He toils along like any nigger,
Though he feels fit to fall;

Then finds him, thirsty, waterless,
Obstructed by a mortarless
Exasperating wall,

He finds it quite too mild to swear:
The wished-for gate, it is not there,
Nor till the end of time
Shall its appearance cheer the place:
There's nothing for it but to brace
His weary limbs and climb.

He starts, and finds how oft he must
His weight on treacherous footholds trust,
Oft hang on by his hands—
His feet slip off, his hands cling fast,
But with a mighty heave at last
Upon the top he lands—

But still the fates his pains deride;
A sheepwire on the farther side
He sees, but sets at nought:
He tries to jump, his feet catch in it,
And in a fraction of a minute
Comparatively short

He lands upon the earth once more,
And does as Brutus did of yore;
She coldly doth receive him
The beck, still prattling o'er its stones
Seems to deride his hollow groans:
And there I think, we'll leave him.

"Of the animals I first mentioned," continued the philosopher, "the most important is the Herdwick sheep. It is a small, active, black-faced creature, the chief use of which is to form a mark at which the scientific observer may roll big stones from a point of vantage on a steep hill-side. *N.B.* This practice is generally perfectly safe for the sheep, if you only roll scientifically enough."

"Easy all again!" broke in the poet, "and let the scientific make way for the poetical sheep. This piece is entitled

(Hard) Lines on a Dead Sheep.

"Speed, boulder, speed, for I have spied
A sheep upon the mountain side;
Speed down, and hit it on the head,
And see if it's asleep, or dead;
Speed down with many a bound and leap
And hit that aggravating sheep."
Down plunged the boulder straight—but no!
For when within a yard or so,
Though rushing with terrific force,
It lightly overleaped the corse.
"Speed, boulder, speed," I cried again,
And heaved a crag with might and main;
Which seemed about to hit it quite,
But then swerved off towards the right.
"Speed, boulder, speed," I cried once more,
And heaved a bigger than before:
Off rushed the rock, down plunging fast;
Off to the left it turned at last.
"Speed, boulder, speed," once more I heaved,
And this time I was not deceived:
The rock rushed on with steadfast track,
And hit the sheep upon the back;
But still, as far as I could judge,
That tranquil sheep refused to budge;
So off I went, disgusted by
Its imperturbability.

"We will next," resumed the philosopher, "take the goose and the raven together, as I have a note which bears on both. While walking up a valley near Ulleswater some time ago, we were suddenly surprised by sundry unearthly sounds, which were immediately attributed to ravens, ghosts of ancient Britons, or something similar, half-a-dozen legends being invented on the spot to account for the alleged supernatural phenomena. Soon after a flock of geese put in an appearance, and a sceptical member of the party claimed the merit of the performance for them. Such a supposition was, however, rejected with indig-

nation by the rest. In such a romantic situation, ravens or ghosts (latter preferred) were the right thing to hear, and they wouldn't be put off with the commonplace goose."

"I remember the occasion," replied the poet, "and also the sceptic. I have here a piece on the subject entitled

Credulity (after Wordsworth once more).

A croaking noise the poet hears,
A harsh, discordant, hideous sound:
He stops and speculates at once
Within his mind profound:
"What species can the creature be,
That chants this odious melody?
Mowing machines, or cats, or boys,
Don't make this inharmonious noise."

But, these alternatives dismissed,
An inspiration dawns at last,
Which peoples all the rocky glen
With spectres of the past.
"'Tis ghosts of skin-clad stone-age men,
Or ancient Britons come again!
These sounds I hear behind the trees
Are British, or else stone-age-ese.

And see! a glimpse behind the leaves
Of Druids in their robes of white:
I'll just note down the whole affair;
I'm sure I must be right.
The hymn they sing ain't quite in tune:
I think I'd best be going soon:
There's dampness in the evening breeze;
I'm ... glad I'm hidden by the trees."

Then making for the neighbouring pool
The white procession comes in view:
The poet snatches at his notes
And tears the page in two.

No Druid priesthood grim and grey,
 But rather future victims they—
 Still harshly chanting as they pass
 A song to cease at Michaelmas.

"During the last few years," continued the philosopher, "a new species has been discovered—viz. the Footpaths Association, which is found in a wild state in the neighbourhood of Latrigg."

Here the philosopher retired for a short time into the beer-jug, and on emerging continued as follows—

"That's all I have to say about animals; but before we end I should just like to burst up a certain fraud I know of in the Lake district. It is a small tarn on the side of Saddleback, rejoicing in the name of Scales Tarn. Now, exaggerating writers of the last century used to describe it as a dark and dismal abyss of water, situated so deep in a cleft in the rock that the sun never shone upon it, and they further assert that the stars may be seen reflected in it at noonday. Long ago I used to believe most firmly in this somewhat preposterous assertion. However, one day I went to see. It was exactly twelve o'clock when we surmounted the last ridge of moraine matter (not *rock*, please observe) that hems in the low end of the tarn, and there, instead of the dark abyss of Stygian waters, we saw a small blue tarn, rippled into waves by a gentle breeze, and glinting all over in the bright September sun."

"And so," broke in the poet, "don't believe Sir Walter Scott, when he says—

Never sunbeam could discern
 The surface of that sable tarn,
 In whose dark mirror you may spy
 The stars, when noonday lights the sky.

"By the way," continued the poet, with his professional jealousy now in fine working order, "I don't admire the rhyme of the first two lines. Are you

to say *discern* and *tern* or *discarn* and *tarn*? Perhaps the latter is best, as the first might be ambiguous and ornithological. This suggests a similar dilemma in the well-known lines about the "dark brow of the mighty Helvellyn." For you must either say that the eagle was *yellin'*, or if you give the eagle his full and proper yell, you must degrade the mighty mountain to *Helvelling*. Perhaps we had better take the first alternative, as the eagle is now extinct up there, and so you can't hurt his feelings by insinuating that he dropped his final *g*'s. Scott, by the way, generally got mixed when he tackled the Lake District. For instance, he confuses Blencathara and Glaramara, and the famous "huge nameless rock," which he locates on Helvellyn, has long been a standing difficulty with local geographers. Personally I have my suspicions of the line

'Dark green was the spot mid the brown mountain heather.'

Certainly nothing about there now can be called *dark* green, and there isn't any heather, brown or of any other colour, within a mile or two.

But talking of Scales Tarn, I think that the ancient historians thereof, being apparently determined to haul in a good big lie, neck and crop, might have made it much more poetical and ornamental:—

This is the sort of thing I mean—

Like a thousand of bricks is the stream of the Styx,
And as dark as three hullabalooos;
And the waves of Cocytus, they dance like St Vitus,
Forming excellent blacking for shoes:
But blacker by far than those specimens are,
Far darker and murkier still,
Is the liquid so gloomy that lives in the roomy
Abyss in the side of the hill.

This terrible water makes excellent porter;
Diluted 'twill serve you as ink;
It seems like a sham imitation of Cam,
Which it greatly resembles in stink;

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If you want a receipt for to putrefy meat,
Or to flavour a gooseberry pie,
Take some of this stuff and apply with a muff,
But I think you had better not try.

'Twill colour a pipe, or make beautiful tripe,
Frame pictures in fancy designs,
It makes good oil for lamps, it will stick postage stamps,
And is useful for blowing up mines :
If you want to grow rich, or to baffle a witch,
Or get rid of a fit of the blues,
For the slaught'ring of rats, and for polishing hats
This water's the thing you should use.

The rays of the sun never shine down upon
This abyss, where I really declare
You may see with your eye all the stars of the sky,
And the moon, if it chance to be there ;
And if there's no breeze, it's a matter of ease
Each bright constellation to tell,
For each has its name, and the Greek for the same,
Written under it neatly and well."

"Now that's something like a lie," remarked the philosopher: "After that I don't think I'll venture any more: suppose we dry up." So they done it, as Huck Finn was wont to remark.



EXPRESS TRAINS.

Express Trains, English and Foreign. By E. Foxwell
and T. C. Farrer. London 1889.

READERS of periodical literature will recollect the charming paper on Express Trains contributed by Mr Ernest Foxwell to *Macmillan's Magazine* in February 1883. In the form in which this subsequently appeared in 1884 upon Messrs W. H. Smith and Sons' bookstalls it included, as if by accident, a paper read before the Statistical Society in September of the same year on the speed of the principal express trains on the larger railways of Great Britain. The volume before us is the result of further statistical investigation upon the lines of this paper of 1883. The particulars of express travelling upon the railways there mentioned are worked out in much greater detail, and brought up to date, while the area under consideration is widened so as to include not only Great Britain, but Ireland, the Continent, and the United States. As there is no World-Bradshaw, the task of getting together and verifying the figures has been a heavy one, and Mr Foxwell has found another railway enthusiast to share his labours; but the method is his own, and we imagine that, except as regards Part II, he would acknowledge his full responsibility both for the merits and defects of the work.

Notwithstanding the formidable appearance which 180 pages of tabulated statistics present, there are many of us who will find a good deal to interest us in Mr Foxwell's figures. There is plenty of room for

a reliable book on railway speeds, as popular notions on the subject are more than usually misleading. It is still an article of faith in the West of England that the 'Flying Dutchman' is the fastest train in the world, and its average speed is put at 60 miles an hour. The superannuated servants of the Great Western cherish a dim tradition concerning a bold director, who, seeking to test the capacities of the Company's permanent way, was whirled from Paddington to Bath, seated in state in the Directors' carriage behind one of Sir Daniel Gooch's broad gauge engines, at 100 miles an hour, 'tearing up the rails behind him.' According to the reporters, just before the terrible accident at Long Ashton some years ago, when the engine and carriages left the rails and hurled themselves upon the impenetrable wall of a cutting, the 'Flying Dutchman' ran along the level stretch from Bridgwater and through Bourton station at 81 miles an hour.* We ourselves remember more than once timing a mile with a stop-watch between London and Swindon at 80, when on our way home from school, but the value of this record is diminished by an unscientific habit we then had of counting only four quarter-mile-posts to the mile.

These delightful dreams of speeds attainable Mr Foxwell has dissipated for ever. No legends find a place in his volume; we are everywhere face to face with the unimpeachable record of what has been actually achieved. And, as usual, the ideal is one thing, and the actual quite another. The average speed of the 'Flying Dutchman' over its whole journey of $326\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Paddington to Penzance is only $36\frac{3}{8}$ including stops, or $42\frac{1}{4}$ excluding stops, while over the fastest section of the line (Swindon to Paddington— $77\frac{1}{4}$ miles) which is run without a stop, the speed is only $52\frac{3}{8}$, or

* This estimate is based only on the evidence of signalmen in successive boxes—whose cheap clocks were probably not in accord.

53½ on the *down* journey, though no doubt much higher speeds are attained on particular miles. Nor is this by any means 'the fastest train in the world.' According to Mr Foxwell's tables the 9.45 a.m. Great Northern from King's Cross to Leeds runs at 48½ including and 51 excluding stops over the whole journey of 185½ miles, and between Grantham and Doncaster, for more than 50 miles, it runs at 54. Again, on the Midland, the 4.3 p.m. Glasgow express runs from Normanton to St Pancras at 50 including, 51 excluding stops; while the 2 p.m. (to Manchester) for 72½ hilly miles between St Pancras and Kettering keeps up 53. The up day-express from Edinburgh caps this by going from Nottingham to St Pancras without a stop, 124 miles, at the high average speed of 52. Best of all, the North Western 10.0 a.m. express from Glasgow to Euston travels the 90½ miles from Preston to Carlisle, over a summit of 920 feet, at a speed which averages 53.

These times are the ordinary times of 1888-9, without counting the extraordinary performances of the 'race to Edinburgh' last year, when all railway records were broken. Mr Foxwell's spirited account of this is quite the best thing in the book, and stirs the blood of the reader like the story of some great battle. It will be enough to note here the final result of the contest. From August 14-31 the West Coast Companies (North Western and Caledonian) carried passengers in (nominally) eight hours from Euston to Edinburgh (400½ miles) at a speed of 50 miles an hour including and 53½ excluding stops—*i.e.* faster over the whole distance than the 'Flying Dutchman' in the comparatively short run of 77½ miles from Swindon to Paddington; but this official timing was improved upon every day. From Preston to Carlisle (90½ miles) and Carlisle to Edinburgh (100½ miles) the speed was 54. At the same time the East Coast Companies (Great Northern and North Eastern) were

reaching Edinburgh by their somewhat shorter route (392½ miles) in 7¾ hours, travelling the whole distance at 50¾ including and 54 excluding stops, and doing the 82½ miles from Grantham to York at 56¼. Mr Foxwell notes on this journey a run of four successive miles at 76½ miles an hour, checked by two observers. Thus the 'Flying Dutchman' has been left far behind by the enterprise of the great northern companies, besides being outdone by its own companion train the 'Zulu,' put on ten years ago. It is also worth noting that all the trains that beat it, including the expresses of the 'race,' carried third class passengers, while the Great Western adheres to its policy of first and second only as regards the 'Dutchman'; the 'Zulu' now admits third class.

The statistics of the Continental and American railways are naturally less interesting to us than our own, and their performances are for the most part (except in America) very inferior. The best American train is the 4.13 p.m. from Jersey City to Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania Line (89¾ miles). The speed is 48½ including and 49 excluding stops. The best running is between Jersey City and Trenton (55¾ miles) at 53 miles an hour. Another train, the 9 a.m. Mondays from New York to San Francisco, is interesting to us because of the enormous distance travelled. The train takes nearly a week to cover the 3,270 miles, but the time of actual running is 127¾ hours, and the average speed including stops is 25½. We go from London to Wick, 767 miles, in 22 hours, a rate of progress which would see us in San Francisco before the close of the fourth day from New York.

The Continental trains are extremely disappointing. France leads with two good trains—the bi-weekly *Luxe* express from Paris to Bordeaux, and the boat train from Paris to Calais—the latter the result of the pressure of the English Companies on the *Nord*, the former of competition between the Orleans line

and the state railway, which also has a direct line to Bordeaux. The 6.58 p.m. Paris to Bordeaux runs the 364 miles at $42\frac{2}{3}$ including and $44\frac{1}{3}$ excluding stops, and between Les Aubrais and St Pierre des Corps ($68\frac{1}{2}$ miles) keeps up $45\frac{2}{3}$. The 11.15 a.m. from Paris to Calais (183 miles) runs at 43 including and 44 excluding stops, and between Amiens and Calais (101 miles) keeps up $44\frac{1}{3}$. The English trains that correspond with these would come very low down among our expresses. The best Brighton and South Coast trains to Brighton or Eastbourne are rather faster; possibly the second-best Great Eastern between London and Norwich would about hit the mark.

Next to France comes Holland, with a train from Flushing to Venlo (130 miles), leaving at 5.5 p.m. It runs at $40\frac{2}{3}$ including and $41\frac{2}{3}$ excluding stops, and between Flushing and Breda ($61\frac{2}{3}$ miles) keeps up 42. This is the best long-distance train (competitive), but the 9 a.m. from Rotterdam to Amsterdam ($53\frac{1}{2}$ miles) does the journey at 46 without stopping, notwithstanding the fact that it slackens speed through the five chief stations (one of which is the Hague) to 10 miles an hour. This is equal to any of the second-best English performances.

Close behind Holland comes Belgium, with the 4.40 p.m. from Brussels to Ostend (76 miles). It runs at $43\frac{2}{3}$ including and $44\frac{1}{3}$ excluding stops, and from Bruges to Ostend ($14\frac{1}{2}$ miles) keeps up 45. But Belgium has very steep gradients for some of its expresses to surmount.

Germany is a shocking country for speed. The much vaunted Orient express from Paris to Constantinople ($1,857\frac{1}{4}$ miles) *via* Strasburg, Stuttgart, Munich, and Vienna, only runs at 27 including and 29 excluding stops, and for this Germany, Austria, and Turkey are chiefly responsible, for the speed through France is $40\frac{1}{2}$. As Mr Farrer puts it—‘an inclusive speed of 40 miles an hour would save 22 hours in the journey from Paris

to Constantinople.' The best trains in North Germany are the 5.15 p.m. and 9.7 p.m. from Berlin to Hamburg (177½ miles). These run at 37½ including and 40½ excluding stops, and between Hagenau and Büchen (29½ miles) they are timed to do 44. Almost as fast, and for a much longer distance, are the 12.6 noon and 10.30 p.m. from Berlin to Cologne. These are at 36 including and 40 excluding stops, and on one section do 44½. The South German Railways are much slower. The best train is the 2.20 p.m. from Mannheim to Bâle (162 miles) on the Baden State Railway, but this is only 34 including and 37½ excluding stops, and it only attains a speed of 40 over one section. An attempt is usually made to disguise the actual slowness of the South German trains under high-sounding titles. We well remember, after a tedious course of German 'Schnellzug,' allowing ourselves to be tempted by a more promising sort of train, announced on the time-tables of the Main-Neckar Railway as a 'Blitz-zug' from Frankfort to Heidelberg *via* Darmstadt. The statistics of this train, which starts daily with immense pomp and circumstance, are given by our authors thus:—Distance 55 miles; speed including stops, 32; excluding stops, 34½; fastest run (Darmstadt to Friedrichsfeld—31½ miles) 35½. Compare with this a certain broad-gauge 'fast goods' on the Great Western. It runs nearly four times as far, Paddington to Exeter (193½ miles); speed including stops 30, excluding stops 33½; fastest run (Swindon to Bristol—41½ miles) 35½. The heavily subsidised Indian Mail, again, that runs on Friday evenings from London to Brindisi, is a scandalous train in the matter of speed. From London to Dover it runs at 43, but the average over the whole distance of 1,455 miles (including the 15 miles an hour from Dover to Calais) is only 26 miles including stops. In other words, 'the *Umbria*, *Etruria*, and *Empress* go as fast on the sea as this International Mail train does on land'!

The moral of our authors' investigation of Continental railways appears to be that state management 'is poison.' Government monopolies lead everywhere to slackness and want of enterprise, and affect rapidity of travelling most perniciously. As far as speed is concerned, at any rate, competition is the life of a railway. Such an exhilarating contest as the race to Edinburgh would be impossible under a Government control like that of France, where 'no figure of the timebill can be altered without the consent of the superior administration'—still less in Algeria, where 'the Superintendent of one of the railways stated that he might not alter any passenger train one minute without 'homologation' from Paris.' This is organisation with a vengeance, and a railway dies of over-organisation quite as easily as of the opposite complaint.

We are surprised to learn from Mr Farrer that 'the average actual cost of running a locomotive and train does not exceed 1s per mile at the utmost. It is therefore clear that 12 third class passengers at 1d each per mile actually pay the cost of working a train, while any number over this is profit.' This explains why comparatively empty trains (*e.g.* the G.E. through Cambridge to Doncaster) pay nevertheless.

We must not spend any more time over the interesting points in this volume. We regret that the authors confined themselves to statistics of speed only; we should like to hear what they have to say on other aspects of railway management—permanent-way making, types of engines, or, better than any, what might perhaps be called 'railway statesmanship'—the considerations that determine the policy of our principal companies. Or again, they might take to history, and do for the North Western, Great Northern, or Great Western—or all three of them—what Mr Williams did for the Midland. Even the subject of

speed is not yet exhausted. They have given us a sort of *Debrett's Peerage* of trains, but there must be a vast proletariat of ordinary trains, the statistics of which might yield interesting results if a proper census were taken.

The new volume is nicely got up. A capital drawing of the latest type of Midland express engine appears upon the cover, and the numerous maps are excellent: the coloured maps, the like of which have never appeared before, must have cost immense pains, and are models of clearness and accuracy.

Mr Foxwell and Mr Farrer are good *collaborateurs*; the former is responsible for Great Britain, Holland, and Belgium, and the latter for the remainder of the book. Mr Farrer's manner is solid and reliable; his very matter-of-factness inspires confidence, and he has the air of a born statistician. Mr Foxwell is as usual graceful and suggestive; he handles his figures in a pleasant way, and charms us into taking an eager interest in tabulated facts in spite of all natural aversions. The contrast between the two manners is one of the attractions of the book. But, in spite of Mr Foxwell, we lay down the volume feeling that we have had enough of pure statistics, and long for something more of earth. We miss the delightful 'apology' of the earlier rhapsody, which now appears condensed into three pages and a half, under the heading 'some effects of express speed.' Anyone who cares about railways will find the new book indispensable, but it is not likely to be a source of such genuine pleasure as the shilling pamphlet of 1884.

J. R. TANNER.

Obituary.

REV CANON F. C. COOK.

The Rev Frederick Charles Cook, to whom reference was made in our last number (xv. 505), for 25 years a canon of Exeter Cathedral, died on June 22, at his residence in the Close. Canon Cook graduated at St John's College, B.A. 1828, when he took a first class in the Classical Tripos, and M.A. in 1840; and he had been in the ministry for just 50 years, having taken his ordination vows before the Bishop of London in 1839. He was appointed preacher to the Hon Society of Lincoln's Inn, canon residentiary of Exeter Cathedral in 1864, chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, chaplain to the Bishop of London in 1869, and precentor of Exeter Cathedral in 1872. He was formerly one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, and before coming to Exeter held a prebendal stall in Lincoln Cathedral. The deceased was a ripe scholar, editor of the *Speaker's Commentary*, and author of several ecclesiastical works. Bodily infirmities prevented his taking an active part in the Cathedral for three or four years past, and a few weeks before his death he resigned the precentorship, an office in which he was succeeded by the Dean. Canon Cook leaves behind him an exceedingly valuable library, which he has bequeathed to the Chapter, and it will find a place in the new cloister building, in the restoration of which the late Canon took great interest.

[See *Times*, June 24, 1889.]

REV DR L. STEPHENSON.

The Rev Lawrence Stephenson graduated as Twelfth Wrangler in 1823, proceeded M.A. 1826, B.D. 1833, D.D. 1844, and was elected Fellow in 1826. He was Sadlerian Lecturer until in 1835 he was presented to the College Rectory of Soulderne in Oxfordshire. An able preacher, whose ministrations were valued both in his own and other churches, he nevertheless held no preferment outside his own parish. There he devoted himself unostentatiously to the quiet round of parochial work, making his little church an example of reverent

care, if we except the chancel, unfortunately rebuilt during Mr Horseman's incumbency in an age sadly devoid of taste; whilst the village school he caused to be built was evidence of his care for the young.

The oldest of our College Rectors, both in University standing and in the tenure of his cure, he passed away during the early morning hours of 21 June 1889, in the 88th year of his age, the sleep of tired nature merging unperceived into the long sleep of death.

A. F. T.

REV F. W. P. COLLISON.

The Rev Frederick William Portlock Collison was the eldest son of the late Brown Collison of Hitchin, Herts, and was born 22 May 1814. He entered the College in 1832, graduated as Sixth Wrangler in 1836, obtained the Crosse Scholarship the same year, and the senior Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship the year following. After being Naden's Divinity Student he was elected Fellow in 1838. In College he held the offices of Hebrew Lecturer, Librarian, and Dean. He was a member of the Cambridge Camden Society from its institution in 1839, being its Treasurer until 1844, and contributing to its official publication, the *Ecclesiologist*. He was also a member of the Committee for restoring the Round Church. In 1853 he accepted the College living of Marwood in N. Devon. There the material records of his work are a restored Chancel, an enlarged churchyard, a Mission Church, and a Day School. In 1855 he married Mary, eldest daughter of the late Dr Thackeray of Cambridge, who is left a widow with three sons and two daughters. When in 1857 Dr Bateson was elected to the Mastership, Mr France's name being withdrawn, no one else was voted for but Mr Collison, who was at the time quite unaware of the compliment thus paid to him. In N. Devon he was appointed Rural Dean, but very soon resigned the office. The position of President of the local Clerical Society he found more congenial; and although he did not say much, his opinions on matters of biblical criticism and ecclesiastical controversy were weighty and received with great respect. Failing eyesight obliged him gradually to withdraw from public work, and in 1885 he resigned his benefice, which was then accepted by the Rev A. F. Torry. He removed to North London, where he died on Friday 21 June 1889.

A. F. T.

REV THOMAS CROFTS WARD.

The young and devoted clergyman whose name, alas, heads these lines was some five or six years ago one of the best known and best loved of the younger members of our College. His tall lithe figure and dark handsome face, his charm of manner, his prowess in manly sports, would have sufficed to win him an ordinary popularity and will still be a title to wide remembrance. But all who came into contact with T. C. Ward felt that he had qualities deeper than these.

They felt that they were in the presence of a nature sweet and sunshiny to a rare degree, yet with the hidden strength of singlehearted uprightness. Such a man cannot live to himself alone, little as he thinks of it he must *give*, 'silently out of himself as the sun gives.' And certainly it was so with Ward. "I think his influence for good over those around him," writes one of his nearest friends, "was very great though unconscious. His simple manliness, his sweet manners, and his transparent godliness gave him influence everywhere." And as it was at Cambridge, so it was without doubt in the places where afterwards he laboured as a minister of Christ till he fell a martyr to his mission of consolation and was taken from us.

Thomas Crofts Ward was the second son of the late Mr W. G. Ward of Nottingham, and was born March 9, 1866. He received his early education at Newark School, and came up to St John's in October 1879. His rooms during most of his course were those now occupied by Mr Harker, F 3rd Court. His elder brother G. W. C. Ward was already a member of the College, and a year or two later his younger brother H. Ward followed them. 'T. C,' as he was called for distinction's sake, was well known in L. M. B. C. and on the Association football ground, but he achieved most of his athletic fame as a tennis player. He will be found repeatedly in the photographs of the L. M. B. C., the 'Eagles,' and the 'Byrons' of his day. After reading theology he took his degree in 1883, but remained in residence a year longer, when he was ordained to a Curacy at Northfield, Birmingham. About the same time he was married to Sybil, second daughter of the Rev Canon Miles, Rector of Bingham, Notts, by whom he has left two children. A delicacy of the throat obliged him before

long to resign his Curacy, and he accepted a Chaplaincy at Madeira, where he remained eight months. In 1886 he took the Curacy of S. Nicholas, Guildford. After two years of faithful work, he was appointed to the scattered country parish of Appleton-le-Street with Amotherby, Yorkshire. To this benefice he was only instituted in October 1888, but in the nine months which alone were allotted him we are told that he had made a lasting mark on the parish.

"At the Confirmation held at Amotherby last Easter, he presented upwards of forty candidates, a large proportion of whom were adults. His quiet, earnest, and reverent manner, and his remarkable power of sympathy, especially in sickness and trouble, speedily won to his side by far the greater part of a parish in which there is much active Dissent. The vigour that he threw into all parts of his pastoral work was remarkable.... We scarcely know of any other case in which a young priest has effected so much in a parish in so short a time." (*Church Times*.)

On Wednesday 17 July Mr Ward buried two children who had died from diphtheria, having previously visited them in their illness. He played lawn tennis on the Saturday with his old proficiency, and took two services on Sunday morning. In the evening he felt indisposed; next day symptoms of diphtheria shewed themselves, and early on Wednesday morning, July 24, he passed away. He was buried two days later in his churchyard overlooking the beautiful valley of Ryedale, amid the greatest signs of the sympathy and sorrow of his parishioners.

Seldom has so sudden a stroke closed a life so full of beauty and promise.

"Whatever record leap to light,
He never shall be shamed,"

for there can be no record of Tom Ward

"But tells of days in goodness spent,
A mind at peace with all below,
A heart whose love was innocent."

ALEXANDER WILLIAM POTTS LL.D.

Many readers of the *Eagle* have been startled and deeply grieved by the news of the sudden death of Dr Alexander W. Potts, Head-master of Fettes College, an old and most distinguished member of St John's. He was born in the year 1834, and entered Shrewsbury School under the late Prof. Kennedy, where his progress to the VI Form was unusually rapid. Though early distinguished as a scholar of brilliant promise, he did not neglect his physical development, but became Captain of Football and Stroke of the School Eight. In 1852 he entered Cambridge as a scholar of our College, and in 1858 graduated as second in the First Class of the Classical Tripos, Chancellor's Medallist, and Senior Optime in Mathematics. His appearance, as well as his known abilities, in those early days of Undergraduate life, tall, handsome, earnest and commanding, inspired an admiration mingled with a kind of awe, amounting to reverence, in the minds of his contemporaries*; while those who knew him least recognised the sterling merits of a genuinely noble character, and were attached to him for life.

In 1859 he was made Fellow of the College, and after holding an Assistant-Mastership at Charterhouse for some time, he was for five years Master of "the Twenty" at Rugby, under Dr Temple. There he married Miss Bowden Smith, the sister of a colleague. From Rugby he was called in 1870 to undertake the work of organising Fettes College, a school intended to follow the lines of the great English Public Schools. In this work he was accompanied and ably seconded by C. C. Cotterill, also a Johnian. Under the most favourable circumstances the task would have been one to test the highest energies of a gifted man. In this case it was not lightened by certain narrow prejudices and national jealousies. But his success was conspicuous in overcoming difficulties, and raising the school to the first rank in scholarship and athletic distinctions. Fettes

* Calverley's lines in the verses beginning *There stands a city*, are said to refer to Dr Potts:

The 'long' but not 'stern swell,'
 Faultless in his hats and hosen,
 Whom the Johnian lawns know well.

scholars and Fettes football-players are too well-known at Cambridge for us to dwell on this in Dr Potts' praise. But it is perhaps not so well-known here that his success in teaching was due no less to the magnificent earnestness of the man, and his genial loving ways with boys, than to his brilliant and elegant scholarship. Among his many versatile gifts he possessed a true love and appreciation of music, which he was most assiduous in fostering among his pupils. As a preacher he was gifted with extraordinary powers of eloquence, refined, earnest, and inspiring. Indeed there can be little doubt that had his position permitted him to take orders, he would have been accounted one of the most eloquent and impressive of pulpit orators. 'His keen clear eye'—writes one who knew him well, both here and at Rugby,—'his gentle smile, his lofty bearing, his stern scorn of all that was unworthy, his tenderness toward the defects and difficulties of lesser spirits' will live long in many loving memories. And such as he was here and at Rugby, such he remained in the fuller promise of his ripened manhood, till death took him. Yet with all these high gifts he never swerved from a simple childlike faith in God, and struggling in mortal agony he gasped out this message to his boys—

'I wish particularly to offer to all the boys at Fettes College (particularly to those who have been here any time) my grateful acknowledgments of their loyalty, affection, and generous appreciation of me. I wish as a dying man to record that loving kindness and mercy have followed me all the days of my life; that firm faith in God is the sole firm stay in mortal life; that all ideas but Christ are illusory, and that duty is the one and sole thing worth living for.'

The world could have better spared many a more famous man.



VEXILLO OPUS EST: CONVOLABUNT.*

"Persons advertising in *The Standard* can now have the answers addressed free of charge at our office, 28 St Bride Street, E.C."

PUBLICA queis placuit cupientibus edere uerba,
Signum cui titulus charta diurna patet.
ediderint: cupidis fors respondebitur; et sic
nostra capit—merces non erit ulla—domus.
exstat ab octaua uicesima pilla,† uetustum
nomen ubi uico Sancta Brigitta dedit.
urbis et Augustae‡ media regione locatur
pandit ubi Phoebi lux modo nata iubar.

HAWTHORNDEN.

EPIGRAM

On a font removed from the Church into the Rector's Garden.

ὦ ξεῖν' ἀγγέλλειν τάδ' Ἐπισκόπῳ, ὅτι με τῆδε
εἶδες ὑπ' ἀργαλέας ἀνθοφοροῦντα τύχης,
ὅς τὸ πρὶν ἰδρυθεὶς ἱεροῖς ἐνὶ δώμασι Χριστοῦ
ἄνθεα φυταλίαις οὐρανίαις ἔφερον
νῦν δ' αὖ κεῖν' ἀπόλωλε, τὰ δ' ἄνθεα γῆϊνα πάντα
ὦ πότμος ἀλγινόεις, ὦ κλέος οὐκέτ' ἐμόν.

G. A. SELWYN.

[The church is at Bobbingworth (Bovinger), Essex: the above is a true copy from an autograph found in an old *Iliad*.]

* Cicero, ad Atticum x 17.

† Cf. Catull. xxxvii 2. *A pileatis nona fratribus pilla.*

‡ *Augusta Trinobantum* was the old name for London.



ON THE CLIFF.

RECLINING on the breezy turf,
High up above the sea-bird's screech,
I hear below the thundering surf
Drag back the shrieking shingle of the beach,
And watch the wild sea-horses in their play
Toss their white manes and gambol in the sun,
Till the far hills reflect his setting ray,
And all the glories of the day are done.
And then a dreamy stillness far and wide,
The night-flower's scent, the night-moth's drowsy
tune,
The distant murmur of the ebbing tide,
And the mild splendour of the Harvest Moon.

J. B. A.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The following letter, received from an old and loyal Johnian by one of our Editors, will be read with interest.—EDD.]

1 *Montpellier Terrace, Cheltenham,*
5 *November 1889.*

MY DEAR —

I return, with many thanks, the *Eagles* for March and June 1889. They recall so many memories that I hardly know which to talk about first.

p. 313. You have, I see, a quotation from Professor Kynaston's Verses on the 50th Anniversary of the Oxford and Cambridge race (xi. 455). I was once actually asked whether those Verses were mine. εἰς ὄντος ὑμῖν ἤδη. (This peculiar expression is from Demosth. *De Falsa Legatione*, § 361, p. 442, rendered by Prof. Scholefield 'There's for you now.')

p. 315. France I knew a little; I was on Atlay's side, after he succeeded Brumell. He (A.) was always most kind to me, from the first day that I went to his Lecture on Livy VI, to the day that the Tripos list came out, and since; his son is at the Cheltenham College.

p. 354. I should have been *tergeminis sublatus honoribus* if I could have secured one of the Reading Prizes, but going to Morning Chapel was one of the conditions, not always observed.

p. 356. Parkinson I remember well. He was often in Cheltenham, though I never saw him, but heard of him through a relative; in the horrible days of Math. *viva voce*, Parkinson was a prominent feature. He was the *beau idéal* of a Math. machine, but, as I need not say, something more. I recollect his being Senior in 1845; I was at School in Cambridge at the time.

p. 362. I did not know much of Babington when at St John's. He once preached a Sermon on *The Principle of Accommodation* (whatever that may be) and set a question bearing on it in the

Gk. Test paper: I heard the Sermon, but his delivery was peculiar, and I could not reproduce it. I used to see him in Leicestershire: there used to be a Clergyman of his name at Cossington, and there was another at Rothley, I think. He was always considered a very learned man.

p. 366. Paley I once met at breakfast, at Dr Jex Blake's house, in 1870. He was kind enough to write me a courteous note, on my asking him something in the *Oed. Col.* (v. 569, 570), as also, by the way, was B. H. K. My old Master used to hold out Paley's being 'gulphed' for Mathematics as a warning to me. We came in for the benefit of the 1849 Grace, which dispensed with a Junior 'Pessime,' as I once heard it called, as qualification for the Tripos.

p. 369. Earnshaw I remember by sight; his sons, my juniors, went for a time to the same school as myself.

p. 372. From taking the duty in 1881 and 1882 at FORTHAMPTON, I got introduced to Mr Yorke; F. is close to Tewkesbury; you see the Abbey grandly from the Court grounds. Mr Y. was a good Scholar; we used to have many a chat about Virgil.

p. 377. Rev E. A. Claydon was a very intimate friend of mine when we were at the old College; he was an Army Tutor for years, and a most excellent teacher he was, and almost as good as Brumell as an explainer.

I had forgotten that B. W. Horne was dead; he was a wonderfully good Math. Coach; he was just three years my junior in standing.

Duckworth I saw at Weston in 1885: he was a good teacher. *Solari* I recollect well by name.

p. 392. I have met Mr Teall in Cheltenham.

p. 392. *My Auld Coat* is capital: I agree with the writers, French and Scotch, most thoroughly.

p. 395. C. F. Holmes and I were bracketed in the Tripos: (Mind that you leave Class II far far behind.) I did not know him half as well as I ought to have known him, but I recollect him perfectly; the last time that I shook hands with him was in the Senate House in 1856, when his brilliant brother Arthur recited the Porson Prize. He and I read with the same Coaches, Thompson (1848) and A. M. Hoare in 1849; H. was the longstop in the Varsity XI, and one of its best bats. Read *Eton 50 years ago*, in Macmillan for this month; I recollect 'Boudier,' there mentioned, as a Cricketer in the Cambridge

XI; he went out to the Crimea as an Army Chaplain, and the first greeting that he had on setting foot ashore was 'How's that, Umpire?' (*τοῦτο δὲ πῶς ἔχει, βραβεῦ*; as the Cheltonian rendered it).

p. 398. 'Johnny' Hymers I, of course, remember well, though not on his 'side,' but on Brumell's (p. 395) [B. was the best explainer of Math. difficulties that I ever came across: I have some of his work to this day, and hold him in the highest respect: he was always very (and truly) kind to me]. H. was very good to his men. I recollect being very much amused, as a Freshman, by his recommending us, on giving a piece for Hex^m, to imitate Virgil (we spelt the name in that way) as much as we could. The story about his wanting to come back appears to have been true; it was reported that the College said 'You may come back, if you will come as Junio^rest Fellow.' Mr Brook Smith and I used often to talk about him. It is a very good feature about the 'Biographies' that the Schools to which the several subjects belonged should be recorded: it would make them still more interesting if the Coaches who helped them *literarum lampada tradere* (that is not meant for a Hex^r) should also be recorded. Hymers was a pupil of a Mr Birkett, who was 3rd Wrangler in 1822, and who was once, as I presume you are aware, Math. Master at Cheltenham. When there, he was famous as a whist player and dancer, and *beau garçon* generally. Earnshaw, whose Obituary the March 1889 number gives, was also one of Birkett's pupils. This he (B.) told me himself.

I had better insert here something that may interest either yourself or some friend.—A book catalogue of John Hitchman, 51 and 52 Cherry Street, Birmingham, advertises 8 vols of the *Eagle* (the earlier vols. I should think) half calf, for 28s. The earlier volumes must be scarce by this time.

I once went to look at the living (Buckland) lately held by Mr Lorimer; it is near Evesham, and pretty enough, but rather out of the world.

You will see, from all these maundering recollections, how much I find to interest me in the *Eagle*, and can imagine how dear the College is to me. I am about 10 years the Master's senior: the only Don who is at all of my standing is the President, and, by the way, Prof. John Mayor: I am a little their junior. Mr Pieters, whose election to a Fellow-

ship I recollect, is my senior. Dr H. Thompson, the Senior Fellow, was, as I have said, my Coach: I learnt *no end* from him, and was not I pleased when he once said to a sentence of Gk. Prose, 'Ah, that will do!' This is the sentence—*εἰωθε δὲ ἡ κενοφροσύνη ὡς μάλιστα νεοχμῶσαι*. Good-b'ye: I hope you may never have to reproach yourself with not having made the best use of your opportunities. Take care of your health; Cambridge is rather a trying place. Expect me some day in St John's, and till I come

Believe me always

Very sincerely yours

P. J. F. GANTILLON,

THE READING-ROOM.

DEAR *EAGLE*,

For many years past Johnnians have been in the habit of pouring into your sympathising ears their woful tales of grievance or distress, and it is with full knowledge of this fact that I now venture to beg for your indulgence. Last Term there was opened in this College a Reading-Room, and an admirable committee was entrusted with the management of affairs. Much as this committee is to be congratulated on its able fulfilment of duty and its excellent code of rules, one cannot but wish that it could see its way to effecting two improvements which, though perhaps seemingly little, are nevertheless important.

It is in the opinion of many Johnnians to be regretted that the Room is not kept open till 10 o'clock at night: the *Union*, I believe, does not close till 10 p.m. Another point in which a leaf might well be taken from the older institution's book is that the Room should be opened on Sundays. Sunday is the day of all days on which men like to scan current literature at their leisure, as it is the only day on which they are not hampered by lectures, coaches, and the like.

Hoping that these suggestions may meet with your approval and the favourable consideration of the Reading-Room Committee,

I am,

My very dear *Eagle*,

A WELL-WISHER.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term, 1889.

The Right Honourable Leonard Henry Courtney has been elected by the Council, as a "person of distinguished merit," to an Honorary Fellowship under Statute XXVIII. The following account of him taken from *Men of the Time* will be read with interest by Johnians. "Leonard Henry Courtney M.P., eldest son of the late Mr John Sampson Courtney, Banker, of Penzance, Cornwall, by Sarah, daughter of Mr John Mortimer, of St Mary's, Scilly, was born at Penzance, July 6, 1832. He was educated at the Regent House Academy in that town, under Mr Richard Baines, and afterwards privately under Mr R. Willan M.D. According to a memoir of him in *Men of the West*, he was for some time in the bank of Messrs Bolitho Sons and Co., in which concern his father was a partner. He went to St John's College, Cambridge, in 1851, and graduated B.A. as Second Wrangler in 1855, being bracketed First Smith's Prizeman. In the following year he was elected a Fellow of his College. For some time he was engaged in private tuition in the University. In 1858 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. He was appointed in 1872 to the chair of Political Economy at University College, London, and held that professorship until a lengthened visit to India in the winter of 1875—6 necessitated his retirement. For two years he was examiner in Constitutional History in the University of London, 1873—75. In 1874 he contested Liskeard, but polled only 329 votes against 334 recorded for Mr Horsman, but at the election which was held after that gentleman's death, Mr Courtney gained the coveted seat, Dec. 22, 1876, polling 388 votes against 281 votes given to his opponent, Lieut.-Colonel Sterling. He was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department in Dec. 1880. In August 1881 he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in succession to Mr Grant Duff, who had been nominated Governor of Madras; and in May 1882 he succeeded the late Lord Frederick Cavendish as Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Mr Courtney is an advanced Liberal, and in favour of the extension of the principle of proportional representation; and he is also in favour of an absolute security being given by legislation to agricultural tenants for compensation for their

improvements. He has been a regular writer for the *Times* since 1884. In 1860 he published a pamphlet on 'Direct Taxation'; and to the *Journal of the Statistical Society* (1868) he contributed a paper on the 'Finances of the United States, 1861—67.'

To this we may add that Mr Courtney held for many years one of the two lay fellowships under the late Statutes, namely the one assigned to Law; that assigned to Medicine is still held by Dr Henry Thompson, our Senior Fellow. Mr Courtney, as is well-known, is Chairman of Committees and Deputy-Speaker of the House of Commons, and in the present year was appointed by the Queen a Member of the Privy Council. Mr Courtney resigned his Fellowship on his marriage a few years ago, but for some time previously he had returned his dividends to the College. These constituted a Courtney Fund, out of which the expense of numerous useful improvements has been met.

At the annual election to Fellowships on November 4, the choice of the Council fell upon—John Parker, B.A. (Seventh Wrangler 1882), well-known as the author of numerous papers on electrical subjects; Humphry Davy Rolleston, M.B., B.C., B.A. (First Class in both parts of the Natural Sciences Tripos 1885—1886), who has in succession filled the posts of University Demonstrator in Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology, was formerly an Editor of the *Eagle*, and has written several important memoirs of anatomical and physiological interest; and Alfred William Flux, B.A. (bracketed Senior Wrangler 1887), Marshall Prizeman in Political Economy 1889.

Among the writings submitted to the Council by the successful candidates for Fellowships were the following: *On the thermodynamics of cryohydrates*, and *On thermoelectric phenomena*, by J. Parker; *The evolution of heat from nerves during (a) activity, (b) the process of dying, Observations on the endocardial pressure-curve*, and *The causation of mitral diastolic murmurs*, by H. D. Rolleston; *Investigations concerning Newton's Rings*, by A. W. Flux.

We are proud to announce that one of the two Smith's Prizes has been awarded to H. F. Baker, Fellow of the College (bracketed Senior Wrangler 1887), for an Essay on *The complete system of 148 concomitants of three ternary quadrics in terms of which all others are expressible as rational integral algebraic functions, with an account of the present theory of three such forms*. The other Prize is awarded to J. H. Michell of Trinity (bracketed with Mr Baker in 1887) for an Essay on *The vibrations of curved rods and shells*, the Adjudicators 'not desiring to assign precedence to one Essay over the other.'

The Tripos lists printed in the last number and in the present will show that St John's has this year gained a large number of first class honours. Comparison with those gained

elsewhere brings out the fact that we have more than any other College. The following statistics may therefore be of interest; they seem to show that the College is not going backward as regards the quality of its students:

<i>No. of first classes in Triposes</i>	1887	1888	1889
St John's	17	20	30
Trinity	29	28	25
Total for all colleges	110	103	113

The *Guardian* of October 30 says that St John's can accommodate 222 residents within its walls, Trinity about 100 more, and Caius, the next in size to St John's, over 80 fewer. The matriculations on October 21 showed that 946 students had entered the University this year, as against 867 last year. The largest increase in particular Colleges is at St John's and Jesus.

The Master has been elected by the Senate, and Mr Scott, our Bursar, by the Representatives of Colleges, to be University Members of the new Borough Council of Cambridge. The Master was subsequently appointed an Alderman of the Borough, and Mr Wace was re-elected Mayor.

Mr Scott, the Senior Bursar, was on November 7 elected without opposition a member of the Council of the Senate, in the place of Mr Hill, who resigned his seat on going out of residence.

Mr Edmund Boulnois, the new Member of Parliament for Marylebone in succession to Lord Charles Beresford, is a member of this College, having taken his B.A. degree in 1862 and his M.A. in 1868. He is a J.P. and D.L. for Middlesex, Chairman of the Marylebone Board of Justices, and Member of the London County Council.

Dr Donald MacAlister, our senior Editor, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. On November 7 he was elected by the Senate to succeed Professor Humphry as the Representative of the University on the General Council of Medical Education and Registration. Professor Latham, of Downing, was also a candidate, and received 140 votes, against 194 for Dr MacAlister. The contest excited much interest in Cambridge, the successful candidate receiving the support of the medical faculty and a majority of the resident graduates. Dr MacAlister has been appointed Vice-President of the British Nurses' Association, of which the Princess Christian is President.

Dr William Hunter, Fellow Commoner, has been admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians of London. He has been re-appointed Arris and Gale Lecturer at the Royal College of Surgeons, and has received a grant from the John Lucas Walker Fund to enable him to pursue his important researches in the Pathology of the Blood.

Sir Donald Smith, K.C.M.G. (LL.D. 1887) has been elected Chancellor of the McGill University, Montreal.

Dr Kynaston, formerly Fellow, and late Principal of Cheltenham College, was installed as Canon of Durham Cathedral and Professor of Greek in the University, in succession to Canon Evans, on August 8, 1889. Dr Kynaston (Snow) was Porson Scholar, Camden and Browne Medallist, and bracketed with Professor Seeley at the head of the Classical Tripos in 1857. We recently announced his appointment by the Queen to the vicarage of St Luke's, Kentish Town; this he now resigns.

The Imperial Institute has expressed a desire that a Professorship of Swahili should be founded at King's College, London. We understand that the Ven J. P. Farler (B.A. 1871, M.A. 1883) recently Archdeacon of Magila, and now vicar of St Giles', Reading, is likely to be appointed Professor.

Professor Babington and Professor Liveing have been appointed Vice-Presidents, and Mr Larmor one of the Secretaries, of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.

Mr A. E. H. Love (Second Wrangler 1885, First Smith's Prizeman 1887) has been appointed a College Lecturer in Mathematics in the room of Dr Besant.

Sir H. H. Lawrence, Bart., and Mr F. S. Powell M.P. have been appointed by the College to be Governors of Sedbergh School.

The Rev John Sephton M.A. (Fifth Wrangler 1862), formerly Fellow of the College, has resigned the Head-mastership of the Liverpool Institute, which he has held for nearly a quarter of a century. The *Liverpool Daily Post* in commenting on the fact says—"Mr Sephton has won his way to a premier place among the schoolmasters of his time. . . There are not many Sephtons in any one generation."

The Rev T. B. Rowe (Third Classic and Chancellor's Medallist 1856), formerly Fellow, will retire at Easter from the Head-mastership of Tonbridge School, which he will then have held for more than fourteen years.

The College has presented the Rev John Wilberforce Doran (B.A. 1856), Vicar of Fenstanton and formerly Scholar of the College, to the Rectory of Soulderne, vacant by the death of the Rev Dr Stephenson. Mr Doran is known as the author of several works on Church Music.

The Rev C. M. Roberts (B.A. 1857) formerly Scholar, late Head-master of the Grammar School, Monmouth, has been presented by the College to the Rectory of Brinkley, vacant by the transference of the Rev F. D. Thomson to Barrow-on-Soar.

The Rev Delaval Shafto Ingram (Thirteenth Classic 1862), Head-master of Felstead School and Archdeacon of St Albans, has been presented by the College to the Rectory of Great Oakley, vacant by the resignation of the Rev J. H. Marsden.

The following graduates of the College have recently been ordained :

September Ordinations.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Harpley, T. A.	York	Newton Kyme
Alexander, H. R.	Worcester	St Mary's, Leamington Priors
Tatham, T. B.	Lichfield	Tettenhall
Field, D. T. B.	Manchester	Parish Church, Haslingden
Botterill, F. W.	St Albans	Berners Roding
Ward, E. B.	Wakefield	St Mark's, Barnsley

The following are the numbers from other Colleges :

Corpus, 5; Trinity, Jesus, Christ's, Non-Collegiate, 3; Emmanuel, St Catharine's, Queens', Caius, Pembroke, Peterhouse, 2; King's, Trinity Hall, Downing, Clare, Sidney, 1. Total 34.

Trinity Ordinations.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Ewing, A. G. C.	Canterbury	St John-the-Baptist, Folkestone
Herring, J.	York	Goole
Haigh, A.	London	Bromley
Sharp, G.	Bath and Wells	Rowbarton
Mead, A. R.	Chichester	All Souls', Eastbourne
Palmer, J. J. B.	Ely	Horningsea
Sheldon, A. H.	Exeter	St Leonard's, Exeter
Nicholl, L. H.	Gloucester	Thornbury
Way, R. F.	Lichfield	St Paul's, Walsall
Bain, D.	Liverpool	St Paul's, Kirkdale

From other Colleges :

Pembroke, 12; Selwyn, 6; Queens', Christ's, 5; Trinity, Corpus, Emmanuel, 4; Caius, Peterhouse, 3; Trinity Hall, St Catharine's, Non-Collegiate, 2; King's, Jesus, Downing, Clare, 1. Total 56.

Dr Henry Bailey (B.A. 1839), Rector of West Tarring, sometime Warden of St Augustine's College, Canterbury, has endowed a "Canonry of St Augustine" in Canterbury Cathedral, and is, we believe, to be invited to be the first Canon himself. The endowment is only a capital sum of £236, so that the post is as nearly an honorary one as can well be conceived. Its purpose is that some one connected with the Cathedral shall yearly contribute to the Church some sermon or address upon Foreign Missions.

The following ecclesiastical appointments have been made since the issue of our last number :

<i>Name.</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>to</i>
Hanson, J. C.	(LL.B. 1887) LL.M.	C. of S. Mary, Hull,	V. of Thornton-cum-Allerthorpe and Melburn, Yorkshire.
Pierpoint, R. D.	(1861) M.A.	V. of Thorpe Hamlet,	R. of West Halton, Lincoln.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>to</i>
Gathercole, C. W. A.	(1876)	C. of Hanningfield,	V. of Carnworthy, Devon.
Kynaston, H., D.D., late Fellow	(1857) Senior Classic	late Principal of Cheltenham College, afterwards V. of S. Luke, Kentish Town,	Professor of Greek in the University and Canon of the Cathedral of Durham.
Easton, J. G.	(1876) M.A.	late Head-master of Great Yarmouth Grammar School,	V. of Ilketshall St Margaret, Suffolk, on the presentation of the University.
Freeman, G. E.	(1845) M.A.	P.C. of Macclesfield Forest	V. of Askham, Penrith.
Sherringham, Ven J. W.	(1842) M.A.	Archdeacon of Gloucester,	Canon of Gloucester.
Atkinson, R. C.	(1858) M.A.	C. of Wath,	V. of Yedingham, Malton.
Price, H. M. C.	(1859) M.A.	V. of Northam,	V. of Valley End, Chobham.
Ransome, M. J.	(1882)	C. of St Oswald, Malpas,	R. of Croglin, Kirkoswald, Carlisle.
Roberts, C. M.	(1857) B.D.	Hd.-master of Monmouth Grammar School,	R. of Brinkley, on presentation of the College.
Oxland, W.	(1869)	Chaplain of H.M.S. <i>Active</i> ,	Chaplain of H.M.S. <i>Impregnable</i> .
Woodman, H.	(1872) M.A.	V. of Stockton-on-Tees.	V. of Dacre, Penrith.
Hanbury, W. F. J.	(1872) M.A.	C. of Cheveley, Berks,	V. of Swanmore, I. W.
Russell, C. D.	(1865) M.A.	R. of Bleadon,	Asst. Dioc. Inspector for Bath and Wells.
Brittan, C.	(1853) M.A.	V. of Darley Abbey,	R. Dean of Duffield.
Butcher, W. E.	(1883)	C. of Stower Provost,	Naval Instructor on H.M.S. <i>Cordelia</i> .
Hodges, G.	(1873) M.A.	V. of St James, Bury St Edmunds,	R. Dean of Thingoe.
Ryder, A. C. D.	(1870) M.A.	C. of St James, Dover,	V. of Highcliffe, near Christchurch.

J. H. Merrifield (B.A. 1884), Head-master of St John's College, Rangoon, has been appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Burmese Civil Service. He has been posted to Maliwun in the Mergui District. A handsome testimonial was presented to him at his departure by the masters and pupils of his school.

A. H. Bagley (B.A. 1888), formerly one of our Editors, is practising in the Superior Courts in Rangoon. From the frequent appearance of his name in the reports of cases in the local papers he seems to be prospering.

The Marshall Prize in Political Economy has been awarded to Ds A. W. Flux, bracketed Senior Wrangler 1887.

The Harkness Scholarship in Geology and Palaeontology has been awarded to Ds T. T. Groom (B.A. 1889), Foundation Scholar.

Ds G. S. Turpin, Hutchinson Student of the College, has obtained the degree of Doctor in Science at the University of London. His special subject was Chemistry.

Ds E. H. Hankin (First Class Natural Sciences Tripos 1888-89), Scholar of the College, and lately an Editor of the *Eagle*, has been awarded by the British Medical Association a grant of £50 to enable him to complete his researches on a novel method of protective inoculation for anthrax (Siberian plague or wool-sorters' disease). Mr Hankin has also received a grant of £30 from the John Lucas Walker Fund of the University for the same researches, and has been appointed a George Henry Lewes Student in Physiology. One of our classical Editors suggests that Mr Hankin's motto might be *δὴ δ' ἀνὰ θάλασσαν* (Aristoph. *Aves* 1546).

J. T. Hewitt, Natural Science Scholar, has gained high distinction in the recent Intermediate Examination for the B.Sc. degree of the London University. He heads the list both in Chemistry and in Physics, gaining two exhibitions of £40 a year for two years, and the Neil Arnott Medal in Physics. B. J. Hayes has gained the Gold Medal in Classics at the M.A. Examination of the same University.

Ds J. Atlee (Natural Sciences Tripos 1889) has gained the Shuter Scholarship in Natural Science at St Bartholomew's Hospital, and Ds A. G. Harvey (same Tripos) the University Scholarship at Charing Cross Hospital.

Ds E. J. P. Olive (B.A. 1884) was admitted on October 17 to the degrees of M.B. and B.C. His thesis was on *Hay Fever*.

T. H. Arnold Chaplin (B.A. Natural Sciences Tripos 1886), M.B., B.C., has been appointed Resident Medical Officer to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.

Mr J. Johnson Hoyle, formerly of this College, has been placed at the top of the list in the Final Law Certificate Examination of the Cape of Good Hope University (*Cape Times*, July 17, 1889).

Professor H. G. Seeley, who has recently returned from an expedition to South Africa, has obtained from the Karroos, among a large number of other treasures, a complete specimen of the much-discussed '*Pariasaurus*.'

Mr C. W. Bourne M.A. (Twenty-ninth Wrangler and Second Class Classical Tripos 1868), late Head-master of Bedford County School and afterwards of Inverness College, has been appointed Head-master of King's College School, London, in succession to Dr Stokoe.

Mr J. Mashie and Mr N. Hardwick Smith (B.A. 1884) have been appointed to the staff of Mansfield College, Oxford.

The Rev E. Hinchcliffe M.A. (B.A. 1882) formerly Munsteven Exhibitioner of the College, has been appointed Head-master of St Michael's College, Tenbury.

The Rev Arthur Evans (B.A. 1863), formerly Head-master of Wigan Grammar School, has been appointed Head-master of the new middle-class school at Braintree.

Ds H. B. Stanwell (First Class Classical Tripos 1884) has been appointed to a mastership at Uppingham.

The Rev Charles F. Hutton (B.A. 1881), Warden of Daventry School, and formerly Scholar, has been appointed Head-master of Pocklington Grammar School.

Lieutenant A. P. F. Collum, of this College, has been gazetted Captain of the 3rd Battalion of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

An appreciative notice, with a complete bibliography, of the late Professor Paley, appears in *Bursian's Jahresbericht* for 1889. It is from the pen of Mr S. S. Lewis. He says—"Sein inniges Erfassen der Schönheiten des Geistes der griechischen und der lateinischen Sprache traten in manchem Sinngedicht, wie in Epigrammen aus seiner leichten Feder mit Glück zu Tage; in seiner öffentlichen Laufbahn war ihm ein gewisses *odium theologicum* hinderlich. während in seinem privaten Leben sein Andenken denen unsagbar theuer bleiben wird, die ihn genauer kennen lernten als ein Mann von eigenartiger Zartheit des Geistes, von unerschütterlicher Ehrenhaftigkeit, von gewinnender Anmuth des Benehmens und von hochherziger Anerkennung der Erfolge Anderer, die ihm versagt waren."

GILBERT OF COLCHESTER.—Just as we go to press this week (writes the *Electrician* on November 29) there is being held the inaugural meeting of an Association established to do honour to the memory of the founder of the science of electricity. Although to every electrician the name of Dr Gilbert, of Colchester, is more or less familiar, the outside public is strangely ignorant both of the man and of his claims to a place in the roll of the worthies who have made England famous. What Shakespeare is to the drama, what Raleigh is to geography, what Spenser is to poetry, what Bacon is to philosophy, that, and more than that, is Gilbert to the science of electricity. Born at Colchester in 1540, and educated at St John's College, Cambridge, of which he was a Fellow, he embraced the profession of medicine, travelling much abroad in the prosecution of his studies. Great distinction awaited him, and he rose to the summit of his profession, becoming in 1599 President of the Royal College of Physicians. He had for some years been physician in ordinary to Queen Elizabeth, and at her decease in 1603 was continued as physician to James I.

an honour cut short by Gilbert's death in November the same year. His fame, which even before this extended throughout Europe, was based, however, not upon his medical distinctions, but upon his experimental studies in magnetism. Living alone, and possessed of adequate means, he expended, as is recorded, no less a sum than five thousand pounds upon his researches, and amassed a fine collection of loadstones and magnetic apparatus, globes, charts, instruments, books, and manuscripts. Even before he had published a single line of his researches, the fame of them had gone abroad through the scientific men in the various universities of Europe. At length, in 1600, appeared his famous book, *De Magnete*, a fine folio volume of two hundred and forty pages, the Latin text printed in bold Dutch type by Peter Short, of St Paul's Churchyard, and illustrated with numerous primitive woodcuts of his apparatus and experiments. The book was of a sort wholly novel and strange, even to the learned men of that time. Men still lived in the shadow of mediæval modes of thought, and were accustomed to have all scientific facts wrapped up in a portentous metaphysical jargon, in the manner of the disputations of St Thomas Aquinas, and embroidered with a fringe of magic and mystery, brimming over with erudition and speculative philosophy. To men steeped in such literature it was quite incomprehensible that valuable scientific facts should be discovered by the simple device of actually trying experiments; quite inconceivable that any one with the reputation of being a philosopher should set them down in plain unvarnished fashion, without attempting to explain them by occult disquisitions showing their relation to the mysteries of the universe. And that such an individual should have propounded the insane notion that the earth itself was a great magnet, in order to explain why compass needles pointed northwards—why, was it not known that the great Paracelsus had reported that the compass pointed northwards by reason of the virtue proceeding forth from the stars in the constellation of the Great Bear? And had not the immortal Cardanus located that virtue in the particular star at the tip of the Great Bear's tail? And, if that was not explanation enough, had not Maurolycus discovered in the great North Sea a magnetic island which would even draw the iron nails out of the passing ships, and was not its position set down in the charts of Plancius? Why then should they listen to the new doctrine that the earth was itself a magnet, on the mere suggestion of a man whose philosophy began and ended with experiments made on little loadstones? Nay, worse than this, it was unendurable that the man who had so abused his position as a philosopher as to condescend to a purely experimental method should turn round and poke fun at the philosophers for their stupid magic and their senseless mystery, and curse them for darkening knowledge with words.

Accordingly we find that the appearance of *De Magnete*,

though it won the admiration of Galileo, and secured the enthusiastic adhesion of Kepler to the new doctrine of the magnetism of the earth, was derided by the wordy philosophers of the day, such as Scaliger, and even by Bacon, whose claim to be regarded as father of the experimental method is based on writings of fifteen years' later date.

To us as electricians, however, the main interest in Dr Gilbert centres around a single short chapter in *De Magnete*, where he steps aside for a moment from the immediate subject of the magnet to discuss the attraction excited by amber that has been rubbed. This fact, discovered at least 500 years before the Christian era, had remained an isolated fact, save only for the knowledge that jet shared a similar property. Concerning amber, as concerning the loadstone, there had grown up a luxuriant crop of fabulous mysteries. These, too, went down by a touch when the master-hand of Gilbert applied the test of the experimental method, and showed that not alone amber but a vast class of bodies, which he termed electrics, including the diamond and other gems, paste gems, glass, shellac, resin, mastic, and the like, possessed similar powers of attracting. To test their power he devised a simple electroscope. He discovered the adverse influence of moisture, and the screening action of an interposed sheet of metal. Not without some blunders, he pushed his way into the region of the unknown, and stopped short all too soon. Not too soon, however, to make good his enduring claim to the distinction of being the first electrician; the spiritual father of the Guerickes, the Boyles, the Hauksbees, the Stephen Grays, and the Franklins who followed along the path he had trodden alone. Nor do his claims on posterity end here, for he founded a "college," or society, which used to meet periodically at his house in Peter's-hill, Knight-riding-street, to discuss philosophical subjects, of which "college" the Royal Society is the legitimate successor. That he has been so little honoured with the wider fame that attaches to his great contemporaries is due doubtless to the circumstance which has robbed us of his own precious and priceless mementos. His collection of magnets, instruments, charts, and manuscripts, the outcome of a life of ceaseless activity, he bequeathed to the Royal College of Physicians, who preserved it with all due care only to perish when their building was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666. His house at Colchester still stands, his tomb in the church of Holy Trinity in that city still attests his virtues, and his memory is kept green at Cambridge by the Johnians, who claim him as one of the honoured worthies of their college. But his true monument, a monument "more enduring than brass," survives in the treatise which he bequeathed to mankind. It is this treatise which the newly-founded Gilbert Club proposes to reproduce, Englished in its phrase, but preserving with scrupulous fidelity all the peculiarities of the original, even down to the grain of the paper and style

of the binding. The greatest electrician of the nineteenth century has been by common consent named President of the Club, and the rush for membership in it is a proof at once of the worthiness of the object and the fitness of the mode of action which has been chosen. The republication of *De Magnete* by English electricians is a fitting mode of commemorating the worth of this great Englishman.

In the *Transactions of the Institution of Naval Architects* appears a memorial notice of Dr Joseph Woolley, whose death we announced in the last number of the *Eagle* (xv. 484). From it we learn that Dr Woolley numbered amongst his pupils Professor Adams, and many of the best-known naval architects of the day, including Sir Edward Reed, Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, Mr Barnes, Mr Crossland, and Mr Morgan. The notice adds—

“Dr Woolley’s high mathematical attainments, and the interest which he took in applying his scientific knowledge to the solution of many of the intricate problems connected with ship design and construction, enabled him to render the most valuable services to the science of Naval Architecture, and much of the progress which has taken place during the past forty years must be attributed to his labours, both as a teacher and as an investigator. His appointment to the School of Naval Construction put him in a position to learn how very backward the theory of Naval Architecture was in this country, and he earnestly set to work to remedy the then existing state of things, with a success to which the *Transactions* of this Institution bear continuous testimony.

In 1860 the Institution of Naval Architects was founded by a small body of gentlemen, several of whom unfortunately are now no longer living. The story of the foundation has been well told in the first volume of *Transactions* by its organising Secretary, now Sir Edward Reed, K.C.B., M.P., F.R.S. In this foundation and in the subsequent work of carrying on the Institution, Dr Woolley took, directly and indirectly, a large share. At the opening meeting the very first paper, on the appropriate subject of the Present State of the Mathematical Theory of Naval Architecture, was from his pen, and he subsequently read many other important papers.

As is well known, one of the earliest efforts of the Institution was directed towards influencing the Government to re-establish a technical School for Naval Constructors, and when, in 1864, the Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering was founded, under the joint auspices of the Admiralty and the Committee of Council on Education, Dr Woolley was very rightly appointed Inspector-General and Director of Studies. He held this post under somewhat modified conditions till, in 1873, the School was merged in the Royal Naval College at Greenwich.

Shortly after the loss of H.M.S. *Captain*, in 1870, Dr Woolley

was nominated by the Admiralty a member of Lord Dufferin's Committee, which was appointed to consider many vexed questions relating to the design of ships of war. This Committee, in their very able report, threw much light on the difficult subjects which they were appointed to consider.

When the qualities of H.M.S. *Inflexible* were called in question, the Admiralty appointed a committee, of which Admiral Sir James Hope was chairman, to investigate the subject. Dr Woolley was one of the members of this committee, and his participation in its labours was almost the last public duty in connexion with Naval Architecture which he was called on to perform.

Dr Woolley invented a very elegant method of ascertaining the volume of the displacement of a ship or other floating body. When the Institution was founded he was, in recognition of his valuable services, elected as one of its first Vice-Presidents, and in 1884 the Council bestowed on him the exceptional honour of electing him an Honorary Member. His services on the Council were no less valuable than his scientific contributions to the *Transactions* of the Institution, and his high qualities endeared him to all his colleagues, by whom his loss is much regretted."

Our readers are probably aware that the Rev R. P. Ashe (B.A. 1880) has returned to England after his very trying period of service with the Eastern Equatorial Africa Mission, and has since embodied his experiences in a book, *Two Kings of Uganda*, which has received a good deal of notice in the press. St John's, however, still remains in the van of the battle in the person of the Rev Robert H. Walker (B.A. 1879), who was a close college friend of Mr Ashe, and proceeded to Africa rather more than two years ago. Since then the country has been so disturbed that no mails were received from the missionaries from April 23 to November 23. The letters now to hand were written from the southern end of Victoria Nyanza on September 2, after the arrival of Stanley and Emin Pacha on their way to the coast. Uganda, whence the missionaries had had to beat a retreat, was still ruled by Kilema, the creature of the Arab slave-holders; but Mwanga, the dethroned successor of Mtesa, had established himself on the north shore of the Lake, and seemed about to regain his kingdom. At his request Mr Walker and Mr Gordon were already on their way to join him at his new capital, on the island of Sessi, when they were stopped by the news of Mr Stanley's approach. Whether after seeing Stanley they resumed their journey is not yet known.

It is something to be grateful for to find marked individuality escaping classification and evading ordinary epithets. This individuality was attained by the late Dean Burgon; and the calm way in which he entitles a group of his friends (and

relatives even) *Twelve Good Men* is quite in his own manner. Yet they were good men, undoubtedly, though each of them would have resented anyone else calling him so, unless he made an exception—that perhaps Burgon might, if he liked. The book, excellent reading to anyone who is willing to let an author speak out what is in him, is redolent of Oxford and the Church movement there. But one man was a Cambridge man, Hugh James Rose, and to his account the Dean adds as a Postscript some words on his own brother-in-law, Hugh James' brother, Henry John. He was a Fellow of St John's who resided in College for seventeen useful and happy years (*teste* Dr Burgon), and then passed to the College living of Houghton Conquest and the Archdeaconry of Bedford.

He went out as fourteenth Wrangler, but his strength was given to Classics and Divinity. He made himself a capital Hebrew Scholar, and that, as the Dean points out, when there were few aids to that study available, and though he was without the private means so needful for students of subjects which the Universities and Colleges have not seen fit to assist from their corporate sources. He became also a master of German, and translated one of Neander's great works. For a short time he was Minister of St Edward's Church, but only for a short time. It is pleasant to find it recorded by one who knew him so well that "No man was ever prouder of his University or more attached to his College." The Dean quickly lets us into a close sight of Henry John Rose's temper by telling us of a saying of his mother—"Henry never hangs up his fiddle." Some traits of character, added by the Dean's skilful hand, give a portrait-sketch to which we refer our readers who desire either to revive memories of their own or to learn something of one of the men who helped to give the College a warm place in the regards of the churchmen of the last generation, especially in the diocese of Ely. Honourably known to theologians, respected in the University, he made Houghton Conquest a high type of the English country parish, and in the diocese he was a help to his Bishop, and a guide to the clergy and laity of the archdeaconry entrusted to his care. All this was known before to some of our readers, but this new Postscript is especially welcome to us of a later generation, who always like to hear of the worthies whom our fathers knew and honoured in their College days.

Professor Sylvester's portrait by Mr Emslie, after being exhibited at the Royal Academy, has now been hung on the west side of the dais in the Hall. It is in striking contrast to the somewhat formal pictures in its immediate neighbourhood, but its life-like resemblance and its artistic merit are acknowledged on all hands.

The earlier of the two Fellows' Halls has been changed from 4.30 to 5.30 in the afternoon.

The net sum available from the estate of the late Dr Hymers, to be devoted to educational purposes in Hull, is a little under £50,000. The Hymers College has already been commenced.

We have received from Mr J. A. Macmeikan M.A. (Eleventh Classic 1871) a number of pieces of Church music composed by him, together with *The March of the Paladins* (Wilcock Bros.) and a sacred song, *I am the Shepherd true* (Stanley Lucas, Weber & Co.). Mr Macmeikan is also the inventor of a number of useful and ingenious little articles, such as a 'Pocket Wardrobe,' a 'Magic' Automatic Adjustment for looking-glasses, and a 'Fireside Friend,' or fire-guard and dumb-waiter combined, which should be appreciated by residents in College rooms.

The article on *Sir Christopher Wren and the Old Bridge* in our last number (xv. 469) has attracted the notice of the architects, and is reprinted with notes in the *Journal of Proceedings of the Royal Institute of British Architects* for August 1, 1889.

The glossary appended to Professor Skeat's edition of Chaucer's *Legend of Good Women* and to the *Minor Poems* is mainly the work of Ds C. Sapsworth (First Class Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos 1889), Scholar of the College. His work receives complimentary notice in *The Academy* of August 17, 1889.

In *Church Bells* for July 19, 1889, is a very good portrait and biography of the Rev William Moore Ede, formerly Scholar (First Class Moral Sciences Tripos 1871) and Professor of History at the Newcastle College, now Rector of Gateshead.

The preachers in the College Chapel this Term have been Mr Caldecott, the Master, Professor Mayor, Mr Ward, Mr Cox, and Mr Hodges. The organ has been partly dismantled for the purpose of fitting it with a pneumatic action and of erecting in front of it the new carved screen designed by Mr Oldrid Scott. We hope to publish a sketch of this handsome piece of work in an early number.

The following portraits have been presented to the new Combination-room since our last issue:—

(1) An autotype copy of an engraving of "DR WILL^M GILBERT, Physician to Q^{ueen} Elizabeth, From an Original Picture in the Bodleian Library Oxford. Harding del. Clamp sc. Pub. 1 May 1796 by S. and E. Harding Pall Mall." [Dr Gilbert was Senior Fellow in 1569, the author of the celebrated treatise *De Magnete*, and the founder of the modern science of electricity (p. 72). His statue is on the south side of the Chapel. For Galileo's opinion of his merits see *Eagle* xv. 492.] Presented by Dr B. W. Richardson F.R.S.

(2) A carbon print of a lithographic portrait of the Reverend JOHN STEVENS HENSLOW (1796—1861) M.A., F.L.S., F.G.S. Professor of Botany and Mineralogy, Rector of Hitcham, Suffolk. *Presented by the Rev William Henry Henslowe.*

(3) A beautiful mezzotint engraving of WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, with the inscription: *This Portrait of William Wilberforce Esqr. M. P. for the County of York engraved from a Picture painted by J. Rising for the Right Hon^{ble} Lord Muncaster, is with all Respect dedicated to the Chairman and Committee of London; and to all the Societies for the abolition of the Slave Trade throughout Great Britain, by their Obedient humble Servant John Rising. I: Rising Pinxt. C: H: Hodges Sculp^t. London Published Feb: 1st 1792 by I: Rising Leicester Square and T: Harmar No 164 Piccadilly.*

(4) A large mezzotint engraving before letters of THOMAS CLARKSON, 'the determined opponent of slavery.' It is engraved by C. Turner, from a painting by A. E. Chalon R.A., and was published 17 April 1828 by S. Piper and Colnaghi.

(5) A steel engraving of WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, with the poet's autograph, "Octr 2nd 1841 Rydal Mount" "*Painted by Miss Margaret Gillies Engraved by Edward Mc Innes. London Published Augt 6 1841 by F. G. Moon Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty 20 Threadneedle street.*" Nos. (3), (4), and (5) were presented by Mr Scott, Bursar.

(6) A photographic portrait of WILLIAM SELWYN D.D., Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity (1855—1875), by means of whose gift of £10,700 the Selwyn Divinity School was built. *Presented by his widow, Mrs Selwyn.*

Two handsome brass sconces, made at Keswick, and bearing the arms of Bishop Fisher and Archbishop Williams, have been presented to the smaller Combination-room by Dr W. Hunter, Fellow Commoner; and one with the arms of the Countess of Shrewsbury by Mr Tottenham, Prælector.

The Index to the first fifteen volumes of the *Eagle* is being prepared by Mr Sayle, our Assistant-Librarian, and will probably be ready for issue next Term.

The Editors have to acknowledge the receipt of photographs of Dr Sandys and Mr H. S. Foxwell, for the Editorial Album. Will other ex-editors kindly favour them with their portraits?

Mr W. F. Smith has been appointed an Additional Pro-
 proctor; Dr Bonney an elector to the Professorship of
 Mineralogy; Mr Hart an Examiner in Elementary Physics;
 Professor Liveing an Examiner for the Natural Sciences Tripos;
 Mr Larmor an Examiner for the Mathematical Tripos Part II;
 Professor Clark and Mr W. Wills Examiners for the Law
 Tripos; Mr Ryland an Examiner for the Moral Sciences
 Tripos; Dr Sandys an Elector to the Prendergast Studentship;

Mr Mullinger a Member of the Library Syndicate and of the History and Archaeology Board; Mr Haskins of the Local Examinations Syndicate; Professor Liveing of the Observatory Syndicate; Dr D. MacAlister of the State Medicine Syndicate and of the Medical Board; Mr H. M. Gwatkin of the Divinity Board; Mr H. S. Foxwell of the Moral Science Board; Dr Garrett of the Musical Board; Mr Scott of the Financial Board; Mr Wace of the Lodging-house Syndicate.

Professor Tucker's *Supplises* of Aeschylus, just published by Messrs Macmillan and Co., is thus inscribed: *This book is affectionately dedicated to WILLIAM EMBERTON HEITLAND M.A., Tutor and formerly Classical Lecturer of St John's College in token of a grateful and admiring recollection of his singular power thoroughness and unselfishness as a teacher.*

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*The Supplises of Aeschylus* (Macmillan), by Professor T. G. Tucker; *Elementary Arithmetic* (Macmillan), by J. and E. J. Brooksmith; *Chronological Outlines of English Literature* (Macmillan), by F. Ryland; *The Arian Controversy* (Longmans), by H. M. Gwatkin; *Vergili Aeneidos lib. vii: The Wrath of Turnus* (Macmillan), by Rev A. Calvert; *Memory's Harkback* (Bentley), by Rev F. E. Gretton, formerly Fellow (1829—1835); *The Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism* Vol. II (Clarendon Press), by Dr H. W. Watson and S. H. Burbury; *The Gulstonian Lectures on Secondary Degenerations of the Spinal Cord* (Churchill), by Dr Howard H. Tooth; *Problems of the Future, and Essays* (Chapman and Hall), by S. Laing; *The Sagas of the Norse Kings*, edited by Rasmus B. Anderson (Nimmo), by Samuel Laing; *S. Martin's on the Hill, Scarborough, and its late Vicar* (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.), by Rev Newton Mant; *Genji Monogatari* (Trübner), by Suyematz Kenchio; *Vergili Georgicon lib. i* (Macmillan), by T. E. Page; *Key to Todhunter's Integral Calculus* (Macmillan), by H. St J. Hunter; *Primer of Roman Literature* (Macmillan), by Dr A. S. Wilkins; *Dynamics of Particles and Solids* (Macmillan), by Principal W. M. Hicks; *Occasional Thoughts of an Astronomer* (Murray), by Rev Prof. Pritchard, D.D.; *Rittaisikagaku, or Solid Geometry* (Tokio), by Prof. Kikuchi; *An Account of the Chapel of Marlborough College* (W. H. Allen), by Rev Newton Mant; *Guide to the Constellations of the Southern Hemisphere* (W. H. Allen), by R. A. Proctor; *Key to Hall and Knight's Elementary Algebra for Schools* (Macmillan), E. J. Brooksmith; *Hymns for the Church of England* (Edward Jones), by Rev Thomas Darling; *On Septdecylamine* (Taylor and Francis), by G. S. Turpin; *Human Anatomy, systematic and topographical* (Charles Griffin), by Professor A. Macalister; *The Alternate Current Transformer, its Theory and Practice* (The Electrician Publishing Co.), by Dr J. A. Fleming; *Blunders and Forgeries, Historical Essays* (Kegan Paul), by Rev T. E. Bridgett; *The Last Days of*

Olympus, a Modern Myth (Kegan Paul), by C. S. H. Brereton ;
Letters on various subjects: II and III (J. Hall and Son), by
 Rev P. H. Mason ; *Church and Creed, Sermons preached at the*
Foundling Hospital (Blackwood), by Rev Prof. A. W. Momerie.

JOHNIANA.

The roof of St John's Chapel is blackening, and the illustrious line of worthies commemorated with much care and discrimination on its surface are fast giving evidence of the effect of gas. The Fellows of St John's have introduced a smoking room at the end of their combination room, and they have common breakfasts in the latter splendid apartment. Both innovations ought to help in the breaking down of cliques, and in the promotion of geniality and community of feeling. The new lecture rooms are well designed and suited to their purpose, and they make a link between the old work and the Master's lodge, which used to dwell in splendid isolation.

Cambridge Revisited: Church Times, July 12, 1889.

We have received a copy of the June number of the *Eagle*, a magazine supported by members of St John's College, Cambridge, which has just completed its thirtieth year, and which certainly deserves its success if we may judge from the excellence of the present number. Among the notices of recently deceased members of the College we find one of T. S. Evans signed J. E. B. M., another of F. A. Paley by T. Field, and a very remarkable paper on Dr Kennedy at Shrewsbury by W. E. Heitland, which throws more light on Kennedy's extraordinary power as a teacher than anything we have seen elsewhere.

Classical Review: July 1889.

Among the asserters of free reason's claim,
 Our nation's not the least in worth or fame.
 The world to Bacon does not only owe
 Its present knowledge, but its future too.
 Gilbert [see p. 72] shall live, till loadstones cease to draw,
 Or British fleets the boundless ocean awe.

Dryden: Epistle to Dr Charleton, l. 25.

1055 WORDSWORTH (William) AN EVENING WALK. AN
 EPISTLE; in Verse. By William Wordsworth, B.A. of
 St John's, Cambridge, *newly bound in blue morocco, good*
clean copy, but with good margins (measuring about 10½ in.
by 8½ in.) OF THE UTMOST RARITY [£12 5s]

London, printed for J. Johnson, 1793.

1056 WORDSWORTH (William) DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES, IN
 VERSE. By William Wordsworth, B.A. of St John's,
 Cambridge, OF THE UTMOST RARITY *ib.* 1793

••• Uniformly bound with and in all respects similar to the
 "Evening Walk." [£12 5s]

From catalogue of a sale by Sotheby, Wilkinson,
& Hodges: June 15, 1889.

LA BELLE DAME SANS CHAPERON.

[According to a daily paper, one of the privileges enjoyed by students of Newnham who spend the Long Vacation there is that of going on the river without a chaperon.]

(*Ye olde Graduate speaketh.*)

I prithee, why dost linger yet,
 Nor hie thee to the railway station?
 Is it that classic lore would'st get,
 While others seek their recreation?

Or mathematics lov'st thou more,
 Than all thy comrades gone before,
 That thus thou stay'st, when Term is o'er,
 At Cambridge in the Long Vacation?
 (*Ye younge Undergraduates maketh aunswere.*)
 Not here for love of Greek I live—
 'Twas ever my abomination;
 Nor yet to hear our bland *Webb* give
 His very ablest demonstration.
 But 'tis because (if thou wouldst know)
 Fair Newnham's daughters daily go,
 Unchaperoned the stream to row,
 At Cambridge in the Long Vacation.

St James's Gazette : August 29, 1889.

[Definition] *Senior Wrangler*—The projection of Mr Webb upon a gifted Johnian. *Punch* : November 9, 1889.

I recollect perfectly the erection of St John's New Courts and the bridge over the river. During the progress of the building a tremendous storm threw down a number of splendid trees, and, although I never made a note of the circumstance, I believe it occurred on the 16th of January, about 1834.
William Glover : *Reminiscences of Half a Century*, 1889.

Although, as we mentioned last week, St John's College, Cambridge, has not this year maintained its old pre-eminence in the Mathematical Tripos Part I, in Part II and in the newer Triposes it has taken a distinguished place. Of the four men in the First Class of Part II (higher mathematics), two (Orr and Sampson) are Johnnians. St John's has one of the two men who receive distinction in the First Class of the Mediæval and Modern Languages. In the Natural Sciences Tripos (Part II) it has beat the record, six Johnnians out of eleven all told being placed in the First Class; and the coveted mark of distinction, last awarded in 1883, is gained by Horton-Smith for Physiology. In Law, the First Class (old regulations) consists of three, all Johnnians; and another is Third Jurist under the new regulations. In Theology (Part II) one of the two First Classes is gained by a Johnnian. And in the Classical Tripos (Part I) one of the four in the First Division of the First Class is Sikes, of St John's, who receives the Browne medal for a Latin ode; while in Part II St John's and King's each contribute two scholars to the First Class of eight.

St James's Gazette : June 19, 1889.

The theologian has some excuse for claiming a share in one of the most learned men of this or of any age, Professor J. E. B. Mayor....For the exegesis of the most difficult passages [of the *Didache*] no contribution has been more valuable than that of an Englishman, Dr C. Taylor, Master of St John's College, Cambridge.

Prof. Sanday : *Contemporary Review*, July 1889.

Your Cantab oracle is *toto coelo* mistaken as to the appellation of 'Johnian Hogs'; his interpretation is, on the face of it, improbable. It arose from the squalid figures of the students, says he! Lo! on the contrary, it is proverbial to be as fat as a hog. Forty years ago I was a scholar of St John's. A clergyman, who had thirty years before been a fellow of that college, told me the real story, which is ridiculous. A gateway opens into a bye-road between that college and Trinity chapel, that leads to St John's walks; and in the corner of the first court, facing the entrance to the chapel, is a passage leading out to that bye-road. A young wag of that college saw a countryman driving a sow and young pigs to market; the youth suddenly seized a little pig, whipt it under his gown, ran down the bye-road, turned into the passage, and went up to his chamber, where his chum was then

at study. The countryman pursued; and saw the youth enter the passage, but, having lost him there, went through it to the outer court of the college. The wag saw him gaping and gazing in great amazement; then opening his window, held up the pig, and, pinching one ear, made it squeak. Clodpate immediately made an outcry; the servants of the college assembled about him, and undertook to show him the room; but the youth muffled up the pig, ran up to the top of the stairs, and, getting out upon the leads between the roof and parapet wall, proceeded along quite round to the bell-turret, and there observed the countryman's motions. Clodpate in the interim entered the chamber, but there found only the chum at his books. 'Where,' says he, 'is the other young man with my pig?' 'What pig?' says the student. 'There is no other person here but myself.' The chamber was strictly searched, but quite in vain. Clodpate in despair returned down into the court. The wag, seeing this, went back to his chamber, exhibiting the pig once more at the window, and then eloped as before; while hue-and-cry was again made, but still in vain. At length the wag, espying Clodpate proceeding to the master's lodge, descended the bell turret, went out at the gate, dropped down the pig unperceived, and retired quite unconcerned into the Johnian coffee-house in the opposite churchyard. Presently the pig was heard squeaking about the street. But the college was ever afterward denominated the Circean styce. *Gentleman's Magazine*: vol. LXXV, 107 (1796).

Mr Charles Whibley has published in "Cap and Gown" (Paul and Trench) a selection of college japes from the records of three hundred years. He does not over-estimate the local fun, which, as he truly says, is "shoppy." Where so many really clever men, young and old, have so much leisure, and so ready an audience, it is curious that so little really amusing literature sees the light. Mr Whibley goes far back, to the days when colleges, as he says, were in the Totemistic stage, and their pupils bore names derived from animals. Trinity men were bull-dogs, Catharine's were (not cats) but doves, and Sidney men were owls. The Johnians have been hogs for very long. In a lampoon of 1613 we read "Mere Swine ye be," and Mr Whibley is at a loss for the origin of this mythical appellation. A philological theory may be ventured, as apparently new to Mr Whibley. Myths, as Mr Max Müller occasionally tells us, are the result of a disease of language, of words remaining after their sense is lost. Now at Oxford there is a hall for young ladies, styled Lady Margaret's, and there is another hall, Somerville, for the studious fair. Maidens of Somerville have been heard to call their sisters of Lady Margaret's "Pegs." Well, "Peg" is an abbreviation of Margaret. Now, St John's at Cambridge is a Lady Margaret's foundation. Suppose the John's men, like the Lady Margaret's women, were originally nicknamed "Pegs." The consequences are clear—to the philologist. From "Pegs" to "Pigs" is the shortest of steps, and the change of "e" into "i" is probably justified by Grimm's Law. Again, from pigs to hogs and swine is a natural movement, and so the swinish myth is clearly demonstrated to have a linguistic, not a Totemistic origin.

Daily News: October 16, 1889.

You must come and see this Cambridge with me ere very long. My acquaintance with University men is broadening as much and as pleasantly as ever I could desire....I went by invitation on Monday last as a guest to the great Annual Feast of St John's. All the Heads of College and greater lights were met to eat and drink; and such splendours—of dishes, of dresses, of drinking vessels of silver and gold—was surely never seen since Belshazzar's feast or since the last St John's one. I extended my acquaintance with Professors and other dons in the Combination Room, where, after dinner, a magnificent banquet of wine was served.

Dr James Brown: Life of William B. Robertson, D.D., Irvine, pp. 383, 384 (1888).

It was, I think, in my first year that Mr Scarlett, then a pronounced Whig, offered himself as a candidate for the University. In St John's he

toiled up one staircase after another to no purpose. At last he got to a Fellow's rooms, who received him with great effusion, and said how glad he should be to vote for him ; *but*, unfortunately, through some informality, he had lost his vote for a year—so Mr Scarlett's one nibble was no bite. This same Fellow and Tutor had been Senior Wrangler, and was as full of intellect as he was of kindliness ; everyone had an affection for him, but sometimes in the Lecture-room they poked innocent fun at him. Thus he once asked : "How many permutations could be made out of the word Mississippi?" A joker in the class asked, "Did you say, Sir, out of Mrs Shippey?" Shippey was the College Cook....

One of the Senior Fellows of St John's at this time was somewhat of a character—Mr Palmer. He had been Senior Wrangler and Arabic Professor, was an accomplished Eastern scholar and full of varied learning, but kept himself almost entirely to himself. His door was always sported ; he had but little intercourse with the other Fellows, except one who called for him every day, when they took a constitutional walk round by Grantchester and Trumpington together—not exactly together, since one was always a little in advance of the other, and conversation was therefore scant. One day the companion called as usual, and was puzzled to find the room door open, yet more so to see the old bed-maker scrubbing the room and setting it to rights, which was quite against law. "Where is Mr Palmer?" he asked, "He went to Constantinople this morning," was the answer ; a fact of which no intimation had been given in yesterday's walk. Although so recluse in his habits, Mr Palmer was the courteous old gentleman when occasion drew him out. Lord Palmerston was St John's Tory pet from his first start, but when he donned the Whig livery the College looked askant at him. However, on the eve of an election he came to try his luck once more, and, as a Johnian, dined in Hall. There was then no Combination Room except on grand days, and the Fellows dispersed to their different private parties ; but no one invited Palmerston, who was walking out alone. Palmer thought this, as it was, sorry hospitality, so he did what for years he had not done to any one—invited My Lord to wine in his rooms. The strange guest, who knew so well how to gauge men, said afterwards he had rarely passed so pleasant and so instructive an afternoon....

Abnormal atmospheric disturbances will cling tenaciously to the memory. I have spoken of the waterspout scare in Herefordshire, the blackness of darkness I had to ride through in Hertfordshire, and the almost simultaneous flash of lightning which I traced out of Cheshire as far as Hereford. But in my undergraduate days, one Ash Wednesday, there came down—it could not be called a wind, it was more like a tornado of the tropics. It fell in all its fury upon St John's College. First in the beautiful walks seven fine elms out of the avenue came down at one fell swoop, like so many nine-pins. With a friend I was going to my rooms, which were on the ground-floor in the second court, when a sudden crash almost knocked us backwards, followed by such a dense cloud of dust that nothing was to be seen. When this cleared away, we saw a great chasm in the roof on the opposite side of the court, as clean cut as if it had been done by an adze. At that time there was in the building a row of massive chimneys, very architectural but highly dangerous. One of these had fallen in bodily. The room below belonged to one of the Fellows ; it had been prepared for a wine-party—the desert and decanters and chairs duly laid out. When we rushed up and entered the room, the table and chairs were chips, the wine sucked up by the dust, the decanters and glasses ground to powder. The occupier of the rooms had ordered all this preparation, intending to invite some friends after Hall. Providentially he went to another Fellow's rooms instead, or they would all have been smashed to mince-meat, with no bits to be picked up and save the patterns.

*F. E. Gretton : Memory's Harkback through
Half-a-Century (1808 to 1858), pp. 58,
59, 241 (1889).*

[In Bridgetown, Barbadoes] I could have had the escort of a carriageful of coloured persons, had I desired their company and paid their fares, to Codrington College, whereof the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Barbadoes is the *ex officio* visitor, and where certain graduates of the 'Varsities on the banks of the Cam and the Isis occupy Chairs of Divinity, Medicine, Classics and Mathematics. The occupant of the last-named Chair, as was to be expected, is a Cantab, of St John's, of no less distinction than *Senior Optime* [C. A. Swift, B.A. 1879].

William Agnew Paton: Down the Islands, A Voyage to the Caribbees, p. 154 (1888).

A Fettes Master in an obituary notice of Dr Potts remarks, that as a preacher he possessed a singularly rare gift of eloquence—versatile, refined, earnest, and impressive. Dr Potts, though he occupied each Sunday the College pulpit, was a layman. He carried with him from Rugby that excellent institution of lay sermons; a practice which has been also adopted by Mr Wilson of Clifton and Mr Philpotts of Bedford—both of them, like Dr Potts, old members of Dr Temple's staff. "R. E. B." in the *Guardian* notes as a unique achievement that six times in nine consecutive years the Porson Prize at Cambridge was won by old Fettesians.

St James's Gazette: November 28, 1889.

TRIPOS EXAMINATIONS, 1889.

[For the Mathematical and Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos see *Eagle* xv. 509.]

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Part II.

- Class I* (11). Baily (*Physics*)
d'Albuquerque (*Chemistry*)
Groom (*Geology*)
Hankin (*Physiology*)
†Horton-Smith (*Physiology, Human Anatomy*)
Locke (*Physiology*)
+ *Distinguished in Physiology.*

Part I.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Class I</i> (15). | Blackman | Hewitt |
| | Glover, L. G. | Lehfeldt |
| | | Woods |
| <i>Class II</i> | Atlee, J. | Mundella |
| | Harvey, A. G. | Thompson, A. C. |
| <i>Class III</i> | Bartram | Lewis, C. E. M. |
| | | <i>Aegrotat</i> Godson, J. H. |

THEOLOGICAL.

Part I.

Aegrotat Greenup

Part II.

- Class I* Ds Scullard (*Dogmatics and Liturgiology*)
Class II Ds Legge (*Old Testament*)

CLASSICAL.

Part I.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Class I</i> | <i>Class II</i> | <i>Class III</i> |
| Sikes (<i>div. 1</i>) | Backhouse (<i>div. 2</i>) | Cowie (<i>div. 1</i>) |
| Stout (<i>div. 2</i>) | Waterfield " | Wilson, A. J. " |
| Smith, H. (<i>div. 3</i>) | Wilson, W. C. " | Bland (<i>div. 2</i>) |
| Spragg " | Judd (<i>div. 3</i>) | Ford " |
| | Milner " | Coombes (<i>div. 3</i>) |
| | Ds Rudd " | Edwards " |
| | | Hartley, H. W. " |
| | | Sarson " |

Part II.

- Class I* Ds Brooks (*a, c*)
 Ds Smith, H. B. (*c*)
a Translation and Composition,
c History.

LAW.

Old Regulations.

- Class I* (3). 1 Ds Forster
 2 Harbottle
 3 Brown, P. H.
Class II (19). 9 Thomas, J. R. (*bracketed*)
 12 Tallent (*bracketed*)
 20 Rowlands (*bracketed*)

New Regulations.

- Class I* (4). 3 Brown, W. J.
Class II (14). 9 Hayward (*bracketed*)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, June 1889.

FIRST M.B.

<i>Chemistry and Physics.</i>	Cameron	Lewis, F. H.
	Henderson	Sandall
	King, T. P.	Seccombe
<i>Elementary Biology.</i>	Bennett, N. G.	Henderson
	Cameron	Lewis, F. H.
	Elliott, A. E.	Sandall
	Haigh	

SECOND M.B.

<i>Pharmaceutical Chemistry.</i>	Barracrough	Roughton
	Glover, F. B.	Mag Samways
	Ds Lewis	Ds Simpson, H.
<i>Anatomy and Physiology.</i>	Burton, F. W.	Mag Samways
	Harvey	Ds Young, F. C.
	Ds Mason, G. A.	

COLLEGE AWARDS AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, June 1889.

m. mathematics, *c.* classics, *s.* natural science, *t.* theology, *l.* law,
mm. medieval and modern languages.

FOUNDATION
SCHOLARS.

- t* Scullard, H. H.
m Brown, W.
c Smith, Harold
c Spragg, W. H.
c Stout, J. F.
m Alexander, J. J.
l Brown, W. J.
m Finn, S. W.
s Lehfeltdt, R. A.
c Radford, L. B.
s Woods, H.
c Wynne Willson, St J. B.

EXHIBITIONERS HOLDING
FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

- s* Baily
m Bennett, G. T.
m Finn
c Glover, T. R.
l Harbottle
s Lehfeltdt
s Locke
c Nicklin
c Radford
m Reeves
mm Sapsworth
c Smith, H. B.
c Stout
c Wynne Willson

OTHER
EXHIBITIONERS.

- m* Ayers
c Blackett
s Blackman
m Blomfield
t Chambers, W. H.
c Constantine
s Cuff
s Glover, L. G.
c Haslett
c Laming
t Long
s MacBride
m Maw
m Owen, O. W.
m Schmitz
m Speight
c Tetley
m Wills

PROPER SIZARS.

m Ayers
c Haslett
c Laming
m Maw
m Pickford
m Robertson, C.

ESSAY PRIZES.

Moulton (*Third year*)
 Nicklin (*Second year*)
 Waller (*proxime*)
 Glover, T. R. (*First year*)

HUGHES' PRIZES.

s Horton-Smith *c* Sikes

WRIGHT'S PRIZES.

THIRD YEAR.
c Stout
s Horton-Smith

SECOND YEAR.
c Nicklin
m Bennett, G. T.
s Hewitt

FIRST YEAR.
c Summers
s MacBride

HUTCHINSON STUDENTSHIP.

(*for Physiology*).
 Horton-Smith

HOCKIN PRIZE.

(*for Physics*).
 Bailly

PRIZES FOR DISTINCTION IN INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Lees, D. H.
 Whittle

Elected to School Exhibitions:

J. Broach (Durham School), *Baker Exhibition*.
 F. Dewsbury } (Sedbergh School), *Lupton Exhibitions*.
 R. A. Draper }
 C. D. Edwards } (Hereford School), *Somerset Exhibitions*.
 F. H. Holmes }
 W. A. Kent } (Manchester School), *Somerset Exhibitions*.
 O. M. Wihl }
 T. E. Sandall (Stamford School), *Marquis of Exeter's Exhibition*.

The new Choral Studentships have been awarded as follows:—

F. W. Carnegie } £40 for three years.
 H. Collison }
 C. M. Rice, £40 for two years.
 C. O. Raven, £40 for one year.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

We omitted last Term to mention that Dr Sandys had been elected President of the Club, in place of Mr Heitland who had resigned.

A Four was sent to Henley this year, composed as follows:

Bow P. E. Shaw
 2 H. E. H. Coombes
 3 J. Backhouse
Stroke G. P. Davys

We had some difficulty in securing a regular coach; H. T. Trevor-Jones of Trinity Hall took us most of the time.

On the first day we were beaten by Kingston for the Wyfolds Cup. On the last day we went better than we had

previously done, the improvement being greatly due to N. P. Symonds, who coached us two or three times. Third Trinity, however, who were a very good crew, proved too strong for us, and won by more than two lengths.

The Four this Term was composed of :

Bow G. P. Davys
 2 J. Backhouse
 3 J. A. Cameron
Stroke H. E. H. Coombes

We were coached by Muttlebury (III Trinity) and Peace (Emmanuel). We could not succeed in getting together at all ; and, at a meeting of Captains, it was decided after some discussion that we should not enter.

There were four entries for the Pearson and Wright Sculls. However, a few days before the race, C. C. Waller was injured and could not compete. This left three competitors, H. E. H. Coombes, H. G. T. Jones, and C. Warner. The race was won by Coombes, although at Ditton he was almost forty yards to the bad.

We had three candidates for the Colquhoun Sculls : H. E. H. Coombes (*First Captain*), A. G. Cooke, and P. E. Shaw, who rowed a good race in the final last year, and has since won the Senior Sculls at Bedford, in the Long Vacation. Coombes and Cooke were both beaten in the first round. Shaw won his first heat, but was beaten by Elin in the second. He was not at all fit and could not do himself justice. But for this, we feel sure that he would have won. The entry for the Colquhouns was larger than usual this year, so our pecuniary loss was not so great.

The Trial Eights were rowed on November 30. There were seven eights, four junior and three senior. The following were the winning crews :

Seniors—Barlow's eight :

Bow A. R. Pennington
 2 C. Warner
 3 J. W. H. Ditchfield
 4 E. J. Allen
 5 H. G. T. Jones
 6 B. T. Nunns
 7 P. H. Brown
Stroke F. M. Smith
Cox J. H. Pegg

Juniors—Long's eight :

Bow A. W. Dennis
 2 P. Bone
 3 H. E. S. Cordeaux
 4 W. W. Haslett
 5 C. M. Rice
 6 J. H. C. Fegan
 7 A. T. Wallis
Stroke G. B. Buchanan
Cox S. S. Hough

The other senior eights were coached by R. H. Forster and P. E. Shaw; the juniors by A. S. Roberts, G. P. Davys, and W. E. Forster. The victory of Long's crew was a very meritorious one, as they had scarcely been together at all before the races. The crews scarcely looked so nice as those of late years. Most of the men seemed incapable of driving their shoulders back by means of their legs, and consequently there was a bad finish throughout. This ought to be remedied before the Lent races if we wish to keep our place at the head of the river.

Scratch Fours were rowed on Monday, December 2. Eight crews entered; there was some very even racing. The following was the winning crew:

Bow B. Longman 2 W. B. Morton 3 H. T. G. Jones
Stroke J. H. C. Fegan Cox J. R. J. Clarke

H. T. E. Barlow, who coached the winning eight this Term, is about to leave Cambridge for an appointment in the Isle of Man, so the club will no longer have the benefit of his coaching, which has been given so long and so readily, both while he was with us and after he became Tutor at Ayerst's Hostel. In recognition of his services, the Committee offered him his honorary First Boat colours, which he accepted. We have to acknowledge the gift of a flag for the Second Boat, presented by R. C. Cleworth and A. P. T. Collum.

CRICKET CLUB.

The following details of the doings of the XI during the Easter Term should be added to those given in the June number of the *Eagle*.

Results :—Won 3. Lost 4. Drawn 6. Played 13.

Captain—F. A. H. Walsh. *Hon. Secretary*—H. Roughton.

<i>Batting Averages.</i>						
Name.	No. of runs.	Most in Innings.	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Average.	
F. E. Woodhead	355	137	10	—	35.5	
W. F. Moulton	57	30	2	—	28.1	
J. T. Edwards	208	69	11	1	26.8	
H. Roughton	314	66	15	2	24.4	
F. A. H. Walsh	131	37	12	—	11.1	
E. A. Chambers	156	39	13	3	13	
J. H. C. Fegan	112	45	11	1	11.2	
H. Pullan	68	19	8	—	8.4	
C. Collison	41	24	8	3	8.1	
H. J. Hoare	35	19	7	2	7	
H. Wilcox	47	14	9	2	6.5	

<i>Bowling Averages.</i>					
	No. of Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
F. A. H. Walsh	157	4	97	10	9.7
H. J. Hoare	643	23	300	31	9.41
E. A. Chambers	842	41	429	25	15
F. E. Woodhead	380	16	211	11	19.2
H. Roughton	411	19	250	11	22.8
B. Wilcox	483	20	350	13	26.12

F. A. H. Walsh, Captain—Good bat and capital field; has proved himself an energetic Captain.

W. F. Moulton—Played very seldom, but was of great service when available; free bat and excellent slow bowler, poor field.

H. Roughton—Very useful bat and fair bowler; also a good field.

E. A. Chambers—Good medium-paced bowler, moderate bat, and bad field.

H. Pullan—Failed to come up to expectations with the bat, but was as good as ever in the field.

J. T. Edwards—Very useful bat, playing in a style of his own, but generally safe for runs.

F. E. Woodhead—Scarcely came up to his school reputation at Loretto, but was of great service to the Eleven; scores at a great pace off loose bowling, fair bowler, and very safe field.

J. H. C. Fegan—Very hard hitting bat, rather weak in defence.

H. J. Hoare—Very useful slow bowler, with a big leg break.

C. Collison—Moderate bat, splendid field.

H. Wilcox—Good change bowler and hard working field.

LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB.

The Long Vacation Cricket Team played 9 matches, of which 2 were won, 3 lost, and 4 drawn.

There were also two other matches played, one against the College Servants, the other against 17 of L.M.B.C.

The officers of the club were:—

Captain—H. Roughton.

Secretary—J. H. C. Fegan.

We must congratulate Roughton, Fegan, and Owen on being chosen to play for the 'Varsity Long Vacation Team.

The following matches were played.

July 12 and 13, v. Jesus, resulting in a draw, rain preventing play on the second day. St John's, 180 (Roughton 82 not out, Owen 31). Jesus, 13 for no wickets.

July 15 and 16, v. Caius, resulting in a draw. St John's, 1st innings, 92 (Rolleston 23, Fegan 16, Owen 13); 2nd innings, 103 for 1 wicket (Owen 49 not out, Fegan 35, Roughton 12 not out). Caius, 1st innings, 173.

July 17 and 20, v. L. M. B. C., resulting in an easy win for the College Eleven. L. M. B. C., 102 (Longman 23, Bushe-Fox 21). College Eleven, 166 for 2 wickets (Fegan 114 not out, Langmore 24 not out).

July 18 and 19, v. Peripatetics, resulting in an easy win for our opponents by an innings and 34 runs. St John's, 1st innings, 63 (Fegan 16, Rolleston 11); 2nd innings, 49 (Roughton 12). Peripatetics, 146.

July 22, 23, and 24, v. King's and Clare, won, after an exciting match, by King's and Clare by 2 wickets. St John's, 1st innings, 135 (Rolleston 27, Owen 24, Roughton 23, Laming 23); 2nd innings, 117 (Fegan 52, Roughton 34). King's and Clare, 1st innings, 139; 2nd innings, 115 for 8 wickets.

July 25, 26, and 27, v. Trinity. Trinity won by 3 wickets after a good match. St John's, 1st innings, 197 (Roughton 95 not out, Moulton 41); 2nd innings, 54 (Roughton 19, Fegan 18). Trinity, 1st innings, 139; 2nd innings, 113 for 7 wickets.

July 29 and 30, v. Cambridge Victoria C. C., resulting in a draw. St John's, 218 (Laming 68 not out, Owen 53, Moulton 48). Victoria, 1st innings, 252; 2nd innings, 41 for 3 wickets.

Aug. 1, 2, and 3, v. Trinity, resulting in a win for us by 102 runs. St John's declared their 2nd innings at an end after losing 5 wickets, leaving Trinity an hour to bat, but they were got rid of for 32 runs. This was due to the splendid bowling of Roughton, who took 7 wickets for 7 runs. St John's, 1st innings, 105 (Rolleston 21 not out, Owen 16); 2nd innings, 137 for 5 wickets (Fegan 51 not out, Owen 25, Hogg 21 not out). Trinity, 1st innings, 108; 2nd innings, 32.

Aug. 8, v. College Servants, resulting in a win for the College Eleven. St John's, 216 (Fegan 82, Owen 41, Laming 41). College Servants, 131.

Aug. 13, v. Corpus and Queens', resulting in a win for us by 51 runs. St John's, 111 for 7 wickets (Elliott 28, Fegan 22, Barraclough 17). Corpus and Queens', 60.

Aug. 15, 16, and 17, v. Trinity, resulting in a draw. St John's, 1st innings, 143 (Roughton 38, Elliott 35, Laming 21); 2nd innings, 130 for 8 wickets (Elliott 34, Laming 21). Trinity, 1st innings, 213; 2nd innings, 141.

The following gentlemen played in most of the matches. H. Roughton, J. H. C. Fegan, L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, H. C. Barraclough, H. R. Langmore, C. E. Owen, E. H. T. Prior, C. D. Henry, W. C. Laming, J. A. Cameron, T. P. King,

We were also assisted in some of the matches by W. F. Moulton, H. D. Rolleston, R. W. Hogg, A. E. Elliott, H. T. E. Barlow, and a few others.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—J. P. M. Blackett.

Secretary—A. T. Wallis.

We started the season with very fair prospects, having ten of last year's team up. Of the freshmen the majority were disappointing, with the exception of Jackson at half and Edwards forward. The forward team is a very fair lot, being generally pretty well together. The halves are perhaps the best part of the team, but the three-quarters are decidedly the weak point. While Backhouse played they were greatly improved, apparently gaining confidence and playing with more combination. Fegan has developed into a very fair place-kick.

Monday, Oct. 14—v. Pembroke, on our ground. We had the best of the game, as is shewn by the score, three tries to a goal. The tries were obtained by Fegan (2) and Rowlands. Pullan and Fegan were best behind, while all the forwards worked well.

Saturday, Oct. 19—The Marylebone F. C. played us on our ground. We started down the hill, with the wind, and pressed them for some time, till Pullan dropped a fine goal from near the touch line about the twenty-five flag. Longman shortly after ran in, and Fegan kicked a goal. In the second half our opponents had rather the best of it for some time, but Nicholl obtained a try, from which Fegan placed a goal. The game ended in our favour by three goals to a goal and a try. We played one man short, and were without Wallis, Elliott, and Jackson.

Monday, Oct. 21—We played Corpus on their ground, and won by three tries to two. The place kicking on this occasion was not brilliant. Bigland, Nicholl, and Roughton got the tries. This was the first appearance of the latter forward, but we should be glad to see him oftener.

Wednesday, Oct. 23—We were beaten on our ground by Selwyn, by one goal and two tries to nothing. We had only two of last year's forwards playing, which may account for the result. As always happens in this match it rained, and the ground was in a bad condition. We were quite beaten forward.

Friday, Oct. 25—We beat Emmanuel on our ground by a goal and a try to nothing. Rowlands and Jackson got the tries.

Monday, Oct. 28—Trinity Hall beat us by two goals and a try to nothing. We were playing a weak team, being without Nicholl, Jackson, Elliott, and Rowlands.

Monday, Nov. 4—We beat Christ's rather easily by three goals to nothing. Up till this time we had not played a full team, but when all the men could be got together we turned out to be fairly strong. One try was got after a very good piece of passing, chiefly among the forwards.

Friday, Nov. 8—We lost to Trinity by two goals and one try to a goal. Jackson got the try, and Fegan kicked a very good goal. We had all the best of it forward, but were out-classed behind, as the combination of our opponents was very good. Long, Edwards, and Stacey were perhaps the best forwards.

Wednesday, Nov. 13—We drew with Jesus, in Jesus Close. Jesus were without Illingworth, Fitch, and Woods. The score was a goal and a try each. Backhouse and Nicholl got the tries, Fegan took the place-kicks. Our team has not played better this season than in this match, the forwards being very well together and playing keenly, and the backs showing good combination. Backhouse was perhaps the best, while Pullan played well at back. Long and Edwards were good forward.

Friday, Nov. 15—With a strong team we turned the tables on Trinity Hall, defeating them by four goals and two tries to *nil*. The tries were got by Backhouse (2), Fegan, Nicholl, Long, and Bigland. Our backs played very well in this match, and the forwards also passed well.

Monday, Nov. 18—Clare defeated us on our own ground by two goals to *nil*. This game was chiefly confined to the forwards, the ground being in a very bad state, and our opponents being especially strong in that department.

Tuesday, Nov. 19—We defeated Selwyn by the narrow margin of one goal, from a penalty kick for offside, to *nil*. Pullan at back, and afterwards at three-quarter, played very well, but the other three-quarters were not good; Jackson had to retire to back, being hurt, and Nicholl took his place. Fegan played well, as did Long and Rowlands.

The Second Team have not been successful. They have been beaten by Clare, by four goals and eleven tries to nothing; Trinity by two goals to one try, again by three goals and two tries to one goal; Reeves gained the try after a good run; Selwyn by a goal and two tries to nothing; the Old Rugbeians by one goal. They beat Pembroke by one try to *nil*.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—H. C. Barraclough.

Hon. Sec.—H. Roughton.

Matches played 14; won 8, drawn 2, lost 4.

At the commencement of the season the chances of raising a good team seemed but scant, and the opening matches produced somewhat poor results; in the later matches, however, the Eleven have pulled themselves together, and on the whole done

very fairly well. In the inter-collegiate cup tie we were unfortunate enough to be beaten by King's in the first round, a fact which causes us no little surprise. Lately the team have improved very much in combination, and in that respect are perhaps better than the College Eleven of the last two years. The backs work hard, but should endeavour to be more sure in their kicking. The halves have much to learn in passing to their forwards, but in this respect have greatly improved. The team have been greatly handicapped by the loss of the services of H. R. Langmore, who was playing in splendid form before he was unfortunately injured. Chevalier has filled his place on the right wing, and might have proved an efficient substitute had he passed more, as he has plenty of pace and ought to be a good forward. Of the freshmen Wallis and Gardiner are the pick. The team is definitely made up as follows;

J. Bairstow,	Goal	*H. R. Langmore	} Right Wing
C. H. Tovey	} Backs	*J. Kershaw	
G. C. Jackson		*H. Roughton,	Centre
*P. J. A. Seccombe	} Half-Backs	*H. C. Barraclough	} Left Wing
D. Stephens		C. Wallis	
H. Gardiner			

* Old Colours.

Matches played:—First XI.

Date.	Club.	Goals for	against.
Tuesday Oct. 22....	Old Carthusians	Drawn....2.....	2
Thursday " 24....	Pembroke	Drawn....2.....	2
Saturday " 26....	Trinity Harrovians	Lost ....4.....	5
Wednesday " 30....	King's (cup tie)	Lost ....1.....	6
Saturday Nov. 2....	Corpus	Won ....5.....	0
Tuesday " 5....	Peterhouse.....	Won ....3.....	2
Thursday " 7....	Christ's	Won ....3.....	0
Thursday " 14...	Old Carthusians	Lost ....1.....	4
Friday " 15....	Trinity Harrovians	Lost ....2.....	6
Saturday " 16....	Clare	Won ....4.....	2
Wednesday " 20....	Corpus	Won ....2.....	0
Thursday " 21....	King's	Won ....3.....	1
Tuesday " 26....	Trinity Etonians	Won ....4.....	0
Saturday " 30....	Trinity Rest	Won ....3.....	1

Second XI.

Wednesday Oct. 23....	W.N. Cobbold's XI..	Lost ....0.....	5
Tuesday " 29....	Jesus 2nd	Won ....2.....	1
Saturday Nov. 9....	Clare 2nd	Won ....2.....	0
Saturday " 30....	Jesus 2nd	Lost ....2.....	4

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

The standing Committee now consists of the following members: Mr R. F. Scott *President*, Mr A. Harker *Treasurer*, Mr F. L. Thompson, the three senior members, and the following Captains of Clubs:—H. E. H. Coombes L.M.B.C., H. C. Barraclough A.F.C., J. P. M. Blackett R.U.F.C., H. Roughton C.C. and A.C., T. C. Hayden L.T.C., T. E. Sandall L.C. The two junior members for the year are B. Long and A. T. Wallis (*Secretary*).

The Club is prospering, no less than 80 new members having joined this Term.

The balance sheet for the past year is appended.

St John's College General Athletic Club.

Balance Sheet for the Year 1888-89.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance in Bank, October 1, 1888.....	55	7 1	<i>Paid to Treasurers of Clubs:—</i>		
<i>Subscriptions:—</i>			Lady Margaret Boat Club	354	10 3
Michaelmas Term 1888	291	5 6	Cricket Club	95	0 0
Lent Term 1889	205	13 0	Football Club	31	12 8
Easter Term 1889....	214	7 6	Lawn Tennis Club ..	75	18 2
Due to Treasurer	0	2 0	Athletic Club	32	0 0
			Lacrosse Club	2	7 6
			<i>Transferred to Reserve Fund, June 1889</i>	100	0 0
			Carey for collecting	9	2 6
			Palmer for printing	5	3 0
			Prime for notice-board..	0	16 0
			Pratt painting do.	0	1 0
			Cleaning lecture-room ..	0	4 0
			Receipt stamps	0	2 0
			Balance in Bank, September 11, 1889.....	59	18 0
	£766	15 1		£766	15 1

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Donations (for light four per Mr Heiland	37	2 0	<i>Paid to Treasurer Lady Margaret Boat Club:—</i>		
Transferred from General Fund, June 1889	100	0 0	Michaelmas Term 1888 for light four	35	0 0
			Lent Term 1889 for light ship	50	0 0
			Balance in Bank, September 11, 1889....	52	2 0
	£137	2 0		£137	2 0

Audited and found correct, } J. P. M. BLACKETT
Oct. 22, 1889. } P. H. BROWN

ALFRED HARKER, *Treasurer.*

It has been found in recent years that there is but little competition for the Newbery Challenge Cup for Racquets.

Mr Newbery, who was third wrangler in 1853 and a Fellow of the College, took a great interest in the undergraduates and their sports. It was owing chiefly to his efforts that the College Cricket Ground was obtained and prepared for its present purpose, and he was also actively concerned in building the Racquet Courts. In recognition of his services the Newbery Challenge Cup for Racquets was subscribed for. No record

can be found of the original conditions under which it was to be held, though several old members of the College have been consulted. Its first holder was Mr H. Hoare in 1859, the next the Rev E. W. Bowling in 1862, the last holder for Racquets was Mr W. H. Ainger.

The game of racquets having gone out of fashion for the present, while it seems a pity to have a handsome challenge cup lying idle in College, the Committee of the General Athletic Club have determined to offer it as a Challenge Cup for Lawn Tennis for the next five years, and the following rules have been approved by the Committee.

1. That the Cup shall be called the 'Newbery' Challenge Cup.
2. That it shall be open for competition to all Members of the General Athletic Club who have not exceeded their fourth year of residence.
3. That subject to the foregoing rule the Cup may be won any number of times. The Cup remains the property of the Club.
4. The conditions of the competition shall be settled by the Committee of the Lawn Tennis Club from time to time, and shall be posted on the screens.
5. The winner of the Cup shall also receive a prize to the value of £1. 5s.
6. The competition of the Challenge Cup shall take place in the May Term of each year. The draw to be placed on the screens.
7. The Cup to remain in the custody of the successful competitor until the 1st May of the succeeding year, when it shall be given up to the Captain of the Lawn Tennis Club.

The President of the General Athletic Club will be much obliged to any old member of the College who can furnish details with regard to the early history of the Cup.

LONG VACATION LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Though not quite so successful as last year, we may fairly congratulate ourselves on the results of the matches. The following list, which would have been larger but for the rainy weather, will speak for itself.

Date	Opponents	Ground	Rubbish	
			won	lost
Thursday July	18.... Jesus	St John's	.....8.....	1
Friday	19.... Christ's .....	"	.....5.....	4
Wednesday "	24.... Caius .....	"	.....2½	6½
Thursday "	25.... King's .....	"	.....8.....	1
Tuesday "	30.... Shelford .....	"	.....5.....	4
Saturday Aug.	3.... Cavendish .....	"	.....6.....	3
Monday "	5.... Clare .....	"	.....9.....	0
Tuesday "	6.... Christ's	Christ's	.....5.....	4
Wednesday "	7.... Shelford	Shelford	.....3.....	6
Saturday "	10.... Trinity	Trinity	.....4.....	5
Thursday "	15.... King's	King's	.....7.....	2
Friday "	16.... Jesus	St John's	.....8.....	1
Saturday "	17.... Trinity	Trinity	.....6.....	3

A match with Corpus was left unfinished at an early stage, somewhat in the favour of our opponents.

The ties were won as follows:—*Open Doubles*: C. E. Owen and L. H. K. Bushe-Fox; *Open Singles*: C. E. Owen; *Handicap Singles*: W. L. Benthall; F. R. Dinnis (second prize).

In spite of the disappointment it would cause to some of the candidates, it was found impossible to have a group photographed as the team, without making invidious distinctions. The long list of College representatives given below will be a certain compensation.

H. Simpson (<i>Capt.</i>)	E. J. Brooks	B. H. Lees
W. L. Benthall (<i>Sec.</i>)	F. R. Dinnis	E. W. Rudd
L. H. K. Bushe-Fox	A. Foxley	T. E. Sandall
G. E. Green	L. Harrison	W. Waldon
	G. Hodson	H. S. Willcocks

THE EAGLE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

The following members have been elected this Term : C. E. Owen, A. T. Wallis, and R. H. Forster.

LACROSSE CLUB.

At a meeting held in the Easter Term the following officers were elected: *Captain*—T. E. Sandall; *Secretary*—J. Lupton; *Committee*—E. Brooks, G. Longman, and J. H. Reeves.

At the beginning of the present Term the prospects of the Club did not look promising, as only four old colours were still in residence. The Amalgamation Committee, however, granted a supply of Club Crosses, and a considerable number of new players have since joined. We hope to have more next Term when football is at an end.

Only one Lacrosse match has been played this Term, viz. Trinity *v.* The Rest, on Nov. 19, when the result was a draw, three goals each. In this four Johnians were playing—Sandall, Reeves, Villy and Grenville. Two other matches were arranged, viz. John's *v.* Trinity on Nov. 26, and *v.* Inter-collegiate L. C. on Nov. 29, but were postponed owing to the snow. Next Term, however, we hope to have a card of over a dozen fixtures, when we trust that the style of play will be found to be in considerable advance on that of last year.

We might mention in conclusion that Sandall, Reeves, and Villy have played several times for the University this Term, Reeves being especially good in the Blackheath match.

4TH (CAMB. UNIV.) VOL. BATT.: THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

B company this Term has been suffering from a dearth of officers and recruiting sergeants. We regret that the severe illness of Lieut. W. D. Jones has deprived us of the services of our most energetic recruiting officer. We hope that he may be able to resume his duties with renewed energies next Term.

The following promotions have been made: Corporal Benthall to be Sergeant, Lance-Corporals Davys, Cassell, and Hutton, to be Corporals.

The Company Cup for the Term was won by B. T. Nunn with a score of 89 points.

We have had two sham fights during this Term. On October 24, B company formed part of a force advancing

from Coton on Cambridge; the defending force under the command of Colonel Roberts and the attackers under Major Scott. On November 21 we had a night attack from the direction of Chesterton on a party defending a position behind Waites' Boathouse, B company on this occasion being with the attacking force. The results of these mimic combats are still under discussion, each set of combatants being convinced that their superior skill and energy was crowned with victory.

A band has again been started in the Corps. Previous experience has shewn that a band composed of University Members alone is not sufficiently permanent to be of use, while the amount of time required for practices is more than can be spared by most men. The nucleus or "regulation band" of three men per company consists therefore of paid musicians from the town, who are enrolled Volunteers, and as such earn a grant which goes in aid of the band fund. Prof. Stanford has given much valuable advice and assistance in the formation of the band and in the choice of instruments, and it is hoped that it may prove a useful addition to the Corps.

Arrangements have been come to with Jesus College, whereby we obtain a new lease of the range, on condition of surrendering the present parade ground when required for building purposes. For the present we shall have the use of the full range, but ultimately we shall only be able to have a range of 1000 yards. A new parade ground will be formed near the pavilion. The loss of the longer ranges is much to be regretted, but was inevitable; the bursarial eye had marked out the parade ground in eligible building plots for roads and villas. The renewal of the lease was therefore a matter of terms, and the best terms obtainable have been secured for the Corps. So now the old parade ground is lying dormant, like a fairy princess, waiting for the awakening kiss of the jerry-builder.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—H. F. Baker. *Vice-President*—T. Nicklin. *Treasurer*—A. P. Bender. *Secretary*—A. S. Tetley. *Committee*—W. W. Haslett, A. Foxley.

The meetings of the Society have been held in Lecture-room I, and without exception have evoked a great deal of interest. The attendance has been well kept up, while a considerable number of new speakers have come forward, chiefly from among the freshmen, of whom a large proportion have joined the Society. Financially it is more prosperous than ever, and has a most promising outlook for next Term. The subjects debated during this Term are as follows:—

Oct. 19—"That this House views with approval the spread of Labour Combination as expressed by the recent strikes." Proposed by T. R. Glover; opposed by G. D. Kempt. Carried by 21 to 20.

Oct. 26—"That this House believes that radical Reforms are urgently necessary in the three Estates of the Realm." Proposed by A. J. Pitkin; opposed by A. Foxley. Lost by 13 to 26.

Nov. 2—"That University Education unfits a man for practical life." Proposed by T. Nicklin; opposed by L. B. Radford. Lost by 6 to 26.

Nov. 9—Impromptu Debate.

Nov. 16—"That it is for the interest of Great Britain to support the Triple Alliance." Proposed by W. L. Benthall; opposed by G. R. Garcia. Lost by 9 to 12.

Nov. 23—"That the State Church in Wales should be Disestablished." Proposed by L. W. MacBride; opposed by G. F. Given Wilson. Lost by 12 to 19.

Nov. 30—"That this House approves of War." Proposed by M. D. Darbishire B.A.; opposed by A. P. Bender. Carried by 13 to 10.

The average attendance has been 48.

STUDY OF SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

Two meetings have been held this Term. The first was in King's College Hall on November 7, Professor Humphry taking the chair. Mr Tillet of the Dock Labourers' Union, and Mr Aves of Toynbee Hall, gave addresses on 'The London Dock Labourer.' The Hall was crowded, and the interest great. The *Pall Mall Gazette* the next evening gave the following account of the meeting:

"Mr Ben Tillet visited Cambridge last night to relate his tale of the dockers. He was the guest of the Cambridge Society for the Study of Social Questions. . . . Mr Tillet wound up with an impassioned *exordium* which brought forth bursts of applause."

On this slip the *St James's Gazette* published the following verses by a well-known Johnian:

'Twas in the classic halls of King's
(Devoted once to higher things)
That Ben proposed to tell of strikes
And air the wrongs of William Sikes;
Professors, proctors, doctors come,
Awaiting Ben's *exordium*.

But Ben, who knew the distance wide
That dons and dockers doth divide
(The latter silver speech approve,
The former golden silence love),
Was diplomatically dumb—
He *stopped* at the *exordium*.

Ye orators of high degree,
And spouters eke of language free,
If ye would Labour's triumph gain,
And win applause from learned men,
Remember, pray, the word is "mum,"
And end at your *exordium*.

The second meeting took place in our Lecture-room VI on November 21, when Mr Loch, of the Charity Organisation Society, and Mr H. J. Willink, spoke on 'Pauper Colonies in Germany and Holland.' Professor Marshall took the chair, and the meeting passed off well.

TOYNBEE HALL.

The Rev S. A. Barnett, Warden, and Mr Aves, Secretary, were in College on October 20, and met a number of undergraduates and graduates in Dr MacAlister's rooms. A series of meetings in various colleges were arranged for this Term. These have been sociable rather than formal, and to each a resident or associate of Toynbee Hall has come down to answer questions or discuss particular aspects of its work.

Our College meeting was to have been held in Lecture-room VI on Saturday, November 23. Mr H. S. Foxwell was to take the Chair, and Mr Cyril Jackson, of New College, Oxford, came to speak on the relations of the University 'settlers' to elementary education and especially to the teachers in Board Schools in East London; but the great interest in the discussion of Disestablishment in Wales, held by the Debating Society on the same evening, rendered it necessary to postpone the meeting till next Term.

During the present Term Dr Abbott, Mr H. S. Lewis, Mr A. H. Smith, Mr A. Hoare, and other Johnians have given their aid at the Settlement.

Any friends of Toynbee Hall who want to pay their subscriptions for the current year may send them to Dr D. MacAlister, Treasurer, or F. B. Glover, College Secretary.

THE COLLEGE READING ROOM.

There is no event of particular interest to record this Term. Our sincerest thanks are due to the Master for the photograph of the tomb of the Lady Margaret; to the Rev A. Caldecott for 3 prints after Doyle, the celebrated humourist; to Dr Donald MacAlister for two volumes of the *Modern Cyclopædia*; to the Editors of the *Eagle* for a complete set of the Magazine and for sundry School Magazines and Periodicals; and lastly to the Association Football Club, who have placed an album, containing portraits of previous teams, in the Reading Room.

An auction was held at the beginning of the Term, conducted by R. H. Forster. The attendance was small, but there was some very keen competition.

The Committee this Term consisted of Mr Harker, *Chairman*, A. J. Robertson, W. C. Laming, and C. C. Waller, *Secretary*.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

A great change has come over the Mission work in Walworth during the past year. The new Church of the Lady Margaret has been consecrated, and with this the centre of work has shifted from the old Mission, which is so closely connected with all that has been done by the Missioners. The Consecration took place on Monday, June 17. A procession of about 100 undergraduates and clergy, robed in surplices, walked in double file from the old Mission to the Church, singing *The Church's one Foundation*. The people of the neighbourhood

showed much interest in the proceedings, and not a jeer or scoff was heard from the crowd of bystanders. The Church was crowded, and the congregation joined heartily in the hymns and responses. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Rochester.

After the service a meeting was held in the old Mission, at which the Master took the Chair. Telegrams, letters, and messages were communicated by the Master from the Archbishop, the Duke of Devonshire (Chancellor of the University), the Earl of Powis (High Steward), Dr Butler (Vice-Chancellor), Lord Windsor, and the Marquis of Salisbury (Chancellor of the University of Oxford).

The Bishop of the diocese then addressed the meeting. In the course of his speech, he said he regretted that the reduced income of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners prevented them from building a parsonage or giving an endowment at present, but he felt sure that even without this assistance the good work would not suffer.

After Prof. Sir Gabriel Stokes M.P., President of the Royal Society, had spoken, Chancellor Dibdin said that he did not feel inclined to accept with so much resignation as was recommended to them by the Bishop the action or rather inaction of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and moved the following resolution :

"That this meeting of members of St John's College and friends of St John's Mission have heard with great regret the decision of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and having regard to the large property of the Commissioners in this neighbourhood, they venture respectfully to urge upon the Commissioners a reconsideration of their decision."

This was seconded by the Rev Dr Merriman, and unanimously adopted.

After Mr R. Horton Smith Q.C. had said a few words the meeting terminated.

In the evening the Church was again crowded, the congregation being entirely composed of the people of the district. The sermon was preached by the Master. During the octave the sermons at the daily evening services were preached by the Bishop of Marlborough, the Vicar of Bishop Auckland (for Canon Body), Canon Lister of Hackney, Canon Luckock, Prebendary M. F. Sadler, Rev W. W. Hough (Corpus College Mission), and the Rev W. Allen Whitworth. Every morning at 9.30 a brief address was given by a College or School Missioner of the neighbourhood.

A more detailed account of the proceedings, in the form of a pamphlet, has been distributed throughout the College.

At the beginning of the Term the Committee were informed to their great regret that the Rev F. H. Francis desired to retire from his post as Assistant Missioner for a new sphere of work ; the Committee felt unable to resist his evident desire to enlarge his experience, and recorded on their minutes their deep sense of the debt the Mission owed to him. Their resolution was engrossed on vellum in an illuminated design, to be presented to Mr Francis in the name of the subscribers.

The Terminal meeting was held on Wednesday, November 13, in Lecture Room VI; there was a large attendance, the room being quite full. The Master, who took the Chair, briefly referred to the Consecration. The Rev W. I. Phillips, on being asked to speak, said there were two aspects under which he viewed the prospects of the Mission, first that of thankfulness for the past, and hope arising therefrom, and second that of desperation, when he thought of the present difficulties; the loss of Mr Francis seemed irreparable. It was absolutely necessary for the success of the work that a real interest should be preserved in the College; one thing especially made him feel that the work in the College and at Walworth was one, namely the Sunday evening intercessions in the Chapel, and he hoped that these would not be allowed to lapse.

The Rev R. P. Roseveare B.A., well remembered in L.M.B.C. and Football Club, gave a very picturesque and amusing account of his experience with 13 boys from London (7 from Walworth and 6 from East London) whom he with some friends took for a fortnight's holiday to the seaside in N. Wales (see *Eagle* for March 1889). He thought more might well be done in this way by young men, and further had hopes that a club or institute of some kind for boys in South London might be set on foot by the joint operation of the College and School Missioners now working there.

The farewell address was then presented to Mr Francis on the motion of Professor Mayor, seconded by A. J. Robertson, late Junior Secretary.

Mr Francis in reply said that he owed much more to the Mission than the Mission owed to him; what he had learned during the last five years, as an undergraduate and as a clergyman, would never be forgotten, but would last through life; the Mission had been his teacher. The lines on which the Mission had been worked were quite new in South London; Christianity had been the basis of their work, and from this they had worked outwards, trying to get hold of individuals and to bring them really to Christ, rather than to attract a large number of insincere and nominal believers. The clergy around told them that to work so closely on Prayer Book lines would not succeed, but the result had surpassed even their own expectations; the leaven of the few was working as a very wholesome influence among the many.

The tone of this meeting was very encouraging, and it is hoped that a fresh impetus within the College itself is now given to the Mission.

All the Senior members of the Committee have been re-elected, with the exception of Mr Hill, resigned, whose place is filled by Mr Caldecott. The Junior members are H. E. H. Coombes B.A., E. A. Hensley, B. Long, J. A. Cameron, H. R. Kruger, A. T. Wallis. The officers are: *Treasurer*, Mr Watson; *Secretary*, Mr Caldecott; *Junior Treasurer*, A. T. Wallis; *Junior Secretary*, B. Long.

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Contributions for the next number should be sent in at an early date to one of the Editors (Dr Donald MacAlister, Mr G. C. M. Smith, St J. B. Wynne-Willson, J. P. M. Blackett, B. Long, J. A. Cameron).

N.B.—Contributors of anonymous articles or letters will please send their names to *one* of the Editors who need not communicate them further.

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[Mr E. Johnson will be glad to hear from any Subscriber who has a duplicate copy of No 84 to dispose of.]

[The Editors have received no account of the proceedings of the Musical Society this Term.]

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THOMAS ASHE.



ANYONE who is curious enough to take down from the College Library, or from the bookshelves of some antiquated Johnian, the first volume of the *Eagle*, will find on page 31 some simple, rough, very rough, translations of *Death-Songs by Uhland*; the first of which tells how a little dying child sees the angels--which the mother cannot see--

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Q

creeping under the window with pleasant songs to carry its soul away with them to heaven. Thomas Ashe,* the singer of this rough melody, was destined to sing many a smoother song hereafter about little children, many a song about dreams and visions, mostly sad; destined to be read indeed and loved by a few, but to be neglected by the wide hurrying world, and to be brought to a premature grave, in part at least, by the sense of failure; but destined also, in the opinion of the writer—who did not know him so well as to feel barred from judgment by friendship—to find a place in any competent *Selections from Lyrical Poetry of the Nineteenth Century* that may be made in the first half of the Twentieth; in any case deserving of more than a passing notice from his fellow-collegians, and especially in this magazine of which he was one of the founders.

An autobiographical interest attaches to most of his best poetry. Not indeed that all his loves and sorrows and farewells and dreams are to be accepted in every detail as literal fact; but so vivid are many of the pictures that the reader must sometimes feel that this or that scene is not wholly imaginary, and that he may gain insight into the poems by knowing something of the poet. To supply this knowledge is the object of this notice; not to criticise nor analyse, and still less to assign the poet his exact place in the degrees of Parnassus, but simply to connect a few of his best poems by such a thread of biographical record as may throw light upon them—with this further possible result that some Johnnians who, besides loving their College and its traditions, are also lovers of true poetry, may say to themselves, "Here was a poet, a true poet in his way, whom we knew nothing about—and a Johnnian too. Let us buy his Poems

* The Editors are indebted for the portrait to the kindness of the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News*.

and put them on our bookshelves beside those of the Johnian Herrick and the Johnian Wordsworth.*

Ashe was born in the summer of 1836 at Stockport, near those Cheshire hills which are the scene of his longest poem, *Edith*. His father, a Manchester manufacturer and an amateur artist of considerable merit, became, in later days, a clergyman (prepared for ordination by his own son) and vicar of St Paul's Church in Crewe. Of his mother he tells us in one of his earliest poems (*Memory*)—in language that throws light on his own sensitive and susceptible nature, as well as on the soothing influence of her "healing eyes"—how she

led the heart in early days
To gentle thoughts and good and truth;
And sow'd the doubtful April youth
With lilies, up the winding ways.
And held the cloudy trouble off
That gather'd with the gaining years;
And knew to check the oozing tears,
And heal the wound of worldly scoff.

From the cradle to the grave it was always "April" with this poet; and in the midst of the brightest sunshine and gladdest voices of spring there was always the "cloudy trouble" not far off. In a later poem he thus describes his childhood (*Bettws-y-coed*, p. 275):

As once I in my cradle slept,
A spirit lean'd o'er me:
She was so beautiful, I wept:
Her name was Poesy.

* An edition of Ashe's Poems, complete in one volume, was published in 1886 by Bell and Sons, York Street, Covent Garden. The only subsequent poems in print are *Songs of a Year*, privately printed at the Chiswick Press, 1888; but these also can be obtained from Messrs Bell and Sons.

A few pieces quoted in this notice, but not to be found in the 1886 edition, are drawn from an edition printed in 1871 by H. Knights, Printer, Ipswich; or from an edition published by Bell and Daldy in 1859: the former will be indicated by †, the latter by ‡.

A simple reference to page (*e.g.* p. 275) will refer to the edition of 1886.

A hand upon my mouth she laid :
 I'll make you sorrowful, she said ;—
 A promise which she kept.
 Joy is but a fitful thing :
 He must know sorrow who would sing.
 And I grew not as others are,—
 With the green woods familiar.
 By the brooks my feet
 Roam'd alone,
 Or on a stone,
 In the stream, I'd watch a star.
 All the games that I knew well
 Were, to find the pimpernel
 And the meadow-sweet.

Alien from the ways of the world, when he looks
 back, long afterwards, upon his infancy he is inclined
 to call himself "a changeling" (p. 263):

I that was born on a Midsummer night
 When fairies keep their revels, and delight
 To vex poor men with many a wicked thing;
 Who left me, half I think, a changeling,
 And stole away the little babe new-born.
 Then where am I? and shall I set, some morn,
 My feet on this green earth? for this, that seems
 Myself, would best befit a land of dreams.

From the Grammar School of Stockport coming to
 St John's as a sizar in 1855 he was entered on
 Mr France's side, and had rooms on the east side
 of the Second Court. He read mathematics and took
 his degree as Senior Optime in 1859. But literature
 and poetry had long taken possession of his mind,
 and in *Three-Years*† (1859-60) he looks back with
 passionate regret upon the gain that might have been,
 if he could have devoted himself to different studies:

O priceless pearls, given to me to keep!
 Rich gems of time, bewail'd with idle tears!
 O'er you the impenetrable wild waves sweep,
 O lost, O coveted, mispriz'd three years!

Gain, wisdom, treasure,—all the untouch'd store,
 That should have given rich guerdon, where, O where?
 Beauty, and bliss, and knowledge are no more,
 And ripening promise of true things and fair!
 Lost, lost to me! Time's brackish waves roll on;
 And hide my pearls, and will not backward flow:
 With scornful dirges for the dear years gone,
 They mock my weeping, hastening as they go:
 And I shall never, never more regain
 My rich lost treasure from the moaning main.

Shakesperiana—a sonnet tinged with the sadness of farewells to his old companions—describes how, in an oasis amid the mathematical desert, he and four other friends* sought “to feed the freshness of their youth” by the study of Shakespeare:

O gifted soul, greatest and mightiest,
 How have thy words fed us with nourishment!
 How did they make the dreary days grow blest!
 Ah, happy days, how quickly are they spent!
 Time hath come on us like a woodman rude;
 And sever'd is our pleasant brotherhood.

In 1858 appeared his first poetical venture, or rather joint-venture, *Poems by Undergraduates*, a little collection of fifty pages, printed by him and his friend J. H. Clark, whose death was chronicled in the Michaelmas Term *Eagle* of 1888. Two of these poems *Undertone* and *In Memoriam* find a place in the complete edition of his works.

Not being old enough to be ordained, he taught at Peterborough, living in the Minster Close while preparing for ordination. Hence issued his first volume of poems in 1859. Amid songs of the Churchyard and the Cuckoo, *Ettie* the dream-child (p. 9) shews the poet already in one of his favourite fields:

Gentle Ettie, pet! she looks
 Like some child in fairy books.
 In her eyes, that seem to fix
 On the airy void around,

* Mullins, Adams, Bush, Wilson: see *Eagle* xv. 325.

Motions of the playful wind,
 Light and shadow melt and mix
 With each other, undefined.
 Hid from us, what has she found,
 In dreamy fancies of her mind?
 Ettie is some changeling sweet,
 That walks this earth with elfin feet.
 Oft she seems to look and ask
 Elves their secrets to unmask.
 She is watching, as she stands,
 Wonders wrought in fairy lands.
 Elfin phantoms flit and fleet,
 Making signs with shadowy hands.

But the "cloudy trouble" had been gathering strength. It is scarcely a good sign when—even in a "Questionist" looking forward to the end of his Cambridge life—a row back from Ely to Cambridge, described in *Taking Heart* (p. 61; see also *Eagle* I. 93) suggests thoughts of—

So many dreams, we cherish'd once,
 And wove into a strange romance
 Of beauty, and of fairy-lands,
 And love and dalliance;
 So many plans in hope begun,
 By us who saw the end too well;
 No marvel, if a mournful gloom
 Across our spirits fell.
 How many white hands, beckoning
 Afar off, seem'd to call us back!
 How many clouds lay gathering grim
 About the onward track.

In 1861 appeared *Dryope and other Poems*, which shew a great advance in power and finish of style. Good critics have condemned with faint praise the poet's blank verse, while setting him by the side of Herrick for his lyrical poetry. Our readers shall judge for themselves from the passage (p. 35) which tells how the Hamadryads, finding by chance asleep "Sweet Dryope, bright little Dryope," trained her as one of

themselves, void of human instincts :

They taught her secrets of the murmuring boughs :
 They fill'd her with the music of the streams :
 They train'd her to a subtle inward sense
 Of beauty : and when deeper thoughts began
 To stir, they made her love all living things.

* * *

But by and by the sweet humanity,
 This long time crush'd and buried, but not dead,
 Grew into strength and sadden'd the lone child.

* * *

She pined for love, and knew not why she pined.
 As when a little haze appears above
 Brook in some vale, and slowly forms and grows ;
 And fills the sunlit hollows by degrees
 With living volumes of the golden mist ;
 So love's vague yearnings were her soul's despair.
 She watched all morn the rainbow fishes skim,
 And chase each other in the gleaming reeds,
 She peer'd into the leafy nests of birds,
 And wonder'd what could make them twit and sing.
 And she would lie and finger at the grass ;
 And sicken with the cooing of the doves ;
 And strangely love to play with the sunbeams :
 And as she did, she knew not in her mind
 Bright-lock'd Apollo fretted for his prize.

In the earlier poems there are hints of a growing love—at present as between brother and sister—for some companion of his childhood ; but there is little sadness in them. Now in the following poem (*Bitterness*†) the predestined singer of *Last Eros* strikes for the first time one of his saddest chords :

We sat among the ripe wheat-sheaves
 The western skies were golden-red.
 We had a book : we turn'd the leaves ;
 But not a word we said.

A sudden lull : a thrilling pause :—
 We seem'd at once one thought to have.
 We little could divine the cause
 That such a moment gave.

A minute, which comes once, and goes :
 Which must be snatched at once, or lost.
 O foolish heart !—what mad doubt rose
 In me ?—our fate was cross'd.

We wander'd from the shining sheaf,
 We look'd back at the setting sun.
 Heart-sick,—we feign'd 'twas but for grief
 The golden day was done—

And on the morrow I was gone,
 Who could not speak for paltry fear.
 The morrows will go gliding on,
 And we find each a bitter one ;
 Nor meet for many a year.

This sadness combines with a growing consciousness of hesitation, a sense of the indefiniteness of the subject of his song, and a foreboding of a fruitless struggle after the unreachable. Something of these feelings is expressed in *Glimmerings* (p. 17) :

Shudder of something in the days that are :
 Possible music in sweet notes that jar :
 Flutter of something in the past, which made
 A light of white across the flickering shade :
 Visible glimpses of old robes again :
 Old sounds, confused with distance and with pain :
 I ask my heart, what keeps it still
 Saying "I will not," and "I will."

As if love might have been, and has not been :
 As if love yet, though faint, in hope were seen :
 A glimmering light, far down a lonely shore,
 To follow and find, ere it be seen no more :
 To follow, follow and find, o'er weed-spread sand,
 Before the tide comes up along the land :—
 I ask my heart, what keeps it still
 Saying "I will not," and "I will."

The titles of *Ateleut*, *The Absolute*, and *The Unreached* sufficiently proclaim their subjects. *Ateleut* (pp. 62–8) tells how a youth, cheated by a divine voice and vision and a draught of mystic water from the unseen Nymph

into the belief that he was a king over men and master of the secrets of the universe, and received by the populace with acclaims—finds that he cannot draw the magic sword which should establish his claim, and flees back into the desert, discrowned, to meet the mockery of the spirits that had deceived him, after hearing his doom from the old priest :

Our king waits till his hour is come :
But thy fair throne was but a wild desire.

Since Easter 1860, Ashe had been curate of Silverstone in Northamptonshire, where he was much loved and long remembered by his parishioners, one of whom, nearly thirty years afterwards, did not forget to send flowers for his grave. It is thence that he sends an *Invitation* (p. 61) in which, after a delightful description of the pleasures with which they would beguile the winter's evenings, he sets on the other side the discomforts of the winter's day, and so finally bids his old friend put off his visit till "the thrushes come" :

Miry roads, and sop of rains,
In the wood-walks o'er the plains :
Fallow fields and murky floods ;
Dripping of the dreary woods ;
Driving sleet, or chilly ring
Of white hail :—friend, come in Spring.

Then the budding daffodils
Fill the spaces of the hills
Then the wood anemones
Ripple in the nursing breeze
Blue-bells in the hollows crowd
Like the blue gap in the cloud.
Cushats coo. Gay woodpeckers
Fret the bark. The linnet stirs
In the copses. Sparrows cheep.
Skies are sunny, storms asleep.
Winter days are dull and dumb :
Friend, come when the thrushes come.

But he did not long remain at Silverstone. "He was much liked in the parish," writes one of his old pupils, "and would, no doubt, have passed a useful and much happier life if he felt that he could have remained a clergyman. But he felt that he could not, and gave up his curacy; and after a time he dropped the Reverend from his name and ceased to wear the clerical dress." *Hidden Thoughts* (which must have been written about January 1863, when he gave up his parish) describes his farewell to his "simple village hinds, the honest hearts, the unletter'd minds," and tells how "shaking rudely off" the feeling of "creeping domesticity," and "setting clinging love awhile at distance" he is resolved to

give honest duty needful scope
And face the fiend in fear and hope.

* * * *

In any case God uses me
To make up His humanity.
Ah, what for me the end of all?
And what the solemn funeral?
And when the pulse has ceased to beat
In this dust with wonted heat,
What the final *dirige*
Chanted at the last for me?
Let me keep unspotted, white,
The inner sense of just and right;
Let me keep unfetter'd still
The freedom of one human will;
Let me sing,—not ill,—and stir
Thoughts that make men holier;
Let me stamp the beautiful
On some fancy that is dull;
Let me quicken charity
In the souls that let it die;
Then 'neath any nameless mound
Lie forgotten underground.

The "creeping domesticity," and "setting clinging love at distance," appear to be illustrated by *Too Late*,

written about the same time (p. 46):

Look at me not: let your faint sighs
 Hide what I do not ask to know.
 Look at me not with your sweet eyes,
 That used to move and rule me so,
 Long, long ago!
 Look at me not; lest I should pine
 To think upon my alter'd fate.
 Purse up those ruddy lips of thine,
 That would not once bid hope or wait!
 Too late! too late!
 O when, long since,—but leave me; go!
 Draw not unworthy words between
 These traitor lips of mine. Love, no:
 One waits me: it shall not be seen
 What might have been!

The Unreached (p. 46) shall be the last extract from
 the poems of this period:

Is it anything? Is it
 Only fancy's fever-fit?
 That I see it moving through
 Gloomy vistas of my mind?
 Is it something I could do?
 Is it something I would find?
 But I long for it, I long for it,
 And still it seems unkind.

Is it love for which I wait
 At my airy wishing-gate?
 Is it sweetness, which I long
 To entrap with lyric sound?
 Is it music? is it song?
 Is it ease I have not found?
 But my brain with it, my brain with it,
 Is swimming round and round.

Is it truth I fail to see;
 That is beautiful to be,—
 As I image in my dream,—
 The unreach'd for which I pine?

Does it live? Does it but seem?
 Is it human? or divine?
 That I feed on it, I feed on it,
 In this dull heart of mine?

Is it precious? Is it worth
 All the riches of the earth?
 Is it cruel? Is it kind?
 Is it phantom of the brain?
 Is it balance of the mind,
 That I cannot more regain?
 But I long for it, I long for it,
 Ever day and night with pain.

On leaving Silverstone, he resumed the work of a schoolmaster, and, after a short stay at Ealing, he became mathematical and modern form-master, first at Leamington College for about two years, and then at Queen Elizabeth's School in Ipswich for eight. In the period just preceding his resumption of school-work came *Fasciculus*, containing some of the poet's saddest utterances, most of them apparently connected with the death of one much-loved (pp. 93, 94, 95):

XII.

Listen! I hear it—no! she died,
 She is not sitting by my side.
 I lie and muse till dreams efface
 The consciousness of time and space:
 And then the rustle of the wind
 Brings her sweet treble to my mind:—
 Words, once, like low-breathed prayers, whose tone
 Was prayer and answer both in one:
 Words, now, like farewells, wafted o'er
 The waves to a receding shore.

XX.

As hapless bird, whose eggs are cold,
 Broods on her nest in vain;
 And round her lifeless hope will fold
 Her drooping wings again.

And, conscious of her loss, essays
 Her life's life to restore;
 Yet has no heart to tune the lays
 That comfort her no more:
 So I, that in an earlier time
 Sang cheerfully at morn,
 And sang at evening, hush my rhyme
 For hopes that died scarce-born.

XXIV.

What is life, if love be dead,
 But a rose whose scent is gone?
 But a tree whose leaves are shed,
 Which,—so blasted, withered,—
 Scarce lives on?
 Nature cannot at her will
 Touch us into tune with her.
 She is vain, if love's look still
 Meet not ours on lake or hill.
 Nought is fair.
 Love is it which makes the rose
 Of the morning beautiful;
 Love is it at evening's close,
 Lights the star-lamps. If love goes,
 Fades the whole.

Yet along with these sad tones are mingled others
 as various as the moods of April; thoughts that come
 "mid wind-flowers, 'neath the new-leav'd elms";
 thoughts of the "mystic wreath" of the Muses, which,
 to him, is "more than woman's love, or flattery of the
 world"; and, among thoughts of Spring and Hope,
 there comes—making the heart of the poet "flutter
 like a bird"—the picture of *Elfin Kattie* riding past
 him (p. 76):

Golden hair, of sunbeams made,
 Floating loose without a braid;
 Little scarlet jacket gay,
 Like the lady-birds in May;

Little habit, trim and neat,
 Falling over tiny feet;
 Little bridle, in small hand,
 Kattie rode from Elfin-land.
 Little Kattie is but seven,
 Elfin-land, it may be heaven.

Pictures of Psyche (1864) paints the old familiar myth in a modern frame scarcely worthy of the picture. *The Sorrows of Hypsipyle*, written (1866) in imitation of a Greek drama, has been more favourably and widely noticed than any of his works; but it has not the distinctive note of the poet. *Edith*, on the other hand (1869-70), though perhaps in parts too detailed, yet, independently of the pathetic beauty of the story (which there is not space to give here) deserves attention for the originality of its trochaic hexameter—an audacious experiment which appears to the writer to prove that, if English hexameters are to be written at all, some admixture of the trochee is an improvement whenever the subject is quiet idyllic narrative. The story should be read as a whole by one who would do justice to the poet's skill in leading us first into tolerance of his new metre, and then into a charmed acquiescence in its fitness: but we will risk the following description of *The little house of the curate* (p. 165), in which a great deal of metrical art is concealed beneath an easy-flowing simplicity:

It is quaint, old-fashion'd: the roof is low; and the swallows
 Now are hard at work, beneath the eaves, by the windows;
 Windows, old, once latticed, deep in gloom of the ivy,
 Framed in square-cut stones, the sombre stone of the quarries.
 Half, the benches fill the rustic porch, and about it
 Shine the green new leaves the roses hide in the summer.
 Mark the tiny lawn, all in a flame with the crocus:—
 Four trim little beds, with box edged round; and the hollies,
 Carved to shapes fantastic, in defiance of nature,
 Quaint as antique prints made of the Garden of Eden.
 Broad and flagg'd, the path between the door and the gateway,
 Fring'd with London-pride, and white and red of the daisies.

Early in the series of *Songs Now and Then* (mostly 1866-1870*) comes one which may explain many of the past and future poems. Almost in his first page, (*Undertone*, p. 2) he has told us how the woodland bird recalled "the memory sweetly sad, of a lost maid true as gold," mentioned in many of the poems of the volume of 1859 (*Childhood*†, *The dead Nelly*†, *Weakness*†, *Lullaby*†, and *Yule-tide*†). In particular, *A Look Back*† describes—

long auburn tresses;
Low dropping words of music from sweet lips;
And most sweet eyes; and fancy-feigned caresses
Of silent looks.

But though there had been love between them, it had been the love of "silent looks." A change had come over the little girl with whom he "pluck'd the wind-flower in the wood" and "shouted up to the squirrel" (*Childhood*†):

We hunted the meadow-crake,
Breezes about us blowing;
And cover'd each other with grass
Merrily in the mowing.

* * *

And thus, in our early prime
Lived we on together;
Dreaming not of the blight
That comes with winter weather.

She who had been the frolicsome playmate of his childhood had now grown up till "Laura she was to me and Beatrice." Had it not been for these intervening "dreamy idealities,"

Should I not have said
"I love thee"; so she might have breath'd it too,
Perchance?

* The edition of 1886 gives, as the date, 1866-76: but all of them except the last fifteen are printed in the Edition of 1871 and are there dated 1866-1870.

But love had not been "said." She died in the Christmas of 1854 in her seventeenth year; and now, nearly as many years afterwards ("years long as her brief life") he revisits *My Cousin's Grave* (p. 199):

Ah, gentle spirit! which should have stay'd to save
My soul from withering in this world's dull strife!
Ah, nestling little brood, 'twere sweet to have
Half mine, half hers, which should have been my wife!

Another poem, *After Long Years* (p. 199), also exhibits the shy retiring poet in his characteristic attitude of waiting:

I lov'd a woman once: she was not fair;
But simple, loveable and good.
I think she loved me too: but we
Swaddled our love in secrecy;
And ne'er used lip or speech to bring more near
The end which each heart would.

A tender eyelash lifted thoughtfully,
Or with uneasy haste let fall;
A smother'd trembling in a touch
At greeting which scarce ask'd so much:
A painful silence, or a painless sigh,
Light as spring airs,—were all.

Love's bud was ripe to burst into a flower,
With least unguarded touch of fate.
Who sows fair joy, to reap in tears?
We were wise-headed for our years:
And too shrewd reckoning robb'd love of its dower,
And foresight would bid wait.

But still the unteachable procrastinator, the obstinate lover of April, who shrinks from summer because it will bring autumn, has not yet learned by experience (*Dallying*, p. 217):

Dear love, I have not ask'd you yet;
Nor heard you—murmuring low
As wood-dove by a rivulet—
Say if it shall be so.

Oft you sit 'mid the daisies here
 And I lie at your feet;
 Yet day by day goes by:—I fear
 To break a trance so sweet.

As some first autumn tint looks strange,
 And wakes a strange regret,
 Would your soft "yes" our loving change?
 Love, I'll not ask you yet.

Yet the conclusion of the series marks a bitterer
 penitence for having scared away Eros—*Lost Eros*,
 who will now no more return (p. 222):

Now gleams his face in dreams: I pass
 Along the wither'd dewless grass,
 And in vain I sigh,
 To find him, touch him, cling to him,
 To kiss him till my eyes grow dim;
 To clasp him till I die.

Love's Regret (p. 219) is one of many similar
 expressions:

There is no trouble in the world
 Like this, to feel forlorn;
 The children of sweet fancy dead,
 The bridal brood unborn.

* * * *

Come, sit beneath these cypresses,
 And pluck a bunch of rue:
 Let fall a heavier, bitterer tear
 Than other mourners do.

They weep for those their hands held fast
 A brief while, ere they died;
 But we, the unborn loved ones, placed,
 By love's hands, side by side.

But there is no monotone of sadness in these songs.
 There are pleasant vacation reminiscences of Boppard
 and the Rhine, welcomes to old friends, pictures of old-
 fashioned Christmas; and the never-absent children
 are represented by *Little Annette* (p. 215):

Annette slips laughing from my knee
 And casts a sidelong look at me
 Because she hears the clock strike eight.
 I set the sunny ringlets straight,
 I give the tiny lips a kiss:
 But still she dallies. She must have
 Just one kiss more, though I look grave.
 "You will come in the morning?"—"Yes:
 Run off to bed." She lingers yet:
 "You will be sure to not forget?"
 "O no: good night!"—But still she stays,
 And trifles with a kitten's grace:
 And she so young, and I so old,
 I must look cross, and try to scold:
 "Not gone: be off at once, before
 Mamma comes! Never mind the door."
 She goes: peeps in: slips off afraid,
 Because I will not lift my head,
 Whose heart grows heavy, unawares,
 To hear the small feet trip upstairs!

The last poem, *Afterthought* (p. 233), in the *Songs Now and Then* shews that there is a connexion between this love of little children and the growing love of solitude. He is at his ease with the little ones because he understands and loves them, and they him; and their presence reproaches him with no sense of failure:

What can I do, now the woods are gay
 With flowers, and the leaves are green?
 With heart too heavy wander away
 In the copses, not to be seen;
 With a heart too sad, that I have no love,
 To prattle of all things sweet,
 And to laugh with me for the blue above,
 And the daisies under our feet.

Yet with the delicately pure and tremulously passionate love of the childlike nature there is combined, or there intrudes sometimes, the old longing for the helpful companionship of a loving woman; and this somewhat incongruous combination finds expressions

in the interesting *Songs of Marit* (1869-70), a song of dreams and dream-loves, yet not wholly dreams, clustering around a perfectly living and visible figure. In the edition of 1871 the title was supplemented by the transparent poetical veil *From the Finnish*, dropped in the edition of 1886. The *Songs of Fair Women* (Plectrude, Hildegarde, and Yseult of Brittany) (1871) declare their subjects by their title. *At Altenahr* (1872) represents the thoughts of a wanderer who carries his home-love for *Pansie* along the banks of the Ahr, and into every scene of his foreign travels (pp. 255-259):

In this fair sunny August weather,
By many a rambling brook and dell,
O love, we two have been together
To find the winding blue Moselle.

And, this time, the poet dreams that there shall be
no more procrastination (p. 256):

You'll kiss me when you're older?
Nay kiss me now or never:
For fate us two may sever,
Or love itself grow colder.

And what is it you fancy
Will fill the years unshapen?
And what is it will happen
In the unborn days, Pansie?

Before the summer closes,
And long ere snows drift hither,
Bethink you how they wither,
The lovely spring-time roses.

My little love, what say you?
Next summer will you miss me?
Next summer will you kiss me?
Nay kiss me now, I pray you.

But in the midst of the sweetest, comes also the
saddest, of dreams (p. 255):



Lest us a hid fate sever,
 To weep for many a day,
 Lest we should grieve for ever,
 Love me not much, I pray.

For will the dim days fashion
 The bliss of wedding-bells?
 My heart to our sweet passion
 No happy end foretells.

And so *Altenahr* draws towards its last words :

Ah me, how sullen are the skies
 About us, and the graves how deep,
 As love we crave with weeping eyes,
 Or eyes too heavy grown to weep.

As Days Go By (1874) brings the shadow of age and a deepening suspicion of an undue sacrifice of the realities to the dreams of love (*Lethe*, p. 262):

On this green bank a happy man I lie
 And watch o'erhead the breezy clouds go by:
 And wraiths of days that will bring good or ill,
 And wraiths of dead days, hovering nigh me still,
 Bid weep and hope; and all their word but seems
 Only a sweet-set sorrow, sung in dreams;
 While I, I chant of love and all love's bliss;
 But love's ripe lips ne'er bent my lips to kiss.

The poet of *Lost Eros* appeals, half humorously, to *The Maids who will marry* (p. 261):

Why, one by one, thus will you launch away
 On that strange sea whose strand's a wedding-day?

Now too a darkening sense of failure and uselessness expresses itself, not as before in stray hints or dim forebodings, but in direct self-accusations: his songs are merely gay useless *Poppies* (p. 261):

Along the hill-top as I walk'd to night,
 The setting sun lit with his golden light
 The gay red useless poppies in the grass:
 And then my heart, grown bitter, sigh'd "Alas!

This is my singing!" And it seemed again,
 As many a time, forgotten; unto men,
 But little use or help, for all my pain.
 Yea should men pluck these weeds of mine, what gain?
 Why should men love, why should they gainful deem
 My opiate sweet, to make them sleep or dream?

And so ends the series with an *Apologia* (p. 264):

No rest save singing, but a song for friend
 Have I, and sing, forgotten to the end.
 O World, for me ne'er care to weave a crown,
 Who hold your smile as lightly as your frown!
 Yet I grow sad to think upon my songs,
 For which no man, nor even a maiden, longs.
 O my poor flowers, dead in the lap of spring!
 I think it is too sad a harvesting
 For such brave hopes, for such kind husbandry,
 Yet I must still go singing till I die.

In 1875 he gave up schoolmastering and Ipswich. Certainly he had not failed as a teacher. Dr St John Parry the Headmaster of Leamington College, in a letter to Dr Holden the Headmaster of Ipswich School, speaks in the highest terms of the manner in which he interested his pupils and regrets him "more than any master he ever had," and pupil-testimony from Ipswich bears witness to the literary impress which Ashe left upon his pupils there. But, he used to say, he "was not strong enough for the work." Perhaps the truth was, partly that he no longer felt the freshness needful for the work, and, still more, that in his growing love of solitude he longed to "wander away not to be seen." After leaving Ipswich, he lived for about two years in the student quarter in Paris. Hence issued the series of poems (1876-7) called *D'Outremer*. It contains some graceful and interesting or pathetic recollections of his French sojourn, such as *Gargilesse*, *By the Salpêtrière*, and *Two Old Folks at Paris*; but the gaiety of Paris still leaves the poet most in his element when he sings how, if Love must needs go hand-in-hand:

with Sorrow, sooner than have neither, he will have
The Two (p. 267):

I dwell with love and sorrow :
Our tears are slowly falling.
In warm or chilly weather,
We sit, hands link'd together,
And cannot hear hope calling,
Nor trust, for tears, the morrow.
I've grown too bitter-hearted
Since these two friends came hither !
O love, why did you bring her ?
Her gone, could you not linger ?
But if you must go with her,
We three will ne'er be parted.

After two years in Paris he returned to England, and spent some months in Wales. In *Bettws-y-coed* (1879) there are signs of something like a Wordsworthian peace. He is at home again amidst Nature, but above all amid the promise of Spring (p. 274):

O apple-bloom, O apple-bloom,
A-dreaming of the fruit to come,
And of the merry times !
The blue smoke rising 'mid the trees
Tells of the peace within ;
Of little children round the knees
Of sire and sheltering kin.
The speedwell by the primrose yearns,
The wind-flower dallies with the ferns,
The hyacinth's a-nod :
The orchis its proud purple dons ;
The stichworts and the champions
Smile in the praise of God.

Dolgelly, Cader, and the Mawddach have their praises sung in *Songs Here and There* (1880), but the poet's heart has knit a special bond with the "lone wild lake," Llyn Tegid (p. 282), where

—scarce foot comes 'twixt morn and eve,
Or none 'twixt eve and hazy morn,
And one lost swallow dips forlorn,
And one thrush chants, as if by leave.



By it time dreams itself away,
 O'er it the stars hang hush'd at night;
 And every change of gloom and light
 Will pass across it in a day.

In a calmer spirit he sees the rising generation of little ones rebuking him with the sin of old age, as in *Duplicate* (p. 292):

Mabel, how old are you? But six!
 Why is it fancy plays me tricks?
 Upon my honour I declare
 I saw you, Mabel, sitting there,
 The same blue eyes, the same gold hair,
 O long ago! years more than that!
 And in that very chair you sat,
 Swinging the same prim little feet!
 It couldn't be, you say? why, true!
 And now I think, it wasn't you:
 No, it was your mamma, my sweet.

But still, in the succeeding poem, the last note is one of winter and sadness:

So fallen on winter days am I
 Whom love, dear love, has swift fled by,
 Like ungrasp'd pleasure of a dream;
 Has flitted by, with scarce a word,
 Like shadow of a singing-bird,
 Across life's seaward-fleeting stream.

His father's death about 1880—some five years after the death of his mother—broke up the home at Crewe, and caused him to come in 1881 to London, where he spent the remnant of his life. It was a sad remnant. "There is no solitude," says a wise man, "like that of a great city," when one desires to have it so; and Aske desired that it should be so. A growing sensitiveness and craving for retirement made him flee away "not to be seen" even by his oldest friends. To some of them, when he wrote—writing in the old kindly spirit—he would nevertheless send no address. Once when one of the old "Shakespearian five" came to give a lecture

in London—one who had visited him and his sister in the days of the Silverstone curacy, and who would have been only too glad to shake hands with his old friend again—Ashe came to the lecture, but sat in a back seat out of sight, and, spite of urging, would not come forward to renew old times. And thus, narrowing the circle of his experiences, and shut out from Spring, which was the very source of his poetic life, he who had predicted that he must “go singing to the grave” sang now more rarely than ever: and the last nine years of his life give us but one little volume, privately printed in 1888, entitled *Songs of a Year*.

The first part of this series contains foreign reminiscences, scenes breathing quiet contentment and consolation, flirtations with little “Trix” and “Kit,” the former six years old, the latter five, and some—not the happiest of his efforts—entitled *London Lyrics*. The last part—if we exclude the poems suggested by Obermann, Amiel, Schopenhauer, and others, and the translations from the French, some of which are extremely graceful—is of a deeper tone, entitled *Words of Life and Death*, and it is introduced by the couplet:

*With me come roam, with trembling faith,
The mist-wrapp'd ways of Life and Death.*

These pages shew the poet preparing for the end; moralising, justifying his choice of solitude, acknowledging the incompatibility between the *Two Worlds* (p. 39), the world of fact and the world of dreams, and seeing a purpose in the last sorrows that have forced him to sing.

Who moves, his eye upon a star,
Trips 'mid the things familiar.
For him this world was little meant
Who builds himself a tenement
On mountain top, the clouds roll by
With their celestial pageantry.
Who loves to feed on morning dew,
Well, if his mortal wants be few.

...

He think he sees *The Use of Grief* (p. 43) in a poet's heart :

To have them sing what craft avails
But this—to blind the nightingales?
And God makes dark our life to raise
Our instincts into things of praise.

Scattered throughout the volumes of his poems there are several on religious subjects, most of which breathe faith aspiring to a higher and fuller faith. In his last poem of all he appeals *To the Holy Handmaidens* (p. 58) to look gently, from amid their "palm-leaf and amaranth-leaf, lily and passion-flowers," on those "ill-starr'd" flower-gatherers who, wandering in perilous places, gather "the glamour pale of samphire from the rock." The last but one is entitled *New and Old* (p. 57):

Put Comte for Christ, and read us why
The finer fibres of the soul
Thrill with a sudden agony
Of longing, we cannot control.

Put law for God, and, if you can,
Unravel us how over all
Falls sadness, as of eyes that scan
The pageant of a funeral.

O brothers, we are weak! O let
Our tired eyes, with weeping dim,
On visionary Olivet,
Find Christ in all, and God in Him.

So might a quicker life begin,
A newer force give strength to be,
And drain our bitter cup, within
Our garden of Gethsemane!

After two years of failing health he died on the 18th of December 1889 in his fifty-fourth year. Turning to thoughts of country peace and quiet he expressed a wish not to be buried in London; and he lies in the Churchyard of St James' Church, Sutton, Macclesfield,

by the side of the Cousin who had been the companion of his childhood, and of whom he had written, twenty years after her death (*Remembering*, p. 259):

My earliest friend, how gladly went our feet
At eve, to seek the little speedwells sweet!
How they are changed! as fits the changeful years!
And their blue eyes are sadden'd as with tears!
Since you to find, alas! there is no way,
Their eyes to me have saddest things to say;
And seem to ask but for a little room
Beside your grave, for love of you, to bloom!

E. A. A.



NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

AMONG the vast quantity of records of its past history which the College possesses in the Muniment Room, there are none of greater or more varied interest than the letters which have there been preserved. The title-deeds and account-books were kept deliberately as evidences of property, useful at the time and likely to be of use thereafter. But while many of the letters may have been kept for like reasons, it is only at occasional and distant periods that we find them in any number, and many of these which have been preserved seem to have owed their preservation to chance rather than design.

Dr Owen Gwynne, who was Master from 1612 to 1633, has left a greater quantity than any of his predecessors. These were of much use to Baker while writing his History of the College, though that austere antiquarian is of opinion that Gwynne's memory rather suffers from their existence. Most of Gwynne's letters are of a formal kind; some are from Schoolmasters recommending boys to close Exhibitions at the College, many from Bishops and Noblemen recommending members of the College for election to Fellowships, a goodly number relate to the College estates, and from a few we get glimpses of the life and views of the time, in many ways so different from our own. I hope with the permission of the Editors of the *Eagle* to print a selection of the more interesting of these letters, adding a few explanatory notes from time to time; for many of those included in the present paper I am indebted to Mr G. C. M. Smith.

R. F. S.

Ambrose Clive, the writer of the two letters which follow, was admitted Fellow of the College on 22 Mar. 1608, so that he was probably a Fellow at the time they were written. Hobson the carrier is no doubt the famous person immortalised by Milton. Mr Henry Slegg was undersheriff to Sir R. Milisent, Sheriff for the County in 1611. In 1619 Mr Slegg was Town Clerk. Robert Lane was admitted Fellow of the College 7 Apr. 1598. Richard Senhouse was admitted Fellow on the same day, and was afterwards Dean of Gloucester 1621 and Bishop of Carlisle 1624. John Grace was admitted Fellow 1602.

Address: To his Louinge frend Mr Gwin one of the seniors
of St John's Colledg in Cambridg

Leaue this letter wth a couple of Cheeses wth
Mr Hobson Cambridg caryer at y^e black bull wthin
Byshops-gate

Loving Tutor my many occasions of keeping home, have made mee a stranger to the place and companye I most ioyed in: yet my thoughts are present wth yow all, and myself ready to performe the best love testimony I cā to any so well deserving frends. I have no token wherby to comēd my love to yo^w but a couple of cheeses w^{ch} I wish accōpanyed wth a wood cock pye or some rarer dish. Good Sr remēber my love to thē all ioyntly seuerally who are *e Grege vestra*: I spare to write more, I shall very shortly haue some iust occasiō to sende when I shalbee agayne troublesome. in haste
Shavingtō this 10th of Januarye 1611

yours to vse in all possible kindness

AMB: CLIVE

The cheeses yo^u shall receiue
wth this letter of Hobson

Addressed: To his very kinde frend Mr Gwin one of the Seniors
in St Johns Colledg or in his absence to Mr Lane
one of y^e fellowes of y^t Colledg

Good Sr. lett me desire your best helpe I pray yo^w to compounde a matter of difference betweene mee and Andrew Goodwin: thus the case standes. He stoode bounde for xli:

having a counterbonde frō myself and Mr Robinsō of Emanuell to saue him harmeless. The money Robinsō had, and not able otherwise to discharge some debts, deliuered to Goodwin a gelding at y^e price of 9^{li} w^{ch} before Ed: Kinge of the bull and mee he accepted; and at y^t instant vndertooke before vs to deliuer vs our counterbonde w^{thin} y^e space of 3 dayes, I promising to make vpp the rest out of my owne purse that beeing donne hee kept him in his hands still hackneyed him out dayly; some moneth after hee repayed to mee and complayned that hee could not have his money for him and that he never was offered aboue 7^{li} for him. I desired him to auoyd further trouble that y^e gelding might have been priced by those who knew his worth at y^e deliury as namely Mr Henry Slegg and Ed: King of the bull. Hee hath putt my counterbond in suite w^{thout} any notice giuen before the last tearme passed: I am not present there with yo^w to produce that meanes I could to secure mee els I know I could ease myself not a litle. These are therefore to intreat yow and Mr Lane (to whome Comend my kinde loue I pray yow wth the rest of your good companye) to moderate y^e matter betwixt vs and sett downe what in reason and conscience may giue him satisfactiō, and by the grace of god I will see it repayd (as soone as I may have notice and can take order to sende vpp to yo^w. Mr Senhouse and Mr Grace knew partly the worth of the horse whē Goodwin receiued him. Good Sr lett mee vnderstand by this bearer what course yo^w can take wth him, and I will willingly submitt myself to that yo^w order. I sente a litle while since a letter to yo^w wth a couple of cheeses to bee left wth Hobson at Londō and so conueyed te your hands. I pray god they prooue worth acceptance. So I comend my kinde love to yo^w all whom hast will not lett me name this xxiiijth of January 1611

your very louinge frend

AMB: CLIVE

Emmanuel Utie, the writer of the next three letters, was elected a Fellow March 15, 160⁷. In his letters we see a trace of the abuses of the time. Leases of College property were granted to individual Fellows on terms probably too favourable to the lessees. At this period the payments made to Fellows were the

customary trifling sums prescribed by the Statutes of Elizabeth. The annual 'stipend & livery' of a Fellow was £1 6s 8d, the 'stipend & livery' of the Master being £18 4s. No provision was made in the Statutes for the distribution of surplus revenue, but it was assigned by the Master and Seniors in *vales* to Fellows upon leaving the College, or as Baker says "to other emergent uses." The practice of distributing the balance at the end of the year in the form of a 'dividend' among all the Fellows alike was not adopted till 1628. It is pretty plain that Utie was asking for such a *vale*. Being a Yorkshireman by birth he would prefer a lease of property in his own county.

Addressed: To the right woorshipfull Doctor Gwin Maister of
S^t Johns Colledge in Camb: d.d.

Emmanuel

The late time that I was with your woorship I discours'd about the reiection of my fellowship; and you from that accustomed goodnesse of nature, which we all knowe and feele, did encourage me to holde that poore certaintie, which though it be but a Case yet it is a place whereunto I may retire, and I had rather not be, than not be quiet: The next election (godwilling) this present, I will resigne it into your handes, for by the next yeare I shall be reposed ether in Caeno or in Coelo: Preferment comes like an hackney with a broken pace yet I hope I shall giue it the spurre: And how I ride or fall you shall heare from me. I beseech you respect this man of woorth the bearer of my letter who when the world did hold me and keepe me dead, did reuiue me: *Amor non est ratio sed affectio et nescit modum*, I challendge in you an interest which makes me respect you as much as love you and begge this thing w^{thout} you y^t concerns me so neare as you shall know of me afterward

March 17

1612

S^t Mildred

Breadstreete

your worships

woorme

EMMANUEL VTIE

Emmanuel

Right woorshipfull I know insolence is not the mark of your greatnesse and therefor I presume to vnfold my estate to you; *custos sum pauperis horti* pouertie wch is the schollers common enemie is still my spirituall frend: The world is wearie of me I care not I am wearie of myselfe: By a low estate I know myselfe, by an high estate I should have knowen myselfe too well: your mildnesse stirres up modestie: let me be so bold to make you so farre deified as to know my heart: I should enter on a liuing the conuenience better than the value: yet so ou'prised in the Kings bookes y^t it cannot be ouerprais'd. Penurie as Eusebius speakes *πολύχρονος νόσος* like a quotidian ague hath kept downe the bodie of my praferment: I desire now but the reuersion of the woorst lease in Yorkshire, y^t I may sing *veteres migrati coloni*. Or a litle monie. I desire not much because I haue not much, for abundance is a dropsie. If it be but so much, as will make me secure and set me free though not make me a libertine: you know (woorthie sir) that in former times, some indeed of greater desert, but of lesse labor than myselfe and almost as litle continuance had some monie from the Colledge: you know how sometimes the monsters I meane the bymembers of our Colledge haue tasted of our shewbread: Remember me your poore creature, y^t I was none of these headstrong Jades y^t offred to fling you, but tendermouth and remained vnmoouable vnder you without a bitte: Reuerend maister forget me not: I could tell you: One of good woorth shall thank you for it, as yet a namelesse frend: I list not speake of anie thing wthout: it is a signe, of nothing within; Housoeur the propertie being not lost, you shall haue all the stroke in disposing my fellowship: which shalbe as a thankfull Riulet sent backe againe to the maine sea of your goodnesse: And I will when I am disiointed from your bodie, still haue an hand like a poore beadesman to lift to heaven for you: Sept^r 30, 1612

S^t Mildreds, Breadstreete

youre woorships
humblie and hartilie
EMMANUEL VTIE.

Emmanuel

Sr I humblie desire you now at the Audit if there be anie distribution of monie that I may ether be remembred or it may be as a portion reserued for me vntill the fellowes election at which time I must giue ouer: of these two in your woonted moderation determine; you haue for euer bound me and so I remaine. Doctor ffenton hath taken me home to his house where I liue, wth one Varro, enough for me, who hath tutored so manie; who remembers himselfe with the most respect a frend can doe to your loue: No court newes I can yet bestow on you, I am amongst the Eglons of the citty, who did this weeke entertaine the Erle of Somerset & all his frends, a great number of nobles, wth feasting & masking & enterludes to the summe of a thousand pound in one night and amongst their cups there was *lapitharum rixa* their attendantes did so abuse the Citizens y^t the Counter did depriue my Lord Chamberlane of his coachman, & my L. of Sommerset of his & of other noblemens seruants to the number of 30, and so kept them vnder lock and key till morning: For other things I leaue and commend your woorship and whatsoeuer is yours to God. Jan: 7: 1613

ffrom Walbrooke at

Doctor ffentons
house

your worships ear^e
to command
EMMANUEL VTIE

Theophilus Aelmer or Aylmer, the writer of the following letters was son of John Aylmer, Bishop of London, who died 3 June 1594. From the "Visitations of Hertfordshire" p. 141 (Harl. Soc. Publ.) we gather the following facts with regard to Elmer or Aylmer of Much Hadham.

Arms: *Argent*, a cross sable between three sea-aylets of the second, beaked and legged *gules*.

John Aylmer, Bishop of London, married Judith, widow of N. Treheron and daughter of Rob. King of Audley End. Theophilus Aylmer was his second son and married Mary, daughter of William Newce of Much Hadham. Theophilus Aylmer's wife was

connected with the Leventhorpe family, as we find that Thomas Newce of Hadham married Dorathy (*sic*) daughter of John Leventhorpe of Shinglehall co. Herts, and 'High Schreeve of the same.' Probably these were the parents of William Newce above mentioned.

Richard Vaughan, Bishop of London from 1604 to 1607, matriculated as a sizar at St John's in 1569 and took his B.A. degree in 157 $\frac{1}{2}$. He was presented by Bishop Aylmer to a canonry at St Paul's in 1583, became Archdeacon of Middlesex, Bishop of Bangor 1595, of Chester 1597, and London 1604. He died 30 March 1607; his life was written by our Benefactor John Williams, Bishop of Lincoln.

Bishop Aylmer was tutor to Lady Jane Grey, and belonging to the Puritan party went into exile under Mary. As Bishop, however, he was a strong supporter of the vigorous policy of Whitgift.

Dr Gwynne was Aylmer's chaplain and kinsman, and acted as tutor to his son.

Sir Henry Billingsley was admitted Foundation Scholar of the College in 1551, but took no degree. He became a Haberdasher, Lord Mayor of London 1596, M.P. for London 1603. He died 22 November 1606, and is buried in the Church of St Catherine Coleman. In 1591 he founded three scholarships at St John's College. He published in 1570 the first English translation of *Euclid*, prefaced by an essay by Dr John Dee.

It is satisfactory to know that Leventhorpe Ailmer's claims to the scholarship were recognised, as appears by the College Register, for we read in 1615

Ego Leventhorpus Aylmer Harfordiensis admissus discipulus pro Dr Billingsley.

Addressed: To the rightwo^r my very good frend Mr Dr Guinne Master of St Iohns Coll. in Cambr. geue these.

Mr Dr Guinne, my louinge comēdaciones prēmised, These are to lett you vnterstande, that lately, by my cosine Billingslye,

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I was certefyed, that a Schollership in y^e house is voyde by the death of one Salter, a kinsman of the Billingslyes and that the next of the kindred is to have some prerogatiue aboue others in sute for that place. May it therefore please you, togethr wth the company of y^e fellowes to bestowe that place vpon a sonne of mine called Leuenthorpe Ailmer, you shall not only indebte me vnto you, but bestowe the place also vpon one whose grandmoth^r by the mothers side was sister to S^r Henry Billingslye. If it shall please you to do this fauor for me, thē let me (I pray you, for our mutuall loue & acquaintāce begott by meanes of o^r worthy frend Bish. Vaughane) craue a speciall fauor at y^r hand, vic. That you would appoynt for him a Tutor, who will strictly hould him in obedience, dilligently reade vnto him & keepe him in continueall exercise. Good M^r D^r as you knowe, that the makinge or marring of a young Scholl^r much dependeth on the goodness or badness of the tutor, so it would please you, that (if this my poore boye through y^r kindness become a mēb^r of y^r house) it would please you to apoynt such an one ouer him, who may trewly forme him in learninge & godlyness. And I will geue you my worde (w^{ch} by gods grace shall not fayle) that if his tutor bestowe on him care & paynes extraordinarye my thankfulnes and stipend to him shalbe more than ordinary. Thus relynge vpon y^r loue & kindnes (w^{ch} I retrne most firme) I comēde my self & Sute vnto you & you to God. Much Hadhā. Octob: 18: 1615

y^r assured frend

THEOPH. AILMER

Addressed: To the Rightw^{hpl} D^r Gwinne Master of St Iohns: mine honored frende.

Worthy D^r Gwine

Knowing the nullitye of myne owne desertes, if it wer possible I would rayse the ghost of that worthy Bishop D^r Vaughane, (in whom you & I *tanquā in Tertio* did meete) to comēde this my suite unto you. His name & remembred Love, shall now suffice, to warrantize eache of us, to challendge interest each-one in the other. This interest in you (Worthy Master of St Iohns) let me now finde, in y^r help to be afforded towarde this Nobleman Contarin' Palæologus; of whose worth

you shall receave testimonyes many and worthy, beyond all exceptione. Or Kinge highly favoereth him; & hath granted him much grace and this one in particular, to make Collectione in or University. Now for-as-muche as the particular help of men in y^r place, shall much advance the reliefe of this worthy man, (the Kinges most royall intente) I most earnestly (on Christs behalf) intreat you, to sett forward this worthy worke in y^r famous Colledge, that this distressed nobleman, finding that we who live in peace, have a true feelinge of his afflictione, may glorify God & geve a worthy testimony to Or Vniversity & the whole Kingdome. As for me, might this my sute any white advantadge this business, I shall rest y^r thankfull debtor, ever more prest in all like duties by you to be comaunded to the uttmost of my powre

Hadham: Octob: 16

1622

THEOPH: AILMER

Richard Neale, the writer of the following letter, was admitted to the College in 1580; he was Dean of Westminster, and successively Bishop of Rochester, Coventry and Lichfield, Lincoln, Durham, and Winchester, and finally Archbishop of York. He died in 1640. The palace of the Bishops of Lincoln was at this time at Buckden in Huntingdonshire, and the ferry referred to may very well be the ferry which still exists over the Ouse close to Great Paxton village.

Mr Dr Gwin. Being this morning booted vpon my resolution to come this nighte to Cambridge & to haue bin your guest at supper, & having sent my Groome to the watersyde to prepare the fferry bote to gett my coach over, I receaved advertisement that the waters are soe much out and the wynde & streame lying together, the current is soe strong that by any meanes my Coach is not to be had over, And therefore I am enforced to make this my excuse, and to pray y^a to make it knowne to my Lord of Chichester & Mr Deane of Pauls. It is much against my will that I should thus deceave your expectacon & vary from my purpose, but in trueth ptly for that I am very full of colde and ptly for some other indisposiçon of my body, I dare not travayle so farr on

horsback as my purpose was at this tyme in going to New-markett. Soe with my very hartie Comēdacons to your good self and M^r Deane of Pauls, I comitt y^e to God and rest from Bugden. Decemb. 3^d. 1614 your very loving freind
R. LINCOLN.

Samuel Harsnet, the writer of the next letter, was Archbishop of York from 1629 to 1632.

As Master of Pembroke and Vice-Chancellor he received King James when he paid his visit to Cambridge in 1614. It will be observed that the name of the youth on whose behalf the Bishop writes is not mentioned; he probably presented the letter to the Master in person. The letter is however indorsed: "In behalfe of S^r Langham &c"—Sir being the title given to a Bachelor. Langham did not get his Fellowship, though he seems to have had powerful patrons, for in the College Register under the date November 8, 1626, we read:

Ego Johannes Langham Northamptoniensis admissus sum Discipulus pro Domina Fundatrice. Ex nominatione Comitiss Exoniæ.

Addressed; To the right wo^{ll} my very louinge Freind Doctor Gwinn Master of S^t Johns Colledge in Cambridge dd.

Salutem in Xro.

Good Doctor Gwin, it goeth hard wth me when I put to vse another mans penn: and indeed soe it hath pleased God to make me his poore prisoner all this winter season, as I haue had neither vse of my head nor my hand: My head hauing beene opprest wth a dead Lethargicall humour lying in the nape of my necke from whence it hath soe incessantly flowed into my stomacke and through the Muscles into all the partes of my body: as it hath not onely taken away mine appetite from all manner of meate, but consumed that little flesh that I had on my body, and vtterly deprived mee of the vse of my hands. I see me, thankes be to Allmightie God, to feele some little lightening of my spiritts vnder this greate clowde, and if It please God I creepe out of it I must attribute it, next to the gracious goodness of Allmighty

God; vnto the Louing Care of this young mans father, vnder whose care I am. He is a diuine in Nottinghamshire of great worth for his Learninge, Piety and diligence in his callinge. But more for his publike deseruings of the Church; hauinge recouered vnto it, out of the iawes of the wolfe; both gleblands and Tythes of a great value. Hee is a good Phisician and if it please God I recouer I must owe vnto him (next vnder God) my lyfe and all the concommittanties of it. In token of my thankfulnessse I haue an important suit vnto you: (and it is the last, as I hope, that euer I shall make) That for your ould Freinde his sake who did euer loue you, you will be pleased to reserue yo^r fauor for the bestowinge of a Fellowes place, vpon this his younge sonne; a Bacheloure of Artes and student in yo^r Colledge. I cann engage nothinge vnto you by way of recompence, but that but w^{ch} you already enioye. My Loue to yo^rselfe and deuotion to that famous societie of yo^r Colledge, w^{ch} I haue alwayes honored from my heart. I pray remember my Loue vnto Doctor Lane, and shewe him this letter. And soe wth my prayers vnto Allmightie God for the multiplynge of his blessings vpon that Noble foundation of St Johns, I rest

Southwell this
25th of February
1630

yo^r ould weake and
weary ffreinde
SA: EBOR.

Henry Briggs, the writer of the following letter, was born in 1556 at Warleywood near Halifax, and entered St John's in 1577. The College Register contains the following entries concerning him in his own handwriting:

5 November 1579. *Ego Henricus Briggs Eboracensis admissus sum discipulus pro domina fundatrice.*

29 March 1588. *Ego Henricus Briggs Eboracensis admissus sū. socius pro M^{ro} Assheton.*

9 July 1591. *Henricus Briggs electus Topicus sublector.*

7 July 1592. *Henricus Briggs electus mathematicus examinador.*

" " *Henricus Briggs electus lector Medecinae pro Doctore Linacre.*

In 1596 he was elected first reader in Geometry at Gresham House (afterwards called Gresham College),

London, which post he held till 1619, when he accepted from Sir H. Savile the Savilian Professorship at Oxford (now held by another Johnian). He died in Merton College 26 January 1637.

Briggs received with enthusiasm Napier's discovery of logarithms and improved on it. The idea of tables of logarithms having 10 for their base is due to Briggs, as well as the actual calculation of the first table of the kind.

The lands mentioned in his letter appear to have been lost at a very early period of the College history, for on 12 Nov. 1 Edw. VI (1547) we find the College sealing letters of attorney, empowering one Richard Rainshaw and another to maintain the College title to Helbron's land at Langdon Hills, Essex, and also to Benfyls at Horndon-on-the-Hill in the same county. From a note with the title deeds it would appear that the College claimed 25 acres called Benefields in the parish of Horndon-on-the-Hill, and 44 acres called Hildebrands in the parish of Langdon; but the claim does not seem to have been substantiated.

Addressed: To the right wor^{ll} his very good frend M^r D. Gwin
master of S^t John's Colledge in Cambridge

S^r, I have now receyved two letters frō Ogden the butler of your Coll. wherein he doth earnestly and carefully call on me to send an ould butterie-book whiche I did longe ago deliver frō a miserable and vnderdeserved shamfull ende, for findinge it torne at bothe endes and as appeareth by the threedes at the backe muche of it beinge rent out, I had pitie on it, and acquaintinge the butler with my purpose I caried it to my chamber, and at my cominge hither brought it with me. Since whiche time I have preserved it from further decay; so that exceptinge two leaves whiche I tooke out of it, nether I nor any man els hav defaced or any way hurte one letter of it. I am glad that now you have regarde to these smaller thinges, assuringe my selfe that in others of more moment you will continually keepe an answerable regarde. I had written the last weeke, but that thursday

being my lecture day, and I goinge the next morning betimes vnto the Strande could not by reason of important business returne in time: and the whole busines beinge of so longe a time of no account, I had good hope that 2 or 3 dayes could breake no square. I never kept it withe any other desire but to preserve it for the vse of the Coll. I now sende it by Mr Hobson somewhat carefully wrapped in papers, lest the carriers might esteeme it as wast paper and vse it accordingly.

And now that I have this occasion to write vnto you I would be an humble suter to your w. and the Seniors that, whereas the Coll. hath of longe time beene defrauded of certaine lands in Essex called Benefeildes and Hildebrands mentioned in the lease of Higham in Kent, but not knowen to any of our Colledge nor to the farmar M^r Butler, whereabouts they should lie; you would be pleased to lett a lease vnto me of the same lands, and I will godwillinge do my best endeouure by the helpe of an Essex gentleman a frend of mine, to recover them to the knowledge and vse of the colledge and if it please god that I do finde and gaine them to the Coll. then I will most gladly pay bothe for the lease and licence of alienation accordinge to the custome, and the arrerages frō the time of the sealinge, and if you please to grant and seale it at the next audit or before, I purpose to seeke out and take a viewe of the landes ether in lent next or in somer followinge and with all convenient speede to put it in suite if I can finde any probabilitie of successe answerable to my hope. I talked with M^r Butler about it and he is willinge to have it left out of his lease if it shall so please you. I have longe longed for this, but have prosecuted it slackly partly for want of meanes to followe chargeable suites and partly because I must relie vpon an other man; but notwithstandinge now I am resolved godwillinge to do my best endeouure if you please to give me sufficient uarrant by lease. Thus wishinge all happines to your w. and to all that worthie societie whereof you are chiefe I take my leave, comendinge vs all to the mercies and blessinge of our most gracious fater. frō. Gresham house this 26 Nov. 1613

your w. ever to his
power HENRIE BRIGGS

The following letters are of interest as shewing the state with which a nobleman came to the University in these times. Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, was grandson of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, and Mary, daughter and heiress of Henry Fitz-alan, Earl of Arundel. The Duke was attainted of high treason in 1572 for his correspondence with Mary Queen of Scots. He was beheaded and his estates forfeited. His eldest son, Philip, however inherited in right of his mother the Earldom of Arundel with the baronies of Fitz-alan, Clun, Oswaldestrie, and Maltravers. He was, however, himself attainted in 1590, and died a prisoner in the Tower in 1595. His only son, Thomas, the writer of the letters below, was born 7 July 1592. Being deprived by his father's attainder of the honours and most of the estates of the family, he had only the title of Lord Maltravers by courtesy during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but was restored by Act of Parliament 1603 to all the titles which his father had lost by his attainder, as also to the dignity of Earl of Surrey and to the baronies which his grandfather Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, had lost by his attainder. Lord Arundel and Surrey was created Earl Marshal in 1621 and Earl of Norfolk 6 June 1644. He died 4 October 1646, and is chiefly remembered as the collector of the Arundel marbles.

The issue of the above consisted of three sons:—
(1) James, Lord Mowbray and Maltravers, died unmarried in 1624: that must have been very shortly before the incident which led to the following letters.
(2) Henry Frederick, called in these letters Lord Maltravers, who was born in 1608 (when his father was still apparently only 16). He succeeded his father in his Earldoms. On his death 7 April 1652 he was succeeded by his son John, who in 1664 was restored to the Dukedom of Norfolk.
(3) William, also mentioned in the letters below, married the heiress of the twelfth

Baron Stafford, and was himself created Baron Stafford in 1640 and Viscount Stafford in the same year. He was attainted in 1678.

Letters from the College to the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, the sender of the letters below, are printed in *Mayor-Baker*, Vol I, pp. 497 and 528.

Lord Sandys, mentioned in the letters, was William, fourth Baron, who succeeded in 1623 and died in 1629. It is noticeable that his father, the third Baron, was one of the Peers who had tried the Duke of Norfolk and Mary Queen of Scots.

Sir Henry Bouchier, Knt., was son of General Sir George Bouchier (third son of John, second Earl of Bath) and Martha, daughter of William, Lord Howard of Effingham. He was therefore, it would seem, a connexion of Lord Arundel's. Sir Henry Bouchier became fifth Earl of Bath 1636, and died 1654, when the Earldom became extinct.

Addressed: To the Right wor^l Mr Doctor Guyn Master of Saint Johns Colledge in Cambridge

May it please yo^a Mr Doctor Guyn.

Mo Lo. of Arundell having an intent that my Lo. Matrauers his sonne and M^r William Howard his brother should be admitted of yo^r Colledge, and desiring that they may see this Commencement hath written to yo^a to that effect himselfe, as by the enclosed his Lo^{p^s} letter yo^a may vnderstand. And hath further willed me to send yo^a a particular of his company. His Lo^{p^s} desire is that for the time they stay in Cambridge, w^{ch} wilbe vntill some few dayes after the comencement they may liue a scholastique life, and lodge in the Colledge if it may conveniently be done; wth such of their company as must of necessity be neer them: as by the inclosed note yo^a may perceaue. The rest of their followers, if there be no rome in the Colledge shalbe provided for in the towne, as neer yo^r Colledge as possibly may be. In this his Lo^{p^s} assures himselfe of yo^r best and friendly furtherance and will acknowledge yo^r courtesie as shalbe offered. The time of their arriual in Cambridge wilbe (God willing) on Monday .or

Tuesday next at the furthest. And so with my best respect unto yoⁿ I rest

Lond. 25 June
1624

To be commanded by yoⁿ
JOHN BOROUGH

A note of my Lo. Matrauers company.

My Lo. Matrauers and his brother Mr William Howard to be Lodged in one Chamber in the Colledge, wth a pallet for the gromes of their chamber. for w^{ch} there is stuffe sente from hence to furnish it, and another outward chamber.

A chamber in the Colledge for my Lo Sandys and his man.

A chamber in the Colledge for Sr Henry Bouchier & his man.

A chamber for Mr Borough and his man in the Colledge.

In all fve chambers to be prouided in the Colledge if it may be.

The rest of his Lo^p company being two gentlemen, a grome of his stable and a footman may be lodged in the towne neer the College.

Addressed: To my very assured frende Mr Doctor Gwinne
Master of St Jhons Colledge in Cambridge

Good Mr Doctor Gwinne, my sonne being desirous to spende some fewe dayes nowe at Cambridge, & make himselfe a member of that famous vniuersity, where many of o^r family haue bin. I could denye his suite, as althoe I am desirous he should be of St Jhons y^r colledge, where my father and vncles were Scollers. I pray make it noe trouble in y^e worlde vnto yⁿ, for both I and my sonne himselfe desire he may for this beginninge liue as much as may be accordinge to y^r rule of a scholler to giue him a good entrance that, what he wantes nowe in stayinge long time he may supply in regularity. Soe wth my very hartly comendacions I rest

Ar. Ho. 25 June
1624.

y^r assured frende
ARUNDELL & SURREY.

I have entreated my good frend Mr Borough that he will write vnto yⁿ of y^e particulars of my sonnes company.

Good M^r Doctor Gwinne, my children at Cambridge haue receiued somuch extraordinary fauor & Curtesye from y^a, as I must giue y^a very harty thankes, and wish with all my harte I had any meanes to requite it, for them, y^a haue soe handled the matter as they are as passionate Cambridge men, & for St Jhons in particolar, as if they had bin of many yeares standinge there, and my sonne Maltrauers doth daily look ouer those notes he tooke there, and they both are soe full of theyre loue to Cambridge, as they often remember & wish themselves there. Soe w^t my best wishes and kinde comendacions vnto y^a I rest euer

Arundell House, 6 Aug:
1624.

y^r most affectionate
true frende
ARUNDELL & SURREY

M^r Doctor Guyn

Although I am destitute of meanes to make requitall for the many courtesies I haue receiued from y^a. yet I must not forgett to acknowledge myselfe, y^r debtor: which I unfaynedly do by these few lines and do assure y^a that it shall bee want of ability but not of will if any vpon whome y^a haue bestowed y^r fauors do outstrippe mee in the measure of thankfulnessse and remuneration for effectinge whereof I will not ommitt to take hold of all occasions that may bee offered to giue y^a further testimony that I am

Arundell house
August 6
1624

your assured frind
HEN: MALTRAUERS



THE COLLEGE PICTURES AT THE TUDOR EXHIBITION.

THE Master and Fellows of St John's College have this year (1890) lent to the Exhibition of the Royal House of Tudor, at the New Gallery in Regent Street, London, three pictures, numbered 23, 29, and 138 in the Catalogue of the Collection. The first two are of Lady Margaret Beaufort, and the third of Bishop John Fisher. They are those described by me in the *Eagle* (xi. pp. 362, 121, and 118, respectively). For the purpose of comparison with my own descriptions I will quote those from the Tudor Exhibition Catalogue.

23. MARGARET BEAUFORT, COUNTESS OF RICHMOND AND DERBY (1441—1509). Life-size, full length, kneeling to left, under gold cloth of state, bearing Tudor Arms, black gown, white diamond-shaped hood with gorget, hands clasped in prayer; before her, open book on prie-dieu covered with cloth of gold; in background, stained glass window, on which the Tudor arms are repeated. Panel 71×45in. Lent by ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

29. MARGARET BEAUFORT, COUNTESS OF RICHMOND AND DERBY (1441—1509). Half-length, life-size, to left, black dress, white diamond-shaped hood with gorget, book in both hands. Panel 22×16½in. Lent by ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

138. CARDINAL FISHER, BISHOP OF ROCHESTER (1456—1535). Half-length, life-size, full face, black gold embroidered doublet, black surcoat and cap; in right-hand a staff; in left a glove; inscribed above, A^O ÆTATIS 74. Panel 28×24in. By HANS HOLBEIN. Lent by ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

I have visited the Exhibition twice, and have carefully compared Nos. 23 and 138 with other portraits exhibited, and especially with Nos. 10 and 61 in the Catalogue. I may as well quote their descriptions also.

10. MARGARET BEAUFORT, COUNTESS OF RICHMOND AND DERBY (1441—1509). Three-quarter-length, life size, to left, black dress and gorget, white lace cuffs, black and brown diamond-shaped hood; lace bordered handkerchief in right-hand, book in left. In background window, through which is seen a representation of Calvary. Below, tablet inscribed *MARGARETA Mater Henr. 7mi Com^a Richmondia^e and Derbya^e*. Panel 40 × 29 in. Lent by The LORD BRAYE.

61. CARDINAL FISHER, BISHOP OF ROCHESTER (1456—1535). Half-length, life size, to left, wearing black cassock, white velvet and black stole, and biretta. He holds a prayer book in both hands. Panel 21½ × 16½ in. Lent by The Hon. H. TYRWHITT WILSON.

First, as to the portraits of Lady Margaret, I have been greatly impressed by the close resemblance of the features in the College Picture (No. 23) with those in Lord Braye's (No. 10). Our picture is believed to be a copy, but it is undoubtedly an exceedingly good one. A manuscript catalogue drawn up by R. T. Bone in 1834, in the custody of the Master of our College, states that the following inscription is on the back of the picture—"*Rolandus Lockey pinxit, Londini. Impensis Julianæ Clippesbii Generosæ Virginis Norfolciensis.*" Lord Braye's portrait is nearly full face, and is years younger for the time of life represented. Lady Margaret is in the sober though rich costume of a great lady of the period. The hood is black, and the coif is brown, instead of both being white as in our picture. There is nothing conventual about the costume. The College portrait shews an older lady with scarcely any colour in the face, yet with features strikingly similar except for the natural effect of age.

Next, as to the portraits of Bishop Fisher, ours (No. 138) is by Holbein, and was given by Lord

Weymouth to the Rev T. Baker in 1709, and left to the College in 1740. It represents Fisher five years before his death, and therefore some time before the question of the Royal Supremacy arose. There is a careworn expression not unnatural to a man of seventy-four in that troubled time. The other picture (No. 61) seems to show Fisher at a more advanced age. He died in 1535 at the age of seventy-nine. I should think No. 61 was taken when Fisher was in prison. There is an expression of religious resignation about the face that is most remarkable. The features are thinner and the colour of the face almost grey, the lips also are bloodless, and the hands and fingers thin. In general position this picture (No. 61) is like the drawing by Holbein from Her Majesty's Collection, No. 506 in the Catalogue. Upon this drawing, as I see by a photographic reproduction now before me, is the date 1525. What struck me was the great similarity of the eyebrows, lips, nose, eyes, and form of head in both pictures (Nos. 138 and 61). I have not the least doubt that ours does represent Bishop Fisher. And I think that No. 61 is a most excellent picture by as good a master of his art as Holbein, and done at least nine years after Holbein's drawing. Our own smaller picture of Fisher, though but a very bad copy, has considerable resemblance in position and as to the sunken features with No. 61. I refer to the picture described by me in the *Eagle* (XI. p. 362).

Lastly, let me now notice another picture in the Tudor Collection described thus—

374. PORTRAIT OF A LADY. Small, bust, to left, black dress, puffed over white, embroidered ruff and stomacher, black jewelled cap. Inscribed AN. DNI. 1567. Panel $14\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ in. Lent by S. C. ROBY ESQRE.

I find a most extraordinary resemblance both as to costume, and, so far as my memory goes, to features, between this small and beautiful picture and the one

in the Master's Lodge which I have described in the *Eagle* (XI. p. 176), in part thus—

A LADY, *unknown (of the time of Queen Elizabeth)*. The words 'AN. DNI. 1565, *Aetatis suæ 20*' are on the picture.

I am all but convinced that the two portraits represent the same lady. The difference in age is strongly corroborative. The Picture No. 374 certainly represents a lady nearer 22 than 20. I will now give a more complete description of No. 374, with which I request your readers to compare the description given by me on the page of the *Eagle* last cited.

374. Black velvet dress, puffed sleeves, slashed to shew a faint yellow striped muslin embroidered garment under, this garment ends in a small embroidered ruff of the same material. Black velvet hood rests on the back of the head, the coronal of the hood edged with narrow gold lace (or jewelled). The dress is a little open at the neck shewing the muslin undergarment, and also a small part of a stomacher of embroidered linen. There is a strong double chain with round links of gold, passing under hood, round the neck, and fastened in front of the dress; but the picture is too short to shew any medallion that might be suspended from it. There is a sextuple gold chain with fragile rectangular links about the neck. As to the features, we have here a strikingly handsome lady, possibly of Scottish birth, judging by the rather high cheek-bones. The hair is of a light sandy colour, and is rolled back from a high forehead. The nose is straight, the eyes dark blue, the eyebrows slightly arched. Fair complexion with bright colour; face rather narrow. I am informed by the owner, S. C. Roby Esqre, of Rutland House, Burton-on-Trent, that the picture can be traced in the possession of his family for quite 200 years; he considers it to represent Queen Elizabeth when young, and remarks that the portrait has strong likeness to that Queen's

half-brother Edward VI. The Queen, however, would have been 34 years of age, and 9 years on the throne, when the portrait was painted; but the subject appears to be under 24 years of age, and there are no emblems of royalty about the costume, unless the roses and daisies on the embroidery of the undergarments are such emblems. The College retains no tradition in connexion with its own picture.

A. FREEMAN.

Murston Rectory, Feb. 24, 1890.

[The following portraits of Johnian worthies are also to be seen in the Exhibition. We give the catalogue numbers.

Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk—38, 54, 75, 93, 114, 164, 444, 1120 (miniature).

Sir Anthony Denny—88, 1095 (miniature).

Sir John Cheke—95.

Sir Thomas Wyat—131, 169.

Thomas, Lord Wentworth—143.

Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset—263, 373, 398.

Dr John Young, Fellow, Regius Professor of Divinity, Master of Pembroke Hall—273.

William Cecil, Lord Burghley—290, 316, 332, 351, 356, 402, 425, 457, 467, 482.

Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury—362.

Ben Jonson—387, 427, 1140 (miniature).

Two relics of Dr John Dee are exhibited; one (1050) is described as 'Dr Dee's Showstone or Speculum, into which he used to call his spirits, asserting that it was given to him by an angel'; the other (1064*) as 'Dr Dee's Divining Crystal.'

There is also (1052A) a portion of Ben Jonson's coffin, found in Westminster Abbey when John Hunter was re-interred in 1859.'

Among the casts of seals are two (1400) of 'The Lady Margaret (Beaufort), Mother of Henry VII.'

As the descriptions are of importance in connexion with the history of the College Arms, it may be of interest to transcribe them.

1. Large round seal with a shield of the arms of Beaufort, supported by two antelopes guttéés, behind each of which is an ostrich feather struck through a scroll and with a chain along the quill. On the top of the shield stands an eagle displayed and gorged with a coronet, holding in his beak a scroll encircling the seal, inscribed: SIGILLUM: [DOMINE: MARGARETE:] COMITISSE: RICHEMOUND': AC: FILIE:EDE: IOHIS:DUCIS: SOM'S

2. Large round seal bearing a shield, the arms of Beaufort, supported by two antelopes, behind each of which is a small feather struck through a scroll. Upon the shield rests a beautiful coronet of roses and fleur-de-lis, from which rises a demi-eagle with wings expanded and gorged with a coronet with pendent chain. The eagle holds in his beak a scroll encircling the seal, inscribed: S': DNE: M'GARETE: CMTISSE: RICHEMÜDIE † DERBI FILIE † HER' † IOHIS DUC': SOM'SET: AC MATR' HÉR' VIJ REG' ANGL † FR'

A copy of the catalogue has been placed in the College Library.

D. M.]



RESIDENT ESURIALES FERIAS.

WHEN turning over a mass of old papers, I lit upon this, which deserves to be rescued for the Lent number of the *Eagle*. Many years ago, when the *Cambridge Independent Press* posed as a champion of Protestantism, this letter was placed late in the week in the Editor's box. I heard at the time, but have forgotten, the author's name. It was hoped that in the hurry of making up the number the letter might escape severe criticism. As it did not appear the next Friday it was taken for granted that the cheat was detected. But no: after the staff had had some nine or ten days to deliberate on it, it appeared. The *Saturday Review*, if I remember right, had an article on the congenial theme.

Frederick Maurice once addressed a letter to Lord Ashley on *right and wrong methods of supporting Protestantism*. Certainly the success of this hoax proved that Protestantism has nothing to hope from advocates who speak magisterially of matters absolutely unknown to them. If a band of scholars would issue a *Review of Reviews*, we might find even now that prints more pretentious than the *Cambridge Independent Press* weekly or monthly or quarterly deal out to their readers teaching not much more veracious, and far less amusing, than this on 'Lenten Indults.'

J. E. B. M.

To the Editor of "The Cambridge Independent Press."

LENTEN INDULTS.

SIR,

Tractarians, English Church Unionists, or (to speak unreservedly) Romanizers, are much in the habit of asserting

that their pernicious doctrines and practices were those of the early Church, and they talk glibly of the "authority of Councils," and "primitive tradition." Now, sir, to those who hold that the Bible and the Bible only is the standard of religion, so that every one can find out what is Christianity for himself, it matters not what early Christians thought or did; but as it is always satisfactory to defeat an enemy with his own weapons, I beg to send you an extract from the Decrees of the First Lateran Council of Pompeii, A.D. 246, a Council which is not often quoted, but whose authority I have never yet heard impugned even by the most violent writers. The following extract clearly proves that their Lenten Indults were not only unknown, but *were actually condemned*, at that early period. I have preferred sending you the original, as were I to attempt a translation I should probably be accused of a misrepresentation. The educated laity of Cambridge can read it and interpret it for themselves. At any rate, I defy the Tractarians to give it any *other* meaning:

"Dec. Concil. Pomp. xvii. cap. 4, § 12:—Quum scriptores inepti et qui linum denario sinbrint* in ignobili charta nuntiorum de omnibus quæ non intelligere possunt, dicunt, et quum verbis utuntur de quibus nihil noscunt exempli gratia 'indulyum' tum justum est eos illudi ab illis quos objurgant."

This proves as clearly that Indults and other mummeries were alien to the spirit of the early Christians, as you, Mr Editor, showed, in answer to Mr Knowles, that the Canons of 1603 are unauthorised relics of Popery.

I would advise those of your readers to whom Latin is a dead tongue, to read an able article on this subject in the July number of the "Quarterly Journal of Palaontology:" it is also ably treated in Mr Thomas Carlyle's eloquent and exhaustive "Defence of the Nicene Creed." Further arguments will also be found in St Augustine's† treatise, *Contra fidem*, vol. I., p. 666, and in Whewell's "Platonic Dialogues," vol. II. Dial. 3. The latter learned author conclusively proves

* The interpretation of this somewhat unusual expression has caused great difficulty to the commentators, and does not appear to have been used by the early Latin writers. The best critics, as Buckle, Schlegel, Tupper, and Jones, take it to mean certain eccentric ritualists who flourished at that period.

† The boldest Tractarian will not dare to dispute the authority of this Father, as his works have been edited at Oxford by Dr Pusey and others.

by the system of the inductive philosophy, that innovation and superstition are the invariable precursors of prelacy, priestcraft, and pantheism. Numbers, sir, may be against us, but it is cheering to know that we still have learning on our side. I trust that you will never cease to expose the poisonous principles of embryo Papists. If all had behaved as you and your Protestant correspondents have done during the last six weeks, I have no doubt but that true Church principles would have been much more popular than they are at present. I trust that it will not be long before pseudo-Churchmen, who contradict the Prayer Book and break its rubrics, are brought to see that they have no right to consider themselves so much superior to others who behave more consistently.

I remain, Sir, yours,

A GRADUATE.



SELWYN'S EPIGRAM.

THE Epigram on a Font, in the last number of the *Eagle*, seemed familiar to me, and I thought that the text in the first line was rather corrupt.

After some search I have found the original. It appeared in the second number of the *Ecclesiologist*, the organ of the Cambridge Camden Society, in December 1841, and there stands thus:—

INSCRIPTION FOR A FONT

REMOVED FROM THE CHURCH, AND USED AS A VASE FOR FLOWERS
IN A GARDEN.

ὦ ξεῖν' ἄγγελον τάδ' ἐπισκόπῳ, ὅττι με τῆδε
εἶδες ὑπ' ἀργαλέης ἀνθοφοροῦντα τύχης,
ὅς τὸ πρὶν, ἰδρυθεὶς ἱεροῖς ἐνὶ δώμασι Χριστοῦ,
ἄνθεα φυταλῖαις οὐρανίαις ἔφερον.
εἰς ἐμέ γὰρ βαφθέντες ἐν ὕδατι Πνεύματί θ' Ἄγνῳ
ἀνθρώπων παῖδες τέκν' ἐγένοντο Θεοῦ.
νῦν δέ μοι ἄλλα μέμῃλ', ἐμὰ δ' ἄνθεα γήϊνα πάντα.
ὦ πότμος ἀλγινόεις, ὦ κλέος οὐκέτ' ἐμόν.

W. S.

It will be observed that there are two more lines in this version, and that the last but one has a different reading. It is interesting to see, in the *Eagle* version, the actual church mentioned, and the name "G. A. Selwyn" affixed to the poem. The "W. S." affixed to the version I give I take to mean William Selwyn, the Canon of Ely and afterwards Lady Margaret Professor.

In the same number of the *Ecclesiologist* I find his name as just elected a member of that Society, and

that his brother the Bishop was about to sail for his diocese, furnished with designs and working drawings for a church.

It seems a plausible conjecture that the version given in the *Eagle* is the original composition of the Bishop's, and that the one in the *Ecclesiologist* is an emended one, either by him or by his brother the Canon; of the two I incline to the latter opinion.

There are also two English versions of it in the *Ecclesiologist*:—

(1) in No. 5 (March 1842).

Stop, stranger! stop, and pity me;
Then tell the Bishop what you see.
How chang'd, degraded, is my lot,
A flow'r-vase on a garden-plot!
I once, beneath a Christian dome,
Had flow'rets for a world to come.
My flow'rets drank the Spirit's dew,
In water wash'd, were born anew;
Were purified from earthly leav'n,
Made sons of God, and heirs of heav'n.
O wretched fate! O glory gone!
Earthly my flow'rs—for heav'n I've none.

C. F. P.—*Rectory, Suffolk.*

(2) in No. 7 (April 1842).

Go, friend, the Church's Ruler tell, that by a doom severe,
To bear the garden's flow'ry store you saw me station'd here;
Me, who in ancient hallow'd house of Christ install'd of yore,
Plants of celestial parentage and flow'rs ambrosial bore.
For sons of men, baptized in me and my life-giving flood,
Of water and the HOLY GHOST were born the sons of God.
Now all is changed! These flow'rs of earth I soon to earth
resign;
Oh, woe is me! O glory once my own—no longer mine!
Glebe, Ireland.

J. R. LUNN.

Marton-cum-Grafton,
Dec. 20, 1889.



ON THE BROADS IN MARCH.

THE Broads of Norfolk have so often afforded a subject for the pen that the appearance of this article would be unjustifiable were it not that the actors herein-mentioned claim, though probably unjustly, to have initiated winter yachting on these waters. Certainly for the last two years B—— and I have sailed the first yacht of the year over all the rivers. March is early enough to gain this honour, yet we have tried to get a yacht in January; but Wilson of Oulton is too careful of his excellent boats to let them out, even to such old friends of his as we are, when they are likely to be scratched and cut with sheet ice. The *Palmer* had only been in the water a week when we went on board on March 16 of last year. She had been specially fitted out for us, and taken from her winter's rest among her dismantled sisters and seven or eight decrepit luggers that lie at their last anchorage at the lower part of the Broad. Picturesque indeed is one of these old hulls, fixed by a chain cable to an old anchor, lying, in peaceful rest, just beyond the reeds that separate the open water from a ploughed field, her old timbers that had often thrown off a heavy sea in the German Ocean scorning the fresh-water ripples that flap incessantly at her sides. In Lake Lothing, below Mutford Bridge, there are perhaps a hundred of these old vessels lying on the mud, left dry by the receding tide: some with a mast and a spar or two still standing, others with the hull dismantled of all but the outer timbers, lying with perhaps a rope idly trailing in

the water, waiting for their last owner to break up the weather-worn shell for the sake of the old timber.

The *Palmer* is a cutter of eight tons, with berths in the cabin for four. Having been built for the sea, she proved very stiff in stormy winds, and was in every way the very boat for a March expedition. B—— and I started at 10 A.M., with a light S.W. wind, and as we had to pick up Nimrod at Wroxham, we decided to make Acle that day, a thirty-mile sail, so we took a man of Wilson's on board to bring us through Yarmouth at low water. Mark, a short and wiry man, with a simple style and sing-song voice, was entertaining enough with his yarns of the fisheries in the winter and of the eccentricities of the Cockney yachtsman in the summer. We ran along Oulton dyke into the Waveney, and as the presence of a native on board was an opportunity not to be lost we got out the one-inch map and started to improve it. With a red pencil I marked the shallow banks, and with a blue the corners we could take close in without risk of running aground—very important knowledge when one's yacht draws as much as three feet six inches; and I fondly believed that in an hour I had learnt the pilot-lore that Mark had spent his life in acquiring. A six-mile sail brought us through Herringfleet swing bridge to the mouth of the New Cut, a straight canal of three miles, which was cut through to the Yare in 1830 to make Norwich a port. The project failed owing to the rapid silting up of the twenty-six miles of river connecting the city to the sea at Lowestoft. Although we were going through Yarmouth, we forsook the Waveney to avoid its winding reaches and the fixed bridge at St Olave, and sailed through the Cut to Reedham, then turned down the Yare, and in four more miles met the Waveney again at the top of Breydon Water. The detour made a two-mile longer course for us, but it was better to take it, as with a S.W. wind we could sail the Cut on one tack and

the comparatively straight Yare on the other. Breydon Water is four miles long and at high tide a mile or so across, but as we dropped down on the falling tide between the red and black posts that mark the channel there were large expanses of mud beginning to show themselves on either side. My map is now covered with red crosses to indicate posts that owing to the shifting of the mud no longer mark the edge of the safe sailing course. As we met the swirl of the tide in the narrow Bure, which joins the Yare at the bottom of Breydon Water, we should very likely have been carried against the lower bridge had not Mark taken a very wide bearing round the Nowl, and with the quant crept up against the rush till we grounded off the Bowling Green. In the three hours we had to wait for the flood we strolled along the busy quay and through the quaint narrow streets of old Yarmouth.

When the tide had floated us off at six, neither of us had bought what we had landed for. I was delighted that B—— had forgotten his half-ton of Captain's biscuits, as there was already enough ballast in the shape of pig-iron and lead; and he chuckled that my box of bloaters were not on board. "They are as bad as Gorgonzola," said he, "which Winkle always brings with him: we put the last lot in the river, as none of us could live on board, and your bloaters would have to go too." There are two fixed bridges to pass at the entrance to the Bure, so we got the mast down and B—— took the quant. B—— always quants when there is any quanting to be done, he thinks no one else can. "You don't get a long enough thrust, Boss," he says to me, "What's the use of beginning to push at the stern, go along the whole length of the yacht, like I do." So he goes out to the end of the bowsprit and gets the quant planted, then works in to the bows, then along the roof of the cabin, then along the gunwale, and finishes at the stern-sheets. If we had a mizzen boom aft he would go to the end

of that. One or two of B——'s friends have tried to imitate his acrobatic performance, but they never try twice.

When we were through the bridges we set the mast and hoisted the sails, not that there was any wind worth hoisting them to, but only for the sake of appearance. The tide took us on to the Two-mile House, when at a bend of the river there was a slight draught against us, so we started tacking, a very ticklish thing in the dark in these narrow reaches, as the banks are shallow and stony. We got on for a mile or so, then B—— came out handsome: "There's a half-crown for you, Mark," said he, "if we get to Acle before twelve to-night." When Mark went for'ard and gave a haul on the jib halyard and another on the peak and took the tiller himself, we began to think he had been playing with us all day. That half-crown taught us a thing or two concerning sailing and the behaviour of the human being hired out by time. At 11.55 that night Mark drank our healths at Acle bridge.

The next morning there was a fine S.W. breeze, so we lowered the mast and got through the bridge early, paid off Mark, and started in splendid weather to sail the fifteen miles to Wroxham. "It's a great deal too fine for me," said B——, "I came for winter sailing, and here's the sun shining, the birds singing, the flowers a-blooming; I call this weather a fraud." We passed on our right the mouth of the Thurne, which leads in eight miles to Hickling Broad, the largest and wildest of all these shallow lakes, and then the ruins of St Benet's Abbey, standing between the mouth of the Thurne and that of the Ant.

After sailing ten miles we passed Thompson's Inn, at Horning Ferry, where we have seen in the summer as many as fifteen or twenty yachts laid up for the night, and then past the village. This was the only occasion I remember having passed Horning village

without being greeted by the children with the refrain "Hey, John Barleycorn." I suppose they were too much astonished with the appearance of a yacht in March to resort to their usual means of extracting a penny or two. In the first reach beyond Horning the wind was foul of us; we tacked; on the third tack we ran aground. The rapidity with which we got off was owing to the fact that two men set out in a boat from the village to our assistance. Now if there is one thing B—— and I are determined on, it is that we will not accept the assistance of native watermen when we are in difficulties. So when we saw that boat set out unsummoned, we hauled the jib sheet hard to weather at once, and got her bows round with the quant just in time to give the natives a grievous disappointment.

At Wroxham, B—— said he would show me how to stop when sailing before a strong wind, so when we were in sight of the bridge he sent me for'ard to haul down the jib, he then put the tiller hard down, and the next moment her bows were up dry on the bank, our bowsprit nearly carrying away a notice-board. "Why on earth weren't you aft hauling in the main?" said B——, "you expect me to do everything." We lifted her bows into the water, and having fixed a head-line to a heavy weight we found on the bank, we stowed the jib in the forepeak, put the coats on the mainsail, and got the awning spread over the cabin and the well, making all snug for the night. We then strolled up to the *King's Head* for provisions.

The last time we visited the *King's Head* was also in March. We had come down for a few days' sailing in the *Merlin*, a Johnian's pretty little three-tonner, a splendid boat for a summer cruise and for racing. We arrived late one afternoon and decided to have a square dinner and a bed at the Inn for the night. This was because, besides B—— and me, there was also Jinks to

be considered; and as he had never been out yachting before, even in summer, it was only kind to let him have one comfortable meal and one peaceful night during the expedition. The last look round at night, after an evening charmed away by Jinks' voice to the accompaniment of a piano very much out of tune, presaged for the morrow a fine day and a light breeze. Alas! how fallacious were our prophecies! At 7 A.M. we gazed on nature shrouded in a mantle of snow. Four inches lay on the ground, and every one of those thickly falling flakes was adding to the depth. But there was a redeeming feature—there was a good wind from the North. We turned out at once to see to the yacht that had been left without an awning. On the decks, on the cabin, round every rope and block where the snow could accumulate, in the well and in the jolly boat, seemed to be collected much more than the area would warrant. Jinks at once proposed we should breakfast at the Inn. We agreed to this in order to give the snow time to stop if it so intended, and thus avoid shovelling it out more than once; but B—— and I were determined to start at 9 in any case, and not allow so fine a wind to expend its energy in vain. The wind freshened and the snow began to stop, so we borrowed a spade and a fire-shovel, and in half an hour I hauled in the mainsheet to a spanking breeze on the quarter, and with cabin windows under water we began a fast run to Horning. It was with just such another wind that our friend Tam and two others made what was probably, of its kind, a record over this portion of the river. They were in the *Merlin*, fully reefed down to a strong wind aft. Now as the wind increased it seems to have jybbed about their boom like a weathercock, the yacht ran into one bank and then into the other, till they gave her up as unmanageable, lowered their canvas, and blew down with bare poles into Horning. This is Tam's account. It was his first visit and he says it will be his last. We would have given much to have seen it.

But to return to our narrative. With our larder replenished from the Inn we enjoyed a modest meal, knowing well what wonderful dishes were in store for us when Nimrod arrived, and got early to sleep after the previous night's work. In the morning we looked again to our stores and determined to be ready to get under way as soon as Nimrod arrived, so we quanted the yacht across the river to gain the shelter of some trees from the strong Southwester blowing, hoisted the sails short, and lay with every thing ready to cast off at once. When we are out only for a week, lying up for an hour or two is a grievous waste of time. Stopping to see the villages, to examine the churches, to explore the dykes, or even to lie in the cabin with a novel are all very well in summer, but in March we go for the sailing only, and determine to have a week of it; not a conventional week, but an astronomical week if we can stand it, with but little lying up at night, and without stopping for such trivialities as meals. We heard the train at the station and in a few minutes Nimrod was on the bridge with his kit-bag over his shoulder. B—— fetched him on board with the jolly boat, we tightened the halyards, and cast off at once. "Look here, Nimrod," I said, "you had better go in and change." "What do you mean?" he replied, "I always come down ready for work, give me the tiller." I looked at his get-up—shooting boots, stockings, knickers, skull-cap and Norfolk jacket seemed appropriate enough, though we were in would-be white flannels. "What have you got in your kit-bag then?" "Only some things to sleep in and the 'baccy.'" Two sets of flannels get so terribly used up if we have anything like dirty weather, and especially as the two sets have sometimes to come into daily use simultaneously; B—— and I always bring something decent to travel back in. Nimrod is of opinion that in the matter of boots the best made are not too good for the Broads. They must stand wading, and if

they come up to the knee all the better. "A man is not up to much if he hasn't a good pair of boots," says he. "By their boots shall ye know them" is a maxim of his. He should certainly take B—— in hand. An eighteen-penny pair of canvas shoes is all he takes with him. They are generally left in the river when he comes home, but once he made a pair last two years. Of course they are soaked the first time he lands in them. In the evening he used to take them off and hang them up by the laces to the boom over an oil stove to dry, but as this was found useless he never takes them off now, except when he bathes, but sleeps in them as they are. There is one advantage of sleeping in wet things and it is this, that you avoid having to throw off a warm dry set in the morning to get into wet things for the day's work. It takes longer to get to like this than to like most things. B——'s plan avoids this unpleasantness, and it applies to his flannels also, for he only brings a thin Mackintosh guaranteed to fold into six square inches and weigh ten ounces, which therefore always gets wet below the shoulders.

We had just got past Horning when the wind began to get tricky, and the sky had largely clouded over; a squall was working up and in a few minutes we heard the hissing of the hail through the reeds and the lashing of the water just in front of us. Nimrod and I had our yellow oil-skins and sou'westers on, so we sailed through it, and continued through the rain that lasted some hours, hauling the ropes with a pair of coarse hedging-and-ditching gloves, half a dozen pairs of which B—— had brought with him.

In one of the reaches there were two wherry-men towing their heavy craft. We have heard men say they don't like towing a boat back to Cambridge after a sail down to Ely. This must be because walking slowly on a well-kept towing-path does not afford sufficient exercise and variety. These are the people that

would really enjoy towing an eight-ton yacht on the Broads.

When B—— and I were out in March with Jinks we did a typical bit of towing in the very reach we are now sailing, the St Benet's reach. We had just come down the Thurne and wished to get up to Horning before dark. A stormy gale with sleet was in our teeth. B—— said he would show us how to tack in a strong wind. We let him, and although he kept her bow in the right direction we should no doubt have soon reached Acle, had I not intervened by lowering the main and taking a rope out for a tow-line. At first I started on the west bank, with my Lady Margaret longs rolled up to the knee, and made one or two bold steps onward in six inches of water as B—— pushed her out into the river with the quant. When she was free and the wind caught her bare poles, the line over my shoulder nearly cut through my clavicle: to tow onward was out of the question, but I endeavoured at least to hold her up, in order to show B—— that any towing would pay better than his tacking. But it did not, we were still backing towards Acle. Then B—— had an idea; he often gets ideas when we are in difficulties, and always when we are not and don't want them. His notion was that I should go on pulling from the bank, he would quant, and Jinks should steer. This seemed a fair division of labour considering Jinks's size and strength. We once asked Jinks to quant, but we shall not do so again; he put the quant in obliquely, and giving a violent thrust pushed it through the water well, but it did not reach the bottom, and he only saved a ducking by getting his feet entangled in the main sheet. He bravely tried again, and this time found the bottom; but, being afraid to push, did not even turn the yacht, which is generally a very easy thing to do when one wants to go straight. "If I were you," said B——, "I would breathe on that quant a little harder." While B—— was getting

ready the quant the yacht was aground at the bank, but after a little exercise from the end of the bowsprit he got her off. She was half turned, the wind caught her hull, she blew across the river, and got aground on the other side—fifty more yards towards Acle. We made two attempts to recover those fifty yards, and had just come to the conclusion that when we got aground again the best thing to do would be to stop aground, when a drop in the wind enabled us to get on and pass a bend in the river, where the reach lay a point or two off the wind. Then we slowly got the better of the gale, till we came to the mouth of the Ant. Here B—— said it was selfish of me to do all the towing, he would do some. So he took the end of the line across the mouth of the Ant with the jolly-boat. “When I get over,” he said, “you just push her off and then jump aboard.” I pushed her off and was just going to spring on board, when B—— pulled, and she was at once out of my jumping distance; but I still had the quant. I took a step or two back to get a run, and plunging the quant into the river, I took a vault which I calculated would just land me on the departing stern. But vaulting in water seemed to be a different art from vaulting on land. The quant slowly raised itself and stood perpendicularly out of the water—how long I was poised thereon I cannot say; B—— and Jinks had never seen anything so ludicrous, so I don’t like to ask them: they might exaggerate. However, I feel quite certain that in spite of all statical laws, the stable equilibrium of that quant is when it is balanced on its point. I waited for it to topple over, then gave it up and slipped down into five feet of water, scrambled to the yacht, and got on board. I was not dry and not warm. I think the temperature of the water was 1°C , B—— thinks it was 10°C , as he naïvely remarked, “Can’t you see it’s sleeting? sleet never comes in cold weather.” Towing that reach

is the best bit we have ever done ; it took four hours to do.

Our third night we lay anchored in Applegate's creek at Potter Heigham. Being then so near to Horsey Mere and to Hickling Broad, on whose wide expanse of water and amongst whose wild reeds we had obtained most of our pleasure, we discussed our plans for next day—how far we would take our yacht on to the Broad, and what open sailing boats we would get from Applegate.

(To be continued.)

L. E. S.

Obituary.



SIR JOHN ROBERT TOWNSHEND, EARL SYDNEY, G.C.B.

After an illness of nearly four weeks' duration, Earl Sydney died at Frognal, Chislehurst, Kent, a few minutes after one o'clock on February 14.

Sir John Robert Townshend, Earl, Viscount, and Baron Sydney, was born in August 1805. He was the only son of his father, the second Viscount Sydney, by Lady Caroline, a daughter of the first Earl of Leitrim. Educated at St John's College, where he graduated M.A. in 1824, he succeeded his father as third Viscount in 1831. The following year he married Lady Emily, a daughter of the first Marquis of Anglesey, K.G. He sat in the House of Commons from 1826 to 1831 as the member for Whitchurch, one of the parliamentary

boroughs abolished by the Reform Act of 1832. His lordship was all his life connected with the Court. He was a Groom-in-Waiting to George IV, and a Lord-in-Waiting to William IV. He was a Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria from 1841 to 1846. He was Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard 1852-58, and Lord Chamberlain to the Queen 1859-66 and 1868-74. A Liberal in politics, in 1880 he was appointed by Mr Gladstone Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household, and he was again Lord Steward in the Liberal Ministry from February to July 1886. He was created Earl Sydney in 1874. He was a Privy Councillor, Lord Lieutenant of Kent, Captain of Deal Castle, and Colonel of the Cinque Ports Division of the Royal Artillery, and an official Trustee of the British Museum. During the day on which he died telegraphic messages of condolence were forwarded to the Countess Sydney by the Queen, the ex-Empress Eugénie, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Lord Salisbury, Mr Gladstone, and others. The funeral took place at the parish church, Chislehurst, on February 19, having been postponed at the request of Her Majesty, in order that she might be represented by the Earl of Lathom (Lord Chamberlain); the Prince of Wales, the Empress Eugénie, Prince Christian, Lord Granville, Mr Gladstone, and many other persons of distinction were present. The heir to the entailed property is the Hon Mr Marsham. Earl Sydney belonged to a branch of the Townshend family of which the Marquis Townshend is the head, but as he had no issue the title becomes extinct.

The Court Circular of February 14 contained the following announcement:—"The Queen received with deep concern this morning the news of the death of Earl Sydney, who had been for so many years attached to her person, and had held high and important offices in her Household, and for whom Her Majesty had the highest regard. The Queen and her Family mourn in him another faithful and devoted friend."

Our portrait of the late Earl we owe to the courtesy of the proprietors of the *Graphic*: it is from a photograph by Russell and Sons, Baker Street, London.

FRANCIS HERBERT HOLMES.

F. H. Holmes has been taken from us, to the great sorrow of all who have known him during the short period of his Cambridge life. The son of a clergyman who gave his life to the service of the Church, and died young after severe labours in town and country parishes, he was born at Stratton in the north of Cornwall on the 5th of March 1871. After his father's death he was removed to Preston in Lancashire, and educated first at Preston Grammar School, then at Rossall, and last at Hereford Cathedral School. In October 1889 he obtained a sizarship at St John's, and at the same time a Somerset [Hereford] Exhibition. He came up purposing to read for Mathematical Honours, and to take Orders afterwards. It is said that he was ever a popular boy at School. At College his bright genial nature and manifest goodness, in which respects I hold him second to none, had gained and were gaining him the attachment of good friends. He was fond of all sports and manly pursuits. As his Tutor I soon learnt to regard him with affection and pride. But the end was near. He was taken ill on the 23rd of January 1890 with an attack of the prevailing influenza, accompanied with great weakness of the heart. After little more than three days of suffering he passed away peacefully on Sunday the 26th. His death was due primarily to a rare and incurable disease, and medical opinion pronounces that he could not have lived in any case more than a few months longer.

W. E. HEITLAND.

THE VEN ARCHDEACON JONES.

The Venerable John Jones, M.A., late Archdeacon of Liverpool, died on December 5, 1889, in his ninety-ninth year. Last year we recorded a service of the Church in Holy Orders for seventy-five years, in the case of Bartholomew Edwards, Rector of a rural parish in Norfolk: in Mr Jones the Church had a clergyman who served for thirty-five years of the prime of his life in a great Liverpool parish, and for thirty-two years of the remainder in a less arduous parish in the outskirts of Liverpool, but with the additional administrative functions of the Archdeaconry of Liverpool.

Mr Jones, who was the son of a captain in the army, came up to St John's, and took his degree in 1815, but his name does not appear in the *Tripes*. He was ordained to a curacy in Leicester, from which he was very soon called away by Sir John Gladstone, who came up to Cambridge (accompanied by his son William Ewart, as the ex-premier himself relates), to consult Mr Simeon as to the appointment to a Liverpool parish then vacant. Simeon advised Sir John to hear young Mr Jones of Leicester preach: this was done, and Mr Jones was offered the presentation to Seaforth, from which, within a year, he was promoted by the same admiring patron to one of the great town churches of Liverpool, St Andrew's. Here he drew together a large congregation, the church being extended so as to seat 1950 people: and the contributions from the parish to the various religious societies and institutions were the highest in the town. After thirty-five years Mr Jones removed to Christ Church, in a seaside residential suburb of Liverpool called Waterloo, where he remained until his death. In 1855 he was appointed Arch-deacon of Liverpool, which was then a part of the immense diocese of Chester; and fulfilled his duties, if with no great power of originating fresh work, yet with unfailing courtesy, sympathy, and tact. He was a moderate churchman of a good type, and loyal to church order and discipline, but singularly free from narrowness towards others. His published works consist of some *Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles*, *Lectures on the Types*, *The Wedding Gift*, and *Hints on Preaching*.

The following Johnians have died during the year 1889; the date in brackets is that of the B.A. degree.

Rev Walter Godlin Alford (1867), Perpetual Curate of Henton, Wells, Somerset: died January 26, aged 43.

Thomas Ashe (1859): died December 18, aged 53 (*Eagle* xvi, 109).

Rev Churchill Babington, D.D. (1843): died January 12 (*Eagle* xv, 362).

Rev William Wyke Bayliss (1859), formerly Vicar of Stone, Staffordshire, Rector of Upham, Hants: died suddenly, December 5, aged 55.

Godfrey Beauchamp: died February 11, aged 20 (*Eagle* xv, 372).

Rev William Boycott (1865), Rector of Burgh St Peter's, Beccles: died June 27, aged 47.

Rev John Brame (1846), formerly Curate of Westleigh, Leigh, Lancs, and Travelling Secretary of the Additional Curates' Society, Rector of St Peter's, Manchester: died April 29, aged 73.

- Rev John Edward Bromby, D.D. (1832): died March 4, aged 80 (*Eagle* xv, 484).
- Rev George Bryan (1823), formerly (1833) Vicar of Huttoft, Lincs: died February 16, aged 88.
- Rev Henry John Bull (1841), Rector of Roborough, North Devon: died February 28, aged 70.
- Rev George Carpenter (1843), formerly Vicar of Stapleford, Wilts, Curate of Chadlington, Oxford: died January 8, aged 60.
- Rev Thomas William Carwardine (1841): died January 26, aged 70.
- George Rochfort Clarke (1825), Barrister of the Inner Temple, an active member of the Christian Knowledge Society: died September 29, aged 88.
- Francis Woodward Clementson (1884), of the 19th (Princess of Wales' Own) Hussars: died October 11, aged 26.
- Rev Henry Cleveland (1825), Rector of Ronaldkirk, Barnard Castle, and J.P.: died July 27, aged 86.
- Rev Frederick William Portlock Collison, B.D. (1836): died June 21 (*Eagle* xvi, 54).
- Rev Frederick Charles Cook (1831): died June 22, aged 84 (*Eagle* xvi, 52).
- Rev Thomas Dalton, B.D. (1850), Vicar (1840) of Holy Trinity, Whitehaven, Hon. Canon of Carlisle, and R. D.: died March 9, aged 83.
- Rev William Dorsett (1865), Curate of Ightfield, Whitchurch: died May 17, aged 53.
- Rev Bartholomew Edwards (1811): died February 21, within ten days of his 100th year (*Eagle* xv, 481).
- Rev Kenneth Macaulay Eicke (1883): died April 24 (*Eagle* xv, 499).
- Rev Thomas Saunders Evans, D.D. (1839): died May 15, aged 73 (*Eagle* xv, 477).
- Rev Henry L'Estrange Ewen, D.D. (1855), formerly Rector of Offord Darcy, Huntingdon: died February 15, aged 57.
- Herbert Knowles Fuller, M.B. (1879), Indian Medical Service: died October 14, aged 32.
- Rev Frederick Foster Gough (1847), formerly missionary at Ningpo, China: died June 1, aged 64.
- Rev Reginald Gunnery (1847), Secretary (1854) of the Church of England Education Society, formerly (1861) Vicar of St Mary's, Hornsey Rise, and St George's, Worthing: died September 9, aged 65.
- Rev Peter Francis Hamond (1867), Vicar of South Mimms, Barnet: died October 11, aged 44.
- Rev Octavius James (1841), of Clarghyll Hall, Alston, Carlisle, Rector of Kirkhaugh, Northumberland: died January 9.
- Rev John White Johns (1830), Vicar of Crowan, Camborne, Cornwall: died April 19, aged 83.
- Ven John Jones (1815), Incumbent of Christ Church, Waterloo, formerly Archdeacon of Liverpool: died December 5, aged 99 (*Eagle* xvi, 176).
- Rev Benjamin Hall Kennedy, D.D. (1827): died April 6, aged 85 (*Eagle* xv, 448, 475).
- Rev George Lambe (1848), formerly Perpetual Curate of Charleston, Cornwall: died March 8, aged 61.
- Richard Longfield (1824), formerly M.P.: died June 18, aged 87.
- Henry Murray Loxdale (1867): died November 2, aged 46.
- Edward Miller (1866), Mathematical Master at Clifton College: died suddenly, May 14, aged 53.

- Rev John White McKinley Millman (1842), Vicar of Sykehouse, Yorks : died March 19.
- Sir Paul William Molesworth, Bart. (1843) : died December 23, aged 68.
- Rev Edward Moore (1835), formerly domestic chaplain to Lord Brougham, Vicar (1866) of SS Mary and Nicholas, Spalding, and Canon (1870) of Lincoln, Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Spalding : died May 13, aged 78.
- Rev Thomas Harry Nock (1875) : died March 15 (*Eagle* xv, 485).
- Rev Stephen Parkinson, D.D. (1845) : died January 2, aged 65 (*Eagle* xv, 356).
- Rev Edmund George Peckover (1859), Vicar of Horley, Surrey : died December 29, aged 53.
- Alexander William Potts (1858) : died November 15 (*Eagle* xvi, 57).
- Rev John Langdon Ralph (1871), Rector of Aghancon, Ireland : died July 4, aged 39.
- George Rideout (1826) : died January 5, aged 85.
- Rev Michael Harris Russell (1880) : died November 30, aged 35.
- James Stuart Sandys (1880) : died August 31, aged 32.
- Rev Peter Parker Smith (1837), late (1866) Vicar of Stanwick St John's, Darlington : died March 20, aged 77.
- Rev Lawrence Stephenson, D.D. (1823) : died June 21, aged 88 (*Eagle* xvi, 53).
- Rev John Stewart (1844), Rector of West Derby for 43 years, and Hon. Canon of Chester and afterwards of Liverpool : died June 22, aged 67.
- Alfred Henry Say Stonhouse-Vigor (1856), Barrister of Lincoln's Inn, Recorder of Penzance and afterwards of Southampton : died June 24, aged 57.
- Rev George Richard Taylor (1850), Curate of Kedleston, Derby : died September 10.
- Rev Thomas Crofts Ward (1883) : died July 24, aged 29 (*Eagle* xvi, 55).
- Rev Frederick James Wiseman (1875) : died September 7, aged 37.
- Rev Richard Mountford Wood (1833), Rector of Aldbury, Herts : died December 20, aged 78.
- Joseph Woolley (1840) : died March 24, aged 72 (*Eagle* xv, 489, xvi, 75).
- Joseph Yorke (no degree) : died February 4, aged 83 (*Eagle* xv, 372).



CAMBRIDGE REVISITED.

YES, here in the solemn old College
I proudly imagined of yore
I had drained the full fountain of knowledge
And classical lore.

O happy the days of illusion,
When over self-confident youth
Not as yet has been brought to confusion
By hearing the truth!

Many changes I see in the region
Beloved, which I visit again;
And the memories of old, which are "Legion,"
Blend pleasure with pain.

I hear not the voices uproarious
Declaring that all men agree
That of Boat Clubs the best and most glorious
Is the L. M. B. C.

The rooms whence of old I was greeted
With many a friendly "Hollo,"
Of the friends of my youth have been cheated
By men I don't know.

Ted Boulnois, Smith, Barstow, and Paley;
Sandys and Moss, Graves and Stanwell, and "Smew,"
How swiftly the days passed, how gaily,
When my comrades were you!



LAUDES TEMPORIS ACTI.

HIC olim Collegi inter venerabilis umbras
Ipse mihi, nimio victus amore mei,
Totam Pirenen epotavisse videbar,
Nec mihi Parnassi mons satis altus erat.

O fortunati quorum ambitiosa juvenus
Nil eget externæ, dum sibi fudit, opis!
Quos populi nondum vox servantissima veri
Concutit, atque ipsos se bene nosse jubet.

Sed loca, quæ quondam juveni dilecta reviso,
Jam video multas sustinuisse vices;
Quæque animo surgunt, velut unda supervenit undam,
Tristia cum dulci mista sapore ferunt.

Exaudire licet nullas nunc aera voces
Rumpere discordi terque quaterque sono;
Dum memorant remis nautas nulli esse secundos
Qui Fundatricis nomen et arma gerant.

Sæpius ex illis gaudebam audire fenestris
Clamantes socios "Arcule, siste pedem";
Nunc nova progenies successit, et inscia nostri
Expulit, heu, veteres non sine fraude viros.

Barsto, Faber, Boulnoise, Pales, Orator arenis
Note tuis, Smintheu, Carole, Musce, Gravis,
Quos ego vobiscum soles fulgere videbam!
Quam rapide læti præteriere dies!

VOL. XVI.

B B

O where are ye now? on what ocean,
Glebe, platform, or Matterhorn steep?
Is your life one of rest or commotion?
Some, alas, are asleep.

The elm which inspired my best sonnet,
Which supplied me with odes by the score,
And my "lines to a May Term pink bonnet,"
Alas, is no more.

The ditch which I hoped to leap over
(What a ducking I got when I tried!)
Looks as big as the Channel at Dover
Though not twenty feet wide.

The pine which I once, aping Remus,
Leaped over with infinite ease
Is a Titan, a tall Polyphemus,
A Goliath of trees.

And I too am changed, *eheu tempora*
Mutantur et mutor in illis;
I who once was a King and an Emperor—
With Tom, Dick, and Phyllis.

My biceps is less by two inches
Than when I rejoiced in hard rowing;
My chest, once a sound one, now flinches
When the East wind is blowing.

I could once run a mile in five minutes,
Now like an old tortoise I go;
My voice was as sweet as a linnet's,
Now I'm hoarse as a crow.

When I think of the boar's head at supper,
The partridge, and pheasant, and hare
In the game-pie, it needs not a Tupper
To bid me "beware."

O ubi nunc estis, socii? Quas scanditis Alpes?
Quæ vos gleba tenet? quod mare? quodve Forum?
An labor, an vos urget inertia? sunt quibus, eheu,
Dat requiem mortis non inimica manus.

Ulmus, Apollinei mater mihi carminis, et quæ
Mille dedit lyricos composuisse modos,
Quæ bene vestitam et Maio bene mense placentem
Leuconoen cecinit, quæritur ipsa—fuit.

Rivulus oravi toties quem vincere saltu,
(Saltus in immundas me miserum egit aquas)
Nunc ipso Oceano mihi latior esse videtur,
Quamvis viginti non hiet ille pedes.

Quam facili toties potui transcendere saltu
Pinus, ut æquarem facta nefanda Remi,
Nunc ingens Titan, Polyphemo excelsior ipso,
Summa giganteum tollit ad astra caput.

Tempora mutantur, mutatis mutor in illis;
Non ego sum, juvenes credite, qualis eram:
Sed Geta, sed Davus, sed rustica Thestylis olim—
Et dominum et regem me coluere suum.

Ille ego cui magnos artus remi improbus usus
Auxit, eosdem artus degenerasse queror.
Fortis erat quondam pulmo; nunc horret et alget,
Eurus ubi hibernas asperat ater agnas.

Olim Nisus eram vel fulminis ocior alis;
Nunc testudineis passibus æger eo.
Olim lusciniæ poteram certare canendo
Nunc ego vel corvi raucius ore cano.

Si venit in mentem crustæ, qua plurima perdix
Et lepus et pavo, regia cena, latent,
Aut apri capitis, non dicta paterna reponens
Est opus admoneat Choerilus ille "cave."

I have long bid adieu to Quadratics ;
I have lost in Alcaics all skill ;
I now study cures for rheumatics—
Porous plaster and pill.

I sleep less, I eat less, I drink less,
I am slower of limb and of tongue,
I read less, I write less, I think less,
Than when I was young.

Is there aught that I ne'er shall surrender
To decay's irrepressible doom ?
Yes, the love of a heart true and tender
Time ne'er shall entomb.

And my heart beats as warmly as when I
First wandered an innocent lamb,
Young and fresh by the banks of the fenny
And redolent Cam.

And the sight of the dear ancient College
Every pulse of my being still moves ;
One may lose wit and wisdom and knowledge,
Yet live, if one loves.

The hopes of ambition soon perish ;
But here, on our Johnian *Pons*,
I feel that till death I shall cherish
My love of St John's.

“ARCULUS.”

Diximus æternum valeat dudum Algebra; dudum
Me lyra, me Musæ deseruere meæ;
Nunc studeo ut Craterus mihi det fomenta, paretque
Pocula quæ podagræ sint medicina meæ.

Fit minor ipse cibi, potus, somnique potestas,
Currere nec mihi crus nec mihi lingua valet.
Prisco more minus scribo, meditorque, legoque;
Si quæris quare, caussa senecta mihi est.

Ergo nil superest quod inexorabilis ætas
Non rapiat? sanctum est nil, Libitina, tibi?
Scilicet ingenuum sinceri cordis amorem
Tempus edax rerum non dabit, Orce, tibi.

Olim ego pascebar tener et nive purior agnus
Cami ad arundineas heu redolentis aquas:
Sed mihi qui teneris olim fervebat in annis
Fervet adhuc fido corde superstes amor.

Et mihi Collegi caram venerabilis ædem
Dum tueor, gelidus sanguis, ut ante, calet;
Est ubi deficiunt artes, doctrina, lepores;
Vivit adhuc si quis dicere possit "amo."

Spes cito nata perit, cito quæ se pascit inanis
Ambitio, sed in hoc ponte moratus ego,
Hoc scio, Collegi, dum spiritus hos regit artus,
Vivet Ioannis meque animabit amor.

"ARCULUS."



LYRICS.

Es war als hätt' der Himmel.

THE sky had lulled her with kisses,
Or so to my heart it seemed,
And earth in her bloom-tide glory
Needs of her lover dreamed!

A breeze came over the cornfields,
And the ears at its touch were bowed;
Soft whispers stole from the woodland,
The night had never a cloud!

And, lo, the soul within me
Stretched wide her wings to roam,
And flew through the silent places
As one that should fly for *home*!

After EICHENDORFF.

S' il est un charmant gazon.

IF there be a winsome glade
That the dews have blessed,
Where some blossom glory-rayed
Greeteth every quest,
Where one culls in ample dower
Jessamine and woodbine-flower—
That I fain would make the bower
Where thy *foot* should rest!

If there be a loving heart
 True to honour's hest
 (So as rigour claim no part
 In that loyal breast),
 If that heart with noble heat
 Only for brave ends doth beat—
 That should be the pillow meet
 Where thy *brow* should rest!

If a dream of love there be
 Sweet as roses pressed,
 Whence one winneth momentarily
 New and newer zest—
 Dream that God with bliss hath sped,
 Dream where soul to soul is wed—
 That, O that should be the bed
 Where thy *heart* should rest!

After VICTOR HUGO.

G. C. M. S.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

GENTLEMEN,

You were kind enough to print in your Lent Term number last year an appeal for a fund to help a friend of mine and myself in a private enterprise of entertaining some London boys in the country. The fund prospered, and we were able to start on the 9th of August with thirteen boys, partly from our College Mission District, and partly from the Webbe Institute, Bethnal Green, for Llanlliana Bay in the north of Anglesea, where we spent a most enjoyable fortnight. An accurate Balance Sheet accounting for the expenditure of something under £40, together with a very brief outline of our doings, has been sent to all those whose interest in our excursion took the form of pecuniary help; but I am sure there are others who would be glad to hear what a successful time we had, and if you will again give me space, I should like to speak to them through the *Eagle*.

The discovery of suitable quarters for our party was a matter of considerable difficulty. We knew the advantages of Llanlliana from Mr W. T. Grenfell, an Oxford 'blue,' who had used a house there in the previous year, and had made arrangements to take a party, similar to our own but much larger, to the same house last summer; but we felt disinclined to go so far from London if we could find a home far up the Thames or in the Eastern Counties. We could find none, and at last decided to follow Mr Grenfell. This arrangement made matters very easy for us, for we stepped into the most homely comfort, and had free use of his complete canteen, the satisfaction of his unconsumed provisions, and the more intimate benefit of his experience.

Our entire party numbered seventeen, and included two other University men who volunteered their services. Our barracks consisted of five rooms, two on the ground floor, and three above. Downstairs were the kitchen and 'hall'; upstairs two dormitories (one for the boys and one for ourselves) and a store-room. The large dormitory would

accommodate twenty boys or more, but our dining table was sufficiently full with seventeen. Furniture was hardly luxurious. We sat on empty provision cases, and slept on straw-filled sacks. Our bath was the Atlantic. In regular order, two boys got up to fetch water from the spring which was near at hand, and to light the fire. When these preliminaries were finished, we were called to get breakfast ready.

The cooking was done entirely by the combined Universities, and divided into four departments, namely the Porridge Pot, the Stew Pan, the Frying Pan, and the Cocoa Fountain. Each of these departments carried with it various responsibilities: for instance, the duties of the Master of the Porridge Pot (a Johnian, by the way) were by no means ended when he had risen three hours before everybody else, soaked the oatmeal, burnt his fingers as well as the porridge, and ladled it out *à la* Mrs Squeers to seventeen hungry ruffians; he had yet to clean his dominion, scrub it with sand-paper, see his reflection in it, and throw things at the Chancellor of the Frying Pan for presuming to smoke potatoes in it. The duties of the Stew-King too were as numerous as his ingredients, and resembled those of an amateur antiquarian; for it was the Antique that this indefatigable collector mostly prized, old ham bones, broken meat, or, to put it classically, *hesternum minutal*, with a few mushrooms and robin redbreasts thrown in to give a modern flavour. There were two parties of boys for washing up, each commanded by a Captain, who was responsible for the industry of his gang.

Such was the constitution of our little republic. Political deadlocks did occur of course. "Too many cooks do sometimes spoil the jam-roll," and, to quote the same author, "you can take a street-boy to the water but you cannot always make him wash." Apart from these little accidents, incident to all the best regulated families, things went swimmingly.

But, with all due deference to Dr Jevons, man is not only "a meat-cooking biped." Our other amusements were many, and may be roughly classed under two heads—amusements for fine days and mild nights, and amusements for wet days and stormy evenings. Of the latter, dormitory Cricket and Sing-songs were perhaps the most successful. I will not describe the intricacies of the cricket. Suffice it to

say that the play was more ingenious than scientific, that the highest individual score was 28, and that an innings invariably ended with a clean hit through the window—'six and out.' Our concerts were of a very high order. The accompanist had a good ear and a penny whistle, and could satisfy the requirements of the comic or sentimental, and wind in and out amid the various movements of the jig.

Of outdoor amusements the most important was bathing. Several of the boys had already learned to swim, and the rest we instructed on the *suaviter in modo fortiter in re* principle. I cannot say conscientiously that they took to the water like ducks, but still they always said they liked it—when they came out. Boating excursions were planned as frequently as bad weather prevented them. Fishing too was hardly satisfactory: we caught one, which we examined, fried, and devoured with fitting solemnity; but we were always hopeful, and unanimously agreed that there were more fish in the sea than ever came out of it. We also played Cricket, though this was a bit tame without windows looking on. In the inter-'Varsity match (the Webbe Institute is of Oxford origin), Cambridge won after a desperate finish. We scrambled with catapults over the rocks, visited Regattas, turned back-somersaults from six-foot walls, ran, jumped, screamed till the astounded natives recorded that we were *Angli sed non Angeli*!

On Sundays we shaved. After a special regulation-bathe we wandered over the cliffs to the little church of Llanbadrig. We did not think it wise to affect a superiority over the boys in the details of propriety. As on a weekday we could be seen munching ponderous buns in the streets of Cemmaes, so we went to church all dressed alike—blue jerseys, grey flannel shorts, bare legs! However, the Vicar understood our appearance, and invited us to sing in his choir, which we did lustily and with a good courage.

Perhaps nothing contributed so much to the success of the expedition as the kindness of our neighbours. Farmers were lenient, coastguardsmen and boatmen were friendly. Ladies sent presents, gentlemen extemporised Athletic Sports. A kindly vicar invited us all to a garden party, or rather, an "At Home" in the most literal and genuine sense of the phrase: after spending the afternoon at Cricket and Lawn Tennis we curled up our legs round a real Welsh hearth

surrounded by every kind of good cheer, and finished up the evening with a dance and *Auld Lang Syne*.

So passed our fortnight. Its temporary effects upon the boys were immediate and palpable, in the shape of sunburnt faces, robust health, and country spirits; but we venture to hope that, by personal intercourse and intimate friendship with South and East London boys, we may make some lasting contribution to their humanity. And in this hope I make bold to add that with the same men I am arranging for another fortnight at Llanlliana next August.

May I repeat my last year's appeal, and trust to the generosity of your readers?

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours sincerely and loyally,

R. P. ROSEVEARE.

St Dunstan's College, Catford, S.E.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

GENTLEMEN,

The last *Eagle* was very welcome to me as a former Johnian, albeit one of the undistinguished members of the great College, and I beg to congratulate you upon the longevity of the noble bird. Plainly too, his plumage increases with his years. Long may he live! I find in No xc two notices of the late Dr Potts of Fettes College. I have a grateful recollection of Mr Potts, who was Master of one of the Forms through which I passed during my rather short stay at Rugby School, and the announcement of his early death was a cause of deep regret to me, as it must have been to all those who had met with him. Therefore I can truly subscribe to that passage in your notice which describes him when a Master at Rugby. He seemed to hold the balance between gentleness and severity with remarkable wisdom. He certainly could be severe when he pleased. One who witnessed it could not easily forget the righteous contempt which he showed for the use of 'cribs.' For, on the occasion to which I refer, having discovered that some fellows in his Form were in the habit of assisting themselves in that way, he demanded who the offenders were, then sent them off to fetch the obnoxious publications, and openly committed them to the flames.

Or again, when we, in our innocence, 'sporting' oak-leaves on Oak-apple day, he manifested his annoyance, told us to throw them away, and at the same time asked us rather sharply whether we wished the return of the Stuarts. No Sovereigns, said he, had so disgraced the British throne as they. He proceeded to recommend us to read *Cromwell's Letters and Speeches*.

More than 20 years ago there appeared a new version of the *Psalms*, with short notes, by 'Four Friends,' published by Macmillan. This production was, perhaps, in accordance with the most advanced scholarship of the day, and certainly was opposed to traditional theories as regards authorship and interpretation. It discarded, for instance, the received division of the Psalter into five books. But whatever may be the value of this volume, it was understood that the compilers were four of the Rugby Masters, and that one of the four was Mr Potts.

With your permission I now turn to what I consider to be two inaccuracies in the notices (pp. 57, 85) of the *Eagle*.

At p. 57 it is stated that Mr Potts "was for five years Master of 'the Twenty' at Rugby, under Dr Temple.... From Rugby he was called in 1870 to.... Fettes College."

Now if the last date be correct, which I do not question, it is certainly not the case that he was Master of 'the Twenty' for '5 years.' For during the year 1866, most of it if not the whole of it, I was in his Form, which was known as 'Upper Middle ii,' i. e. one division of that Form, the other division being ruled by Mr Robertson, formerly a Fellow of Jesus and late Headmaster of Haileybury. I don't think Mr Potts went to 'the Twenty' before 1868 or 1869.

At p. 85, in a quotation from the *St James's Gazette*, we read: 'He carried with him from Rugby that excellent institution of lay sermons.'

I am inclined wholly to deny this, for I was acquainted with Rugby School, more or less, for ten years during Dr Temple's time, and was a humble member thereof for three, and I never so much as heard of such a practice there. Whatever, therefore, may have been Mr Potts' authority for lay sermons, I feel sure that he got no precedent from Rugby.

I am, yours &c.,
W. W.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term, 1890.

Last year we had the pleasure to record that our late Fellow, Mr Leonard Courtney, had been admitted a Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council. On New Year's day 1890 Sir John Eldon Gorst, M.P. for Chatham, and Under-Secretary of State for India, was elevated to the like dignity. The Right Honourable Gentleman was Third Wrangler in 1857, and was elected a Fellow in 1857.

The Rev Dr E. A. Abbott, formerly Fellow, and late Headmaster of the City of London School, has kindly consented to preach the Commemoration Sermon on May 6, 1890.

A son has been born during his year of office to Mr Alderman Wace, Mayor of Cambridge, late Fellow of St John's, and a subscription has accordingly been set on foot to present His Worship with a 'silver cradle' in appreciation of the 'earnest and able manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.'

R. Horton Smith Q.C. (Fourth Classic 1856), formerly Fellow, has been elected Professor of Equity by the Council of Legal Education.

The Venerable E. H. Gifford D.D., Canon of St Paul's and formerly Fellow, recently appointed a special preacher before the University of Oxford, was on December 5 admitted by incorporation to the degree of D.D. Oxon.

C. Sapsworth, B.A., Scholar of the College, First Class in the Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos 1889, has been appointed Professor of the English Language and Literature at the Polytechnicum, Zürich.

The Craven Scholarship has again been won by a Johnian, this time by Walter Coventry Summers, Foundation Scholar. E. E. Sikes, also Scholar, and lately one of our Editors, is honourably mentioned for the Chancellor's Medals.

The Yorke Prize, for an essay on *The Equitable Jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery*, has been awarded to Mr D. M. Kerly, Fellow of the College.

Ds H. H. Scullard (First Class Theological Tripos Part II 1889), Foundation Scholar, formerly of the Lancashire College, and Ds A. W. Greenup (B.A. 1889), also Foundation Scholar, have been elected to Naden Divinity Studentships.

Sir John Herschel's Prize for Astronomy is awarded to G. F. Bennett and W. S. Dobbs, equal.

Ds H. S. Mundahl (B.A. 1887, LL.B. 1888), Whewell Scholar in International Law, has been elected to a MacMahon Law Studentship. He has also gained a number of valuable prizes in law at the Inns of Court Examinations.

In the lists of Honours awarded at the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations of the University of London this term, three Johnians take first places. Ds T. A. Lawrenson, Foundation Scholar, heads the list in Mathematics; R. A. Lehfeldt, also Scholar, is first in Physics, with a University Scholarship; and E. W. Macbride, Baker Exhibitioner, is first in Zoology, also with a University Scholarship.

In the Second Periodical Examination of 47 Indian Civil Service Candidates selected in 1888, G. Whittle and D. H. Lees of St John's College have obtained the sixth and eighth places respectively. Mr Whittle was first in Hindi, but was ineligible for the Prize, as he had already received it at the First Periodical Examination. Mr Lees was first in Bengali, second in Indian Law, fifth in Political Economy, and seventh in the History and Geography of India.

Mr G. E. Green (Senior in the Historical Tripos 1885) has been appointed a Lecturer in English History at Cheshunt College.

Ds W. J. Locke (B.A. 1884) has been appointed a Master at Clifton College.

The living of Great Oakley, Essex, now held by the Rev D. S. Ingram, was offered by the College to the Rev E. W. Bowling. But a memorial having been presented to him, signed by nearly every parishioner of Houghton-Conquest, Beds, expressing a hope that he would not leave, Mr Bowling decided to remain Rector of that parish.

H. T. E. Barlow M.A. (B.A. 1885), Naden Divinity Student, and late Tutor at Ayerst's Hall, was on December 22 ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Sodor and Man, and licensed as resident Chaplain to the Bishop at Bishops court. He has been appointed Principal of the Theological School just organised by Dr Bardsley. To one who has done so much for the good of the College in many ways, and who has been the valued friend of several generations of Johnians, the *Eagle* is bound in duty to send its heartiest congratulations and good wishes, though it parts with him very reluctantly to the Isle of Man.

The Rev John Mee Fuller (B.A. 1858), formerly Fellow, has been appointed Examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Rev Colin Beaver Bell, a son of Canon Bell, Rector of Alderley, Cheshire, has been appointed Precentor of Chester Cathedral in place of the Rev Charles Hylton Stewart, Vicar of New Brighton. There was a very large number of candidates, and Mr Bell was of those who were selected for a second trial of his voice. Mr Bell graduated at St John's College, Cambridge, in 1884, and was admitted to the diaconate by the Bishop of Liverpool in the former year, his title being the curacy of Seaforth. He has been best known in Liverpool as the succentor of the pro-Cathedral, where he has worked most harmoniously with Mr Burstall. He has a splendid voice, and, in addition to doing much to sustain and improve the choral services at both St Peter's and St Nicholas's, he has worked indefatigably among young people at the latter church, and been successful in forming a large communicants' guild. Mr Bell was always willing, when his own duties permitted him, to place his services at the disposal of the parochial clergy, and he also was always ready to favour the company at dinners or society gatherings with a song. We congratulate the Dean and Chapter on having found an admirable successor to Mr Stewart, not only as a musician, but as a most popular cleric with all sorts and conditions of men. Chester's gain is, however, Liverpool's loss. (*Liverpool Mercury*, December 10, 1889.)

We hoped this Term to present our readers with an engraving of the new organ-screen, now completed; but, owing to a delay on the part of the engravers, we have had to go to press without it. If all be well it will appear in the June number.

The Rev J. H. Lupton, Sur-master of St Paul's School, Hulsean Lecturer in 1888, and formerly Fellow, was on Saturday, January 18, elected Preacher to the Society of Gray's Inn, in succession to Dr Stokoe. Mr Lupton is well-known as the author of the *Life of Dean Colet*, and a contributor to the *Speaker's Commentary*.

The Rectory of Great and Little Hormead, Buntingford, Herts, vacant by the resignation of Mr Bone, has been bestowed by the College on the Rev George Smith (Tenth Wrangler 1869, and First Class Moral Sciences Tripos), late Headmaster of the Doncaster Grammar School.

In the *Figaro* of December 21, 1889, there appear under the heading of *Coming Men*, a biography and portrait of the Rev T. J. Filmer Bennett M.A. (B.A. 1875), the incumbent of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair.

Dr Sandys has been elected President of the Cambridge Philological Society, and has been re-elected Vice-Chairman

of the Cambridge Branch of the Hellenic Society. He has also been appointed one of the electors to the Prendergast Greek Studentship.

The current number of the *Biographisches Jahrbuch für Alterthumskunde* includes a short sketch of the lives of Dr Kennedy and Dr Babington, contributed by Dr Sandys.

The *Times* of January 7 assigned some two and a half columns to a letter by Mr H. S. Foxwell, our Lecturer on Political Economy. The letter was a defence of the Bimetallic Theory against an attack by Mr Giffen.

It is worthy of notice, by way of addition to the sympathetic account of Thomas Ashe contributed to the present number by a distinguished Johnian, that the articles on English and foreign poets, in that excellent library companion *Chambers' Book of Days*, were written by Mr Ashe. He also prepared an edition of Coleridge's Works for Messrs Bell's Aldine series.

Professor Macalister's great *Text-book of Human Anatomy* made its appearance at the end of last term. The *Saturday Review*, not usually given to enthusiasm, speaks of it as a 'splendid work,' and like epithets have been applied to it by the medical and scientific journals. The *Saturday Review* also notices Professor Tucker's *Supplices*, and congratulates him especially on his translation, which is 'exact, fluent, and frequently happy.' The author 'has certainly made a solid contribution to the scholarship of Aeschylus.'

The *Cambridge House Magazine* comes to us from Halifax, Nova Scotia. The Head-master, Mr H. M. Bradford, is a loyal Johnian, and we must congratulate him on the excellence of his magazine, and thank him for the kindly reference he makes to the *Eagle*.

Mr S. Arthur Strong (First Class 1884, and late Hutchinson Student) is preparing an edition of a Hebrew treatise on the religious ceremonies, feast and fast days, &c., of Malabar, with an English translation and notes, from the MS in the Jews' College, London. This treatise was composed between the years 1768 and 1795 by a native Jew.

The following has been added to the collection of Johnian portraits in the new Combination Room.

A large copperplate engraving of "EDVARDUS STILLINGFLEET. SS. Theologiæ Professor, Regiæ Maiestati a sacris Ecclesiæ Cantuariensis et Paulinæ Canonicus," afterwards Bishop of Worcester, died 1699. Presented by Mr G. C. M. Smith.

The collection of portraits is now very considerable, and many of those mentioned as *desiderata* in the December number of the *Eagle* (1888) have been presented by members of the College. The following are still lacking, and would be welcome

gifts, if any of our readers should be able to procure them. Dr Donald MacAlister will be happy to answer any enquiries about these or other portraits.

Roger Ascham (1568), Robert Greene (1592), De Vere, Earl of Oxford (1604), Henry Constable (1614), Henry Briggs (1630), Randle Cotgrave (1634), William Heberden (1801), Sir Thomas Watson (1882).

A charming collection of water-colour drawings of Cambridge scenes, by Mr John Fulleylove, is on view at the Fine Art Society's Gallery in Bond Street, London. It includes a number of views of St John's: the Combination-room, the Third Court, 'Wren's bridge,' and the river aspect of the Library building being perhaps the most successful. The drawing of the Combination-room is reproduced in black and white in the *Art Journal* for February, and Wren's bridge in brown in the *Building News* of February 21, 1890. Light, colour, and architectural effect, are the most striking points in Mr Fulleylove's style; and Johnians who visit the Gallery cannot fail to be struck with the new beauties he reveals in the old familiar scenes.

MRS ANN FRY'S HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.—This Scholarship was founded in the year 1844 by the Reverend Thomas Fry, Rector of Emberton, Bucks, in memory of his wife. In December of that year Mr Fry granted to the College a rent-charge of £32 a year, issuing out of a small farm at Bourne End, Cranfield, in the County of Bedford. The rent-charge was to commence at Mr Fry's death and to be made payable to a Scholar to be called Mrs Ann Fry's Hebrew Scholar, who was to write, print, and publish a book on certain specified subjects connected with the conversion of Jews to Christianity.

Mr Fry seems to have had a leaning to rent-charges, for in the year 1846 he sold the farm out of which the rent-charge was to issue to a Mr Thomas Revis for £80 down, and a rent-charge of £40 a year payable to him during life.

Mr Fry died on March 22, 1860, from which date therefore Mr Revis became liable to pay the charge to the College.

The farm is only 39 acres in extent, and is situated in a rather remote country district, so that even in the best of times the margin between its letting value and the charge payable to the College could not have been very great. When agricultural rents began to fall this margin disappeared, and some difficulty was experienced in obtaining the charge.

On the death of Mr Revis, his trustees pressed the College to purchase the estate, and this appearing to be the best course under the circumstances, the College acquired the freehold of the farm in August 1888 for £40, or, roughly speaking, one pound an acre.

The buildings and fences on the farm were in a very ruinous state, and have had to be repaired, the money being advanced

by the College to the trust. It will be some time before the rent received from the farm will clear this debt off, and the College Council has accordingly decided to suspend elections to the Scholarship for the present.

At the election on March 4, E. W. Macbride and G. D. Kempt were elected members of the Standing Committee of the Union Society.

The Carus Greek Testament Prize for undergraduates has been awarded to Ds A. W. Greenup, Naden Divinity Student of the College.

Dr Donald MacAlister has been elected Honorary Vice-President of the Japanese Club in Cambridge. The President is the Japanese Ambassador, Viscount Kawasé, who visited Cambridge and dined in the College Hall on January 31.

A notice of Professor Mayor's *Latin Heplateuch* appears in the *Literarisches Centralblatt* of December 21, 1890. The reviewer says—'Voran steht eine schöne Widmung an den Cardinal Pitra; ein ebenso schöner Nachruf auf den während des Druckes Gestorbenen schliesst das Werk. Ein Hauch classischen und christlichen Friedens weht über dem Ganzen.'

Messrs Burns and Oates announce as just published—*Officia et Missae Beatorum Martyrum Anglorum, pro aliquibus locis concessae, et a S. R. C. decreto die 6 Aprilis 1889 approbatæ*: B. JO. FISHER (Westminster, Southwark, Northampton, Leeds, and Middlesborough)....

The Governors of the new Hymers College, Hull, have chosen for its coat of arms that of St John's without the bordure, and charged with a bend *azure* bearing the three crowns of Hull *or*. The crest is a letter H in the centre of a white York rose, encircled by a laurel wreath.

The preachers in the College Chapel this term have been—Mr Caldecott, Junior Dean (for Mr Lowther Clarke, Vicar of St Martin's, York, prevented by illness from attending), Mr Graves, Mr J. P. Farler, Vicar of St Giles, Reading, late Archdeacon of Magila, Central Africa, and Mr H. R. Whelpton, Prebendary of Chichester, and Vicar of St Saviour, Eastbourne.

The Choir have this term, at the suggestion of the Organist, Dr Garrett, been placed in a bay of the Chapel nearer the centre than heretofore. The change appears to give general satisfaction.

Although, as we recently announced, Bishop Pearson has resigned his See of Newcastle, Australia, his resignation has still to be accepted by the Bishop of Sydney as Primate. As the See of Sydney has been vacant for a year, and is not yet filled up, some delay must still be expected before Bishop Pearson's successor is appointed.

The following ecclesiastical appointments have been announced :

<i>Name.</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>to</i>
Lupton, J. H.	(1858) M.A.	Sur-master, St Paul's School,	Preacher at Gray's Inn
Bower, R.	(1868) M.A.	V. of St Cuthbert, Carlisle,	Chaplain to the Bishop.
Cann, J. P.	(1867)	V. of Davidstow,	R. of Dunterton, Devon.
Eastman, G.	(B.D. 1862)	R. of Draycott-Foliat,	License for the Dio. of Rochester.
Ratcliffe, C. E. S.	(1876) M.A.	R. of Old Charlton,	V. of Bickenhill.
Stevens, S. W.	(1884) LL.B.	Chaplain of Hunts Infirmary,	R. of Burley, Ringwood.
Knight, H. W.	(1887)	C. of St Andrew, Ancoats,	R. of St Margaret, Great Grimsby.
Prichard, R. W.	(1858) M.A.	C. of Neston,	P. C. of Stoke, Chester.
Lester, J. H.	(1868) M.A.	R. of South Hackney,	R. of Lexden, Colchester.
Matthews, A. H. J.	(1887)	C. of Gumley,	R. of Laughton, Leic.
Nunns, T. J.	(1857) M.A.	late Hd.-master of Helston School,	V. of Launceston.
Benoy, J.	(1885) M.A.	C. of St Peter, Fulham,	Assistant-Missioner in Walworth.
Jackson, P. H.	(1872) M.A.	C. of Beaminster,	R. of Patney, Wilts.
Watkins, J.	(1869) M.A.	R. of Gamlingay,	R. of Willingham.

The following members of the College, all Bachelors of Arts unless otherwise stated, were ordained at the Advent Ordinations :

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Barlow, H. T. E. (M.A.)	Sodor and Man	Chaplain to Bishop
Penraddock, F. P. (M.A.)	Peterborough	Narborough
Winkley, A. R. T.	Rochester	Ch. Ch., Battersea
Judson, A. J.	Worcester	Lower Mitton
Legg, W. P.	London	All Souls, Langhampton
Nicholson, W. W.	Winchester	Capel
Crawshaw, I.	Newcastle	St Peter, N. Shields
Beaumont, J. A.	Norwich	Lakenham
Macklin, H. W.	Truro	St Ives

A list of Cambridge clergy in active service in the Colonies, India, and Foreign Countries has been prepared and printed for private use by Mr Caldecott as one of the Cambridge Secretaries to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. This list is compiled from "Crockford's Clerical Directory," 1889 edition, and therefore actually represents the situation as it was at the close of 1888. If such a list were compiled every five years say, the changes would be shewn sufficiently for most purposes. As it stands, the list answers several questions of interest. It shows the order which the colleges occupy in supplying the Clerical and the Missionary enterprises of the Church of England with their workers. There was good reason for expecting that St John's would head the list, but it will be a surprise to most of us to find by what a considerable distance it does so. As there is no particular ground for supposing that any special force has drawn members of the College to the

Colonies and Foreign Countries, it is possible that the College holds a similar position in the list of the clergy of the Church of England, at home and abroad together. The list, it should be noted, does not include Chaplains in Europe, or in the Army or Navy, nor the Episcopal Clergy in the United States, nor Clergy engaged in work on purely lay-tenures.

The numbers supplied by the Colleges are—

St John's	75	Emmanuel	14	Peterhouse	5
Trinity	53	Clare	13	Non-ascripti	5
Corpus	36	Queens'	12	King's	4
Christ's	25	St Catherine's	12	Selwyn	4
Jesus	22	Sidney	9	Downing	2
Caius	17	Magdalene	7	Cavendish	2
Pembroke	15	Trinity Hall	6	Ayerst's	2

The above with one Honorary member of the University make a total of 341.

The list of members of St John's College is the following, the date given being that of first going out—

St John's (75).

PEARSON, BP. NEWCASTLE, N.S. WALES, 1880	Harvey, H. B., N. Zealand, 1887
HOSE, BP. SINGAPORE, 1868	Hill, F. C., Chap. Madras, 1885
Adams, T., Canada, 1885	Hodges, H. C., M. China, 1886
Allnutt, S. S., C. U. M. Delhi, 1879	Hulbert, D. P. M., N. S. Wales, 1885
Alloway, J. W., N. Zealand, (?) 1876	Jones, W., Toronto, 1863
Andrews, W., Japan, 1878	Kelley, W. S., C. U. M. Delhi, 1886
Armstrong, J. B., N. S. Wales, 1885	King, R. R., N. S. Wales, 1882
Armstrong, W., Fredericton, 1857	Kingston, G. M., Toronto, 1884
Ashe, R. P., Central Africa, 1882	Macklem, T. C. S., Toronto, 1885
Raldwin, H. G., Toronto, 1879	Mathews, A. D., Archd. Mauritius, 1863
Billing, G., Madras, 1871	Midgley, J., Brazil, 1873
Boddy, S. J., Archd. Ontario, (?)	Miller, E. F., Ceylon, 1874
Body, C. W. E., Toronto, 1881	O'Reilly, N. S. Wales, 1881
Bray, W. H., Chap. C. P. India, 1872	Page, R. L., Bombay, 1875
*Bromby, J. E., Victoria, 1858	Plant, Melanesia, 1883
Brooksbank, H. A. M., Victoria, 1888	Poole, F. S., S. Australia, 1869
Browne, W. H., Persia, 1886	Power, C. W., N. S. Wales, 1878
Burges, E. T., Natal, 1880	Reece, W., Barbados, 1882
Butler, A., Brazil, 1875	Ryland, R. H., Bloemfontein, 1884
Campbell, H. J., N. S. Wales, 1867	Scadding, H., Toronto, 1837
Cane, A. G., Chap. Bombay, 1871	Shears, E. H., Archd. Maritzburg, S. Africa, 1872
Cassels, J. W., Chap. India, 1879	Smith, D., B. Guiana, 1875
Cassels, W. W., China (Inland), 1887	Squires, R. A., Bombay, 1870
Chamberlain, W. B., Monte Video, 1887	Storrs, R. A., Chap. Punjab, 1884
Child, C., N. S. Wales, 1849	Sweeting, G. H., W. Australia, 1858
Clive, F. B., Queensland, 1884	Symons, C. J. F., M. China, 1887
Coombes, G. F., Rupertsland, 1883	Taylor, J. H., Chap. Calcutta, 1877
Cory, C. P., Madagascar, 1884	Tucker, W. F., Queensland, 1881
Crossfield, T. T., Assam, 1884	Tuckey, H. E., N. Zealand, 1887
Du Rieu, W. M., N. Zealand, 1885	Walker, J. M., Chap. Madras, 1872
*Eicke, K. M., Chap. Punjab, 1888	Walker, R. H., Equat. Africa, 1887
Fagan, C. C. T., Chap. Calcutta, 1873	Walker, T., Madras, 1885
Farler, J. P., Archd. C. Africa, 1875	Webb, A. S., N. Zealand, 1884
Fowell, R. G., Huron, Canada, 1885	Williams, A. F., N. Zealand, 1886
Gomes, E. H., Singapore, 1887	Williams, H. A., Chap. Madras, 1874
Griffith, E. M., Ceylon, 1867	Williams, T., Lahore, 1873
Gwyther, A., B. Guiana, 1875	Winckley, C. R. T., Chap. Calcutta, 1888
Hamilton, H. H. S., N. Zealand, 1876	

• Deceased since 1888.

Mr Caldecott will be happy to forward a copy of the complete list to any one wishing to possess one, so long as his supply will last.

The Simeon Trustees have appointed the Rev Thomas Edwin Hamer (B.A. 1874), M.A., to the Rectory of Darlaston. Mr Hamer has been Secretary of the Church Pastoral Aid Society for the East Midland District.

The Rev R. R. Kirby M.A., (B.A. 1852), has, from ill-health, resigned the living of Chapel-Allerton on the outskirts of Leeds, with cordial expressions of regret from his parishioners.

The Rev J. Watkins M.A., Rector of Gamlingay, after having thoroughly reorganised one large rural parish in Cambridgeshire is called by the Bishop to begin work over again in Willingham, which has for many years had an absentee rector. Mr Watkins was one of the late Bishop's most trusted workers, and it is pleasant to see him called upon again for a new task, although the change involves an up-hill life to himself for some years to come.

In a series of articles in the *Church Review* on 'Octogenarian Worthies' there is a sketch of a former Fellow, the Ven Edward Cust, Archdeacon of Richmond, Yorks, who took his degree in the same year as Dr Kennedy, and rowed with Dean Merivale in the first eight-oar ever seen on the Cam. The Archdeacon is described as popular alike with clergy and laity.

The Corporation of the City of London has granted a pension of £400 a year to Dr Abbott, on his retirement from the Headmastership of the City of London School.

Dr Taylor, our Master, has been appointed a member of the General Board of Studies; Mr Mullinger an Examiner for the Lightfoot Scholarships; Mr Graves an Adjudicator of the Members' Latin Essay Prize; Mr Haskins, Mr Smith, and Mr Caldecott Examiners for the Previous Examination; Mr Wace for the General, and Mr Caldecott for the Special Examination in Logic; Mr Bateson a member of the University Press Syndicate; Professor A. Macalister a member of the Museums and Lecture Rooms Syndicate; Mr Marr an Examiner of Students at Local Lectures Centres.

The entrance Scholarships and exhibitions were in December awarded as follows—*Foundation Scholarships*: £80, R. P. Cummings, Christ's Hospital; and R. Sheepshanks, Winchester College. £60, H. P. Jones, Felsted; and T. A. Nicklin, Shrewsbury. £50, J. B. Dale, Liverpool Institute; L. Horton-Smith, Marlborough; C. J. Leftwich, Christ's Hospital; and C. F. Hore, Christ's Hospital. *Minor Scholarships*: £50, A. R. Hutton, Daventry; W. M' Dougall, Owens College; H. S. Moss, Rugby; and H. Sargent, Wellingborough. *Exhibitions*: A. E. English, Rugby; R. B. Harding, Wolverhampton; and J. H. Hardwick, Lancaster.

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*Problems in the New Testament* (Rivingtons), by the Rev W. Spicer Wood; *Greek Syntax and Notebook* (Spottiswoode), by the Rev T. B. Rowe; *Practical Hints on Reading the Liturgy* (Elliot Stock), by the Rev J. H. Whitehead; *Virgil's Aeneid book iii* (Macmillan), by T. E. Page; *Primer of Roman Literature* (Macmillan), by Dr A. S. Wilkins; *Geometrical Conics Part I* (Macmillan), by the Rev J. J. Milnes and R. F. Davis; *Chronological Outlines of English Literature* (Macmillan), by F. Ryland; *Dynamics of Particles and Solids* (Macmillan), by Principal W. M. Hicks; *The Fables of Aesop first printed by William Caxton in 1484* (David Nutt), edited and induced by Joseph Jacobs; *The Rotifera or Wheel Animalcules* (Longmans), by Dr C. T. Hudson and P. H. Gosse; *Demosthenes against Leptines* (University Press), by Dr Sandys.

JOHNIANA.

Old Trinity [College, Dublin] men may be interested to know that the first Fellows were Luke Chaloner, William Daniel, James Hamilton, and James Fullerton. In the Royal Charter there were also the names of Henry Ussher and Lancelot Monie. The first Scholars were Abel Walsh, James Ussher, and George Lee. The first Provost was Archbishop Adam Loftus; and the first Chancellor was Cecil Lord Burleigh, who died in 1598, and was succeeded by Robert Earl of Essex. Travers was sworn in as Provost on December 5, 1595, and his salary was fixed at £40 a year; but at the death of Burleigh, Travers left Dublin and returned to England; and the College remained without a head till 1601, when the increase in the Government allowances, confirmed by the Queen, enabled the body to invite Henry Alvey, Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. He remained in Dublin till the end of the following March, 1602. In 1604, the College broke up in consequence of the plague which then raged in Dublin. Alvey, who had been in England, returned to the city in June 1605, and resided in the college till 1609, when he vacated the Provostship.

Belfast News-letter: December 26, 1889.

Beginning at the beginning [of the 'Tudor Exhibition'] let us say that the curious Gothic pictures are likely to attract less attention than their art or historic interest or subjects deserve. No. 1 shows the pyramidal headdress or widow's coif the Lady Margaret (born Beaufort), *Countess of Richmond and Derby*, wore in later life. The mother of Henry VII is best represented by the remarkable statue on her tomb in Westminster Abbey, the face of which is due to a cast from nature. This picture is probably a copy, of comparatively late date, of an earlier portrait, and is not particularly faithful. A much better likeness is Lord Braye's version, No. 33, which distinctly reproduces the effigy, and is very successful. No. 23, from St John's College, Cambridge, proves the fidelity of the statue, even to the countess's withered hands, which in the bronze are extremely fine. Very interesting indeed is this portrait, which shows her seated under a golden cloth of state brocaded with her arms, holding upon a *prie-dieu* a book of prayers; in the back-ground a stained-glass window retains the Tudor shield. The face has been "restored," and has lost something of the dry style and ascetic intensity of the period; its carnations are now forced and heavy. The painting of the cloth of gold with real metal, the pattern being drawn in brown, suggests that a German artist may have been employed.

No group of portraits here is more interesting than that which depicts, or pretends to depict, the Lady Margaret's only son Henry VII. Among

these No. 2, from Trinity College, Cambridge, is notable for its sad intelligent face, which indicates abundant caution and resolution. It is not so like the picture of the aged king in the National Portrait Gallery, which came from Le Mans in 1876, as other specimens now before us. In this case, as in that of the Lady Margaret, the standard authority for the likeness is at Westminster, the tomb by Torrigiano, which gives the king's expression and costume down to small details, and is doubtless the parent of many pictures less precious than the tenderly painted, brilliant, and sympathetic No. 22, lent by Earl Brownlow and attributed to Mabuse. It is in all respects worthy of so strong a hand as his, but its technique does not recall him to our mind. A charming work of art, it excels most of its neighbours in purity, brightness, and that rarest of all qualities at the period in question, a splendid coloration. Its veracity is beyond question, and it seems to have escaped the restorer more successfully than the picture in the National Portrait Gallery, which is by no means intact. No. 18, Sir H. Bedingfeld's, is later, and by an inferior artist.

The Athenæum: January 4, 1890.

The chief interest of the Tudor Exhibition lies in the collection of Holbein's pictures which is assembled there. An interesting cartoon in monochrome, a portrait of Henry VIII, is lent by Lord Hartington from Hardwicke. The Queen has sent a valuable series of drawings. An admirable portrait of Bishop Fisher is also a favourable specimen of Holbein's work. An ugly, but interesting, picture by an earlier artist is that of Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII, and founder of St John's College, Cambridge, from whose powerful features one may surmise from whom the Tudors got their brains.

Birmingham Gazette: January 1, 1890.

The Rev C. M. Roberts having accepted the living of Brinkley, Cambridge, in the gift of St John's College, will retire from the head-mastership of Monmouth Grammar School at Easter. During Mr Roberts's tenure of office Monmouth has risen to the front rank as a school, for rowing and mathematics; one of its most distinguished pupils in the latter science being Mr R. R. Webb, Fellow of John's and Senior Wrangler in 1872, who now so fully occupies Dr Routh's place as Wrangler-Maker. The head-mastership of Monmouth is in the gift of the Haberdashers' Company.

St James's Gazette: January 2, 1890.

General Medical Council.—The vacancy caused by the regretted retirement of Professor Humphry, after twenty years' service on the General Medical Council, was filled up, not without a contest, by the election of Dr Donald MacAlister, of St John's College, for a period of five years. The almost unanimous support accorded to the successful candidate by the resident members of the medical faculty, and by a large majority of the professors and other resident graduates, justifies the supposition that Dr MacAlister is regarded as representing the progressive spirit which, in a decade or so, has transformed Cambridge from one of the smallest into one of the largest medical schools of England.

British Medical Journal: December 28, 1889.

Indeed it must have been hard for the weak and sickly—the lad of feeble frame and delicate organisation—to stand that rugged old Cambridge life. "College rooms" in our time suggest something like the *ne plus ultra* of æsthetic elegance and luxury. We find it hard to realize the fact that for centuries a Fellow of a college was expected to have two or three *chamber fellows* who shared his bedroom with him; and that his *study* was no bigger than a study at the schoolhouse at Rugby, and very much smaller than a fourth form boy enjoys at many a more modern public school. At the hostels, which were of course much more crowded than the colleges were, a separate bed was the privilege of the few. What must have been the

condition of those semi-licensed receptacles for the poorer students in the early times, when we find as late as 1598 that in St John's College there were no less than seventy members of the College "accommodated" (!) in twenty-eight chambers. This was before the second court at St John's was even begun, and yet these seventy Johnians were living in luxury when compared with their predecessors of two hundred years before.

Dr Augustus Jessopp: The Coming of the Friars, pp. 295, 296 (1889).

The distinguishing mark sanctioned by the late Bishop of London in 1884 for students of the London College of Divinity (St John's Hall, Highbury) is a border or binding of scarlet not exceeding one inch in breadth on the inner side, or a quarter of an inch on the outside of the hood. Of course it may be narrower. The colour was chosen in memory of the first Principal of the college, the Rev T. P. Boulton, LL.D., sometime Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, scarlet being one of the colours of that college.

Calendar of St John's Hall, Highbury.

It has always been understood that Lord Dorset sent Prior to Cambridge. [In his *Selected Poems of Matthew Prior*] Mr Dobson shows us, on the authority of the Montague MS, that he did nothing of the sort; but that, on the contrary, Prior went to St John's College in direct opposition to his patron's wish. These are small matters, no doubt; but in literary biography a great deal often hinges upon a trifle, and no fact, however unimportant it may seem, ought ever to be disregarded.

Pall Mall Gazette: February 7, 1890.

We give in this number reproductions in ink-photo of two of Mr Fulleylove's charming series of water-colours of Cambridge which, as before noticed, are now being exhibited at the Fine Art Society's Galleries. These of course do not convey the charm of colour which belongs to many of these drawings, to none more than to that of "The Conduit" which is such a well-known object in the centre of the great court of Trinity College. Architecturally perhaps "Wren's Bridge," giving access to St John's College from "the backs," is the more interesting; with the gate and gate-piers it forms an effective contrast, in its quiet stateliness of effect, with the more homely and domestic character of the residential buildings.

It is curious to see the Gothic feature of the sloped set-off in the bridge buttresses, introduced here for practical reasons as the easiest way of connecting the necessary cut-water form, on the up-stream side of the pier, with the pilaster above.

Building News: February 21, 1890.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, DECEMBER 1889.

	FIRST M.B.	
<i>Chemistry and Physics.</i>	Bennett, N. G.	Ds Hill, A.
	Brown, W. L.	Jackson, G. C.
	Burnett	Waldon
	Haigh	
<i>Elementary Biology.</i>	Brown, W. L.	King, T. P.
	Cowie	Turner, D. M.
	Jackson, G. C.	Waldon
	SECOND M.B.	
<i>Pharmacy.</i>	Burton, F. C.	Langmore
	Cameron	Sandall
	Godson, A. H.	Ds Young, F. C.
	Goodman, C.	
<i>Anatomy and Physiology.</i>	Ds Evans, T. H.	Ds Parry
	Ds Godson, J. H.	Ds Ware

*Surgery etc.**Medicine etc.*

THIRD M.B.

Ds Kellett

Ds Wright, J. C.

Ds Curwen

Ds Francis

Ds Drysdale

Wadeson

Mag Edwards

Ds Wait

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.B.

Drysdale, J. H.

Wadeson, E. A.

Francis, H. A.

Wait, J. A.

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF B.C.

Drysdale, J. H.

Wadeson, E. A.

Francis, H. A.

Wait, J. A.

Dr J. B. Hurry

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

The Club has suffered a great disappointment this Term through H. E. H. Coombes not getting his 'blue,' and all the more so because very favourable criticisms of his rowing appeared in the papers at the time of the 'Varsity Trials last Term.

J. Backhouse, the Secretary, went down at the beginning of this Term, which made a change of officers necessary. At a general meeting held on February 4th the following were elected: *Secretary*—J. A. Cameron; *First Lent Captain*—A. S. Roberts; *Second Lent Captain*—G. P. Davys.

The following crew was entered for the getting-on races:—

		<i>st. lbs.</i>	
<i>Bow</i>	G. B. Buchanan	9	3
2	W. C. Laming	10	9
3	E. A. Hensley	11	1
4	W. W. Haslett	12	8
5	H. G. T. Jones	12	0
6	J. H. C. Fegan	11	6
7	J. A. Telford	9	12
<i>Stroke</i>	A. W. Flux	10	8
<i>Cox</i>	H. A. King	9	0

They turned out a fast crew, beating King's Second by sixty yards, and Pembroke Third by twenty-five. In the final heat they met Selwyn Second and were only beaten by two seconds after a magnificent race.

Owing to influenza and a variety of other circumstances, the two Lent boats had great difficulties to cope with during practice. However, owing to their great keenness, they turned out very fair crews, though unfortunately not so successful as those of last year.

The First boat was coached by H. E. H. Coombes and R. H. Forster, the Second by R. H. Forster.

On the first day the Second boat, after being their full distance behind Magdalene up to Ditton, rowed them down in the Long Reach, and, putting on a good spurt at the Railway Bridge, bumped them at Morley's Holt. They were unable to

make a bump in the First Division, Jesus Second bumping Caius Second above them.

The First boat rowed over head, keeping well away from Corpus.

On the second day the Second boat rowed over head of the Second Division, but again failed to secure a position in the First.

The First boat had a most exciting race with Trinity Hall First, who got close to them about the Willows, and at the Railway Bridge were barely a foot off them.

On the third day the Second boat were pursued by King's, who got within a yard of them soon after Ditton. Our men stuck to it with Johnian pluck and held away till within a few yards of the Railway Bridge,

The First boat were again in front of Trinity Hall, who came up to them very fast in the last half of the Long Reach. Just before the Railway Bridge they overlapped and made a shot, which just touched the rudder without the cox being able to feel it. The crew accordingly rowed on, still hard pressed, but near the Pike and Eel the rudder came off and Hall made an undisputed bump just past that point.

On the last day the Second boat were bumped by Clare just after Grassy. Clare were a strong and heavy crew, and our men were rather light, and so beginning to feel the effects of their five previous races.

The First boat, rowing very well, kept out of their distance of Corpus and gained a little on Trinity Hall up to Ditton.

First Boat.

	<i>st.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
<i>Bow</i> F. M. Smith	10	3
2 C. C. Waller	10	11
3 A. T. Wallis	11	4
4 J. R. Cassell	11	5
5 H. G. T. Jones	12	0
6 B. T. Nunns	11	3
7 P. H. Brown	10	2
<i>Stroke</i> A. J. Robertson ,...	10	5
<i>Cox</i> J. H. Fraser.....	9	0

Second Boat.

	<i>st.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
<i>Bow</i> L. B. Burnett	9	3
2 F. D. Hessey	10	10
3 A. J. Binns	9	13
4 S. B. Reid	11	5
5 J. J. Hulley.....	11	12
6 F. J. Allen	11	9
7 C. E. Ray	11	2
<i>Stroke</i> B. R. Wills	10	0
<i>Cox</i> J. H. Pegg	9	0

First Boat.

Bow—Is a promising oar and works well, but needs more steadiness over the stretcher.

Two—Has improved since last year, but is apt to get short at the finish and rush forward,

Three—Strong and willing, but has not learnt to use his legs at the beginning of the stroke, and so is short at the finish.

Four—Works hard, but rather loses control over himself when he is rowing, and so is apt to miss the beginning.

Five—Very keen and hard-working, but should lengthen out the finish by taking his shoulders back more,

Six—Very promising. Works well and has good body form.

Seven—Worked hard and backed up stroke well; has an awkward finish.

Stroke—Sets a smart stroke and rowed with the greatest pluck and judgment, Has a tendency to get short when rowing a fast stroke.

Second Boat.

Bow—Rather slow with his hands and so rushes forward when rowing, but is very keen and works well for so light a weight.

Two—Has not shewn enough improvement this Term. Tries to work hard, but gets unsteady over the stretcher and misses the beginning. Should be better when his back strengthens.

Three—Does not hold the finish out long enough when rowing, but works well, especially considering that he was rather too light for the place.

Four—Swings well and rows a good blade; should be a bit smarter with his hands and with the beginning.

Five—Works hard, but would be more effective if his back didn't give at the beginning of the stroke.

Six—Rowed in fair form and backed up stroke well; should hold on more with his outside hand at the finish.

Seven—Rowed very hard, in spite of much ill-health during the Term. Is a good racer and always ready for a spurt, but should keep his shoulders down at the finish.

Stroke—Rowed very pluckily and kept it long. Has improved very much as a stroke since last Term.

The *coxes* were both rather heavy, but steered well.

One very pleasing feature of the rowing this Term, and one that augurs well for the future, has been the great keenness displayed by the men. If this feeling continues, we see no reason why, with the material available, we should not have two very good crews next Term.

We must not omit to mention that a very successful non-smoking concert was held on February 11th for the crews then in training and old members of the boats. Mr Marr kindly presided.

Scratch Fours were rowed on February 26th. Five crews started. The following were the winners:—

Bow G. B. Buchanan
 2 W. E. Forster
 3 D. Stephens
Stroke B. R. Wills
Cox J. H. Pegg

We have to thank Mrs and the Misses Bell for their kindness in working the new Second boat flag.

CRICKET CLUB.

A general meeting was held on Thursday, February 27, in Lecture Room IV.

The following officers were elected:

Captain—H. Roughton.

Hon. Sec.—J. H. C. Fegan.

H. Wilcox and W. F. Moulton were elected to the vacancies on the committee, which is now composed of H. Roughton, J. H. C. Fegan, E. A. Chambers, H. Pullan, H. Wilcox, and W. F. Moulton.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

The following is the list of the team, with their characters :

- J. P. M. Blackett* (Capt.)—A very keen and energetic Captain. Greatly improved in dribbling and always to the fore in the loose. Collars and passes well, though the latter a little wildly at times. Is always up to the scrimmages, an example not always followed by the rest of his men.
- A. T. Wallis* (Sec.)—Plays with great dash, and is the most useful man in the team. Runs and takes a pass well, and is very useful out of touch. In dribbling is sometimes apt to kick rather too hard.
- J. Backhouse*—Did good service at centre-three-quarter in the four matches he was able to play, being especially useful in keeping the backs together. He collars and kicks well, and passes with judgment, but is rather slow.
- R. H. Stacey*—A useful forward, doing a lot of work in the scrimmage, and good out of touch, but not quite at home in the loose.
- R. Rowlands*—A hard-working forward. Has greatly improved in dribbling, but does not pass.
- D. A. Nicholl*—Fast wing-three-quarter. Apt to spoil passing by being out of his place. Sometimes fumbles. Has improved in kicking, but is still rather weak. Dodges well and sometimes collars in good style.
- H. Pullan*—Back; plays three-quarters on occasion. A good kick, but not always into touch. Collars surely.
- J. H. C. Fegan*—A good half; kicks and runs well; passes well, but not enough. Has been the most successful scorer. Is a good place-kick.
- A. E. Elliott*—At times shews very good form, but sometimes inclined to be slack. Useful out of touch and good in the loose.
- J. Lupton*—A light but hard-working forward; dribbles and collars well. He should study the rules of off-side.
- T. L. Jackson*—A most useful half, though slow. Feeds the three-quarters well and is always ready for a pass. Dodges well and is a fair kick. Keeps his head well and thoroughly understands the game.
- B. Long*—A good forward in the loose. Passes and runs well. With a little more experience would be a first-rate man.
- C. D. Edwards*—Hard-working forward; rather slow in the loose. Collars well.
- G. Longman*—Got his colours as three-quarter, where he plays a sound but not brilliant game. Takes passes well, but is a poor kick. Is also a useful forward.
- H. Thompson*—Works hard in the scrimmages, but seems to lose his head in the loose. Is rather slow in getting into the scrimmage.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

We have played the following matches this Term :

<i>Goals.</i>		
Old Carthusians	Lost	3...8
King's	Won	3...1
Old Carthusians	Won	5...1
Jesus	Lost	0...6
Christ's	Drawn	0...0
Emmanuel	Won	3...1

Owing to "the epidemic" we have only once had our full team; and have also missed Roughton in most of the matches, owing to his training for the University Sports.

J. Bairstow—Kept goal well at the beginning of the season, but owing to nervousness fell off towards the end.

G. C. Jackson—A hard-working back. Kicks and tackles well.

C. H. Tovey—An energetic back; tackles well, but kicks much too high.

P. J. Seccombe—A hard-working centre half-back; passes well to his forwards.

D. Stephens—A very hard-working and energetic half-back; tackles and passes well, but should keep in his place and not get over to the other side of the ground.

H. Gardiner—Half-back; tackles and passes well, but is very slow.

H. Langmore—Fast and neat outside right; should learn to middle with greater accuracy.

J. Kershaw—A tricky forward, but very slow. Fair shot at goal.

H. Roughton—An energetic hard-working centre-forward. Passes well; good shot at goal.

H. C. Barraclough—As Captain has been the mainstay of the team; an excellent forward, with great pace, and a very good shot at goal.

C. Wallis—Hard-working outside left. Should pass more and centre sooner.

The Scratch Sixes have been played off and were won by the following Six:

H. C. Barraclough
D. Stephens
H. Gardiner
G. H. Smith
H. S. Willcocks
H. D. Carlisle

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

Mr J. E. Marr has been elected a Senior Member of the Committee, in place of Mr F. L. Thompson whose term of office has expired.

EAGLE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

At a general meeting on Thursday, February 13, the following gentlemen were elected members of the club: H. Pullan, J. Cleworth, W. E. Forster, C. E. Ray.

LACROSSE CLUB.

We are glad to say that the number of members has been steadily on the increase this term, and that this addition has for the most part been drawn from the first and second years. As but few of the present members will be going down this summer, we may reasonably hope for a fairly strong team to represent the College next season.

Since our last notice the following matches have been played:

December 3, 1889—Trinity *v* The Rest. This was the return match. The teams on both sides were strong, that for the Rest including seven Johnnians, and a good game resulted. The Rest won by four goals to one.

February 10, 1890—St John's played the Leys School on their ground. A fast game followed, and our opponents, though playing without masters, eventually proved too strong for us, winning by six goals to one. The point for the College was scored by Sandall.

The following represented the College on that occasion: T. E. Sandall (*Captain*), J. H. Reeves, J. Lupton, G. Longman, F. Villy, T. L. Jackson, E. F. Gedye, H. C. Lees, L. W. Gréville, L. B. Radford, W. A. Stone, and C. E. Fynes-Clinton.

The following have received their College Lacrosse Colours: G. S. Hodson, G. Longman, and F. Villy.

4TH (CAMP. UNIV.) VOLUNTEER BATTALION: THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

We have to congratulate Captain A. Hill on his promotion, which was gazetted on December 13, 1889. Second-Lieutenant W. D. Jones was gazetted Lieutenant on February 24, 1890, and we rejoice to hear that he will be among us again next Term.

Lance-Corporal E. F. Williams is promoted to be full Corporal.

Our champion shot, Lance-Corporal Nunns, has again won the Company Cup with a score of 81 points. He also carried off the 'Peek Bowl' with a score of 58 points out of 15 shots at 500 yards.

From the Colonel's Annual Report we learn that out of 46 Senior Members of the University who have become honorary (non-enrolled) members of the Corps no less than 11 are members of St John's.

On January 31 we had a Field-day at Shelford; the Colonel, covered with new honours at Hythe, has been instructing us in the "attack," and the College grounds have been enlivened after dark with the lanterns of a party of signallers in the Long Walk.

With the view of inducing members of B Company to shoot their third Class, Scratch Fours were got up and shot off on February 10. The scores of the leading Fours are appended:—

H. M. Leathes	58	H. J. Bumsted	66
H. E. S. Cordeaux	61	H. Drake	48
A. R. Young	52	F. V. Theobald	60
B. T. Nunns	70	C. C. Waller	58

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But where was the Major?

The Corps has lost this year the services of Captain and Quarter-Master Wace, now Mayor of Cambridge. In these slack days it is useful to note the services of an energetic member of B Company. Mr Wace joined the Corps in 1859

amongst the first 60 members of the University, when it was only contemplated that one company should be enrolled. He was enrolled as a full member of the Corps on March 5, 1860, and when he resigned was the last original member on the rolls.

Mr Wace was gazetted Ensign February 26, 1867; Lieutenant November 11, 1867; Captain November 23, 1868, receiving a certificate of proficiency in March 1871. In April 1878 Mr Wace became Quarter-Master with the rank of Lieutenant, and was subsequently raised to the rank of Captain. His resignation is dated January 8, 1890; he has been returned as an 'efficient' thirty times, and has held a commission over twenty-two years. While he was Captain of B Company it frequently numbered over 70 efficient, and had 60 members on parade at the inspection. When we remember that for the year ending October 31 last the Company had 37 efficient and 12 non-efficient we must admit that we are under par.

The annual inspection has been fixed for Friday, May 2, and by the courtesy of the College the annual inspection dinner will be held in our Combination Room.

A detachment will proceed to Camp in Colchester on March 17. It is understood that there are two Irish Regiments in the Garrison, and as the day sacred to St Patrick (*Ep. et Conf.*) will occur during our stay, it is expected that our military life will have its relaxations.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—T. Nicklin. *Vice-President*—E. W. MacBride. *Treasurer*—A. S. Tetley. *Secretary*—W. W. Haslett. *Committee*—G. H. R. Garcia, G. D. Kempt.

The Society has had a successful term in every way, the debates having been interesting and well attended, while financially the only difficulty is how to dispose of the large and rapidly increasing surplus.

The debates for the term have been as follows :

January 18—"That the influence of the Stage is beneficial."
Proposed by W. J. Brown. Opposed by J. J. Alexander.
Carried by 20 to 7.

January 25—"That this House approves of the aims of the Indian National Congress." Proposed by K. G. Deshpande.
Opposed by J. S. Mizra. Carried by 14 to 7.

February 1—"That the Freedom of the Press is fast degenerating into licence." Proposed by E. W. MacBride.
Opposed by A. S. Tetley. Carried by 17 to 8.

February 8—"That the present Government is unworthy of confidence." Proposed by G. H. R. Garcia. Opposed by J. E. Purvis. Lost by 6 to 19.

February 15—"That this House approves of Cremation." Proposed by A. J. Pitkin. Opposed by H. Drake. Carried by 18 to 4.

February 22—"That the principle of Land Nationalisation is heartily to be commended." Proposed by O. M. Wihl. Opposed by A. W. Flux B.A. Lost by 2 to 8.

March 1—"That the present Free Trade System is injurious to the commercial interests of the country." Proposed by G. D. Kempt. Opposed by W. B. Morton. Carried by 16 to 14.

March 8—"That the disuse of Corporal Punishment as a means of education is to be regretted." Proposed by A. Foxley. Opposed by H. King.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

We are glad to be able to say that this Society is in a more prosperous condition than it has been for some years. This we attribute to the largely increased number of members. We have also been able to form the nucleus of an Orchestral Society, which we hope will meet with the support it deserves.

During the Michaelmas Term three Smoking Concerts were given.

The officers for the Michaelmas Term were:—

Dr Sandys, *President*; Rev A. J. Stevens, *Treasurer*; *Committee*: J. Bairstow (*Secretary*), J. J. B. Palmer, E. A. Hensley, A. B. F. Cole, A. W. Dennis, F. W. Carnegie.

On Saturday, January 23, the Society gave their Saturday Popular Concert in the Guildhall before a crowded audience, at which Dr D. MacAlister very kindly presided. The Concert proved a complete success, many of the songs being enthusiastically encored.

The following was the programme:—

Organ Solo.....	from the <i>Occasional Overture</i>	A. S. TETLEY
Song.....	<i>The Lighthouse Keeper</i>	C. M. RICE
Song.....	<i>To-morrow will be Friday</i>	E. A. ELLIOTT
Trio.....	<i>How Sophia can you leave?</i>	{ C. O. RAVEN C. M. RICE
Song.....	<i>Off to Philadelphia</i>	P. E. SHAW
Song.....	<i>The Devout Lover</i>	E. A. HENSLEY
Song.....	<i>At Bay</i>	F. W. CARNEGIE

Organ Solo.....	<i>March</i>	A. S. TETLEY
Song.....	<i>My pretty Jane</i>	A. W. DENNIS
Song.....	<i>London Bridge</i>	A. B. F. COLE
Recitation....	<i>How Bill Adams won the battle of Waterloo</i>	J. SANGER
Song.....	<i>The Bended Bow</i>	A. S. ROBERTS
Quartette.....	<i>A Franklyn's Dogge</i> ..	{ A. W. DENNIS, H. COLLISON J. BAIRSTOW, E. A. HENSLEY

The Society have also given two Smoking Concerts this Term in Lecture Room VI, which went off with their usual *éclat*. Mr Caldecott and Mr Marr were good enough to preside. These Concerts are becoming very popular, and we hope they will prove to be an inducement to many to join the Society. It has been decided to give our usual May Concert in the Guildhall on Monday, June 9, when Cowen's *St John's Eve* will be performed. This will necessarily entail a considerable expenditure, and will tax the resources of the Society to their utmost. We hope that all our Members will do their best to make the Concert a pecuniary success, as the Committee are doing all in their power to pay off all arrears of debt.

The following is a list of the officers for the Lent and May Terms:—

Dr Sandys, *President*; Rev A. J. Stevens, *Treasurer*; *Committee*: F. W. Carnegie (*Secretary*), E. A. Hensley, J. Bairstow, F. M. Smith, A. W. Dennis, A. B. F. Cole.

TOYNBEE HALL.

The annual St Jude's Picture Exhibition will be held at Eastertide, beginning on March 25. Last year 50,000 enjoyed both the pictures and their explanation by volunteer guides. The names of any Johnians who have leisure to spend a few hours as 'watchers' during the Easter Vacation will be gladly received by Mr F. B. Glover, College Secretary

A meeting was held in Dr MacAlister's rooms on February 9, for the purpose of discussing the aid the College might give to the Universities Settlement. A number of fresh names were added to the Committee, and numerous subscriptions have since been promised or paid.

Mr G. C. M. Smith, our Press Editor, lectures on 'Rousseau' on March 9. Dr Abbott takes a Sunday Class on *The Interpretation of Scripture*. A concert is to be given at the Settlement next Term by members of the College Musical Society.

THE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

During the term the following papers have been read:

Emmanuel Swedenborg and his teaching, by A. W. Greenup B.A.

Socrates, book v, by G. Longman.

The Shapira Forgeries, by B. Long.

St Luke's Writings regarded as an Irenicon, by H. S. Willcocks.

The Philosophy of Hermann Lotze, by Rev A. Caldecott M.A.

The officers for next term will be:

President: J. J. Hulley; *Ex-President*: Rev J. J. B. Palmer B.A.; *Hon. Treasurer*: W. H. Chambers; *Hon. Secretary*: H. S. Willcocks; *Committee*: C. Askwith, F. G. Given-Wilson.

Mr Gwatkin has promised a paper for next term. Papers will also be given by Messrs Caldwell, Scullard, and Chambers.

THE READING ROOM.

There is little of interest to record this term. It seems probable that the number of subscribers will increase, as the 'Reading Room Periodical' is obviously very popular. An auction was held at the beginning of the term, but the number of men who appeared as purchasers was remarkably small. It is to be hoped that an improvement in this respect will be witnessed in the future.

Our sincere thanks are due to Dr MacAlister for another volume of the *Modern Cyclopædia*, to the Editors of the *Eagle* for School Magazines and Periodicals, and to the Junior Dean for a copy of *In Cap and Gown*.

Chambers' Journal, *Harper's Monthly*, *The Saturday Review*, and *Cornhill* have been added to the list of periodicals taken in.

The Committee this term consisted of Mr Harker, *Treasurer*, A. J. Robertson, W. C. Laming, and C. C. Waller, *Hon. Sec.*

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

The work at Walworth has again been established on its full basis; for two months Mr Phillips was working nearly single-handed, owing to the departure of Mr Francis, whose post it was found very difficult to fill. But now not only is there a Junior Missioner at work, but it is a Johnian who has succeeded Mr Francis, much to the satisfaction of the Committee, who at one time had given up hope of securing a member of the College. The Rev James Benoy took a Second Class in the Classical Tripos of 1885, and has for two years been one of the Curates in the populous parish of St Peter's, Fulham. Mr Benoy began work on the first Sunday in Lent, February 23.

The Senior Missioner, Mr Phillips, had a severe attack of influenza whilst still single-handed, and the work would have suffered seriously had it not been for the kind help of several friends of the Mission, both clergy and laity. The new Church has given occasion for increased work; it is already very effective in elevating the character of the services, and is thoroughly appreciated.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners will probably grant us this year £1500 for a Vicarage-house. The want of it is greatly felt by the Senior Missioner, as it is impossible to obtain a house with rooms of any other than the size common in the district, that is to say, working people's houses. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have also agreed to form the district into a parish, under certain restrictions during the lifetime of Mr Cotham, Vicar of St John's, to whose parish the district has till now belonged.

The Annual Meeting was held on Monday, February 10, in Lecture Room VI, the Master kindly consenting to take the chair. The Rev H. Lowther Clarke, an active Yorkshire clergyman, and Chairman of the York School Board, was to have addressed the Meeting, but was prevented by illness. The Master, Mr Caldecott, and Mr Watson all referred to the work that had been going on during the year, under different aspects. Mr Watson, who had just visited the Mission, gave a very graphic account of what was actually going on. What was most striking was his account of the reverence and heartiness with which all the people joined in the services, and above all the perfect discipline and control which was maintained among the children. Mr Ward then proposed a vote of thanks to the members of the Executive Committee who went out of office in the October term, and to all those who have lately assisted so much at the Mission, noting especially Mr H. Simpson B.A., and Mr A. F. Marr, the energetic Organist. The latter was present at the meeting, and was very cordially received.

During the Christmas Vacation thirteen Junior Members of the College visited Walworth, and two concerts were got up by E. A. Hensley and C. M. Rice respectively, which proved very successful. It is hoped that a large number of men will visit the Mission during the Easter Vacation, and see for themselves what is really being done, even if their stay only lasts a day or two.

The Treasurer is, through indisposition, not accessible for financial news at the moment of sending in our report. We hold over a statement of last year's finances till next term.

The Committee had somewhat of a scare in the middle of the term, in the shape of a claim by the contractor for the Church that we should repay him his damages (and law costs) of £200 for injury inflicted on neighbouring premises during the work. The Committee could discover no moral obligation, and there was plainly no legal obligation; so the matter was firmly dealt with, and the claim withdrawn.

We beg to apologise for an omission in the last number of the *Eagle*. The Bishop of Hereford's name was omitted in the list of special preachers during the octave of the Consecration of the Church.

It is germane to the Mission to mention that a small donation from the ordinary Communion Offertory has been forwarded to Mr W. F. Purdie (B.A., Peterhouse) in response to his urgent appeal, that his work among North London boys should not come to an untimely end.

Mr J. H. Edwards M.A. M.R.C.S. has been appointed Acting Medical Officer to the Dispensary. Dr Tooth, Mr A. M. Sheild, and Mr C. H. James form the Consulting Staff.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Christmas, 1889.

Donations.

DONORS.

Taylor (C.), D.D. The Elementary Geometry of Conics, with a Chapter on the Line Infinity. 6th Edition. 8vo, Camb. 1889. 3.31.5	The Author.
Henslowe (Rev W. H.). The Phonarthron, or, Natural System of the Sounds of Speech. 4to. Lond. 1840. 12.12.1	The Author,
Gretton (F. E.). Memory's Harkback through Half-a-Century, 1808 to 1858. 8vo, Lond. 1889. 11.23.32	The President,
Ecclesiae Londino-Batavae Archivi. Tom. I, Epistolæ Ortelianæ. Tom. II, Epistolæ et Tractatus Reformationis Historiam illustrantes. Ed. J. H. Hessels. 4to. Cant. 1887-89. 9.15	Dr Sandys,
Academy (The). Vols. I—XVI. 4to. Lond. 1869-79. 12.10.1-16	The Author.
Fleming (J. A.). The Alternate Current Transformer in Theory and Practice. Vol. I, 8vo. Lond. 1889. 3.30.2	
Entomological Society of London. Transactions for the year 1889. Part iii	F. V. Theobald, Esq.
Turpin (George S.). On Septdecylamine; with an Introduction on the Primary Monamines. 8vo. Lond. 1889	The Author,
Cambridge Philological Society. Transactions. Vol. III. Pt. ii. 8vo. Lond. 1889	Council of the Philological Society.
— Proceedings. XIX—XXI. Lent, Easter, and Mich. Terms 1888. 8vo. Lond. 1889	
Brereton (C. S. H.). The last days of Olympus. 8vo. Lond. 1889. 4.37.33	The Author.
Euripides. Tragediæ viginti, cum variis Lectionibus ex editione Ios. Barnes. Vol. III. 12mo, Oxoniæ, 1811. D. 14.27	T. R. Howard, Esq.
Harker (Alfred). The Bala Volcanic Series of Caernarvonshire and Associated Rocks. (Sedgwick Prize Essay for 1888). 8vo, Camb. 1889. 3.28.31	The Author.
Cayley (Arthur). The Collected Mathematical Papers of. Vol. II. 4to, Camb. 1889. 3.40.2	Mr Webb.
Wilson (J. M.). Natural Science Teaching at Rugby School. 8vo. Rugby, 1866	Mr Scott,
— Letter to the Master and Seniors of St John's College, Cambridge, on Natural and Physical Sciences in relation to School and College. 8vo. Lond. 1867	

- Bonney (T. G.). A Letter to the Master and Seniors of St John's College, Cambridge. 8vo. n. p., n. d. Mr Scott.
- Genji Monogatari. Translated from the Japanese by K. Suyematz (St John's). 8vo. Lond. 1882. 8.31.77
- Hunter (H. St J.). Key to Todhunter's Integral Calculus. 8vo. Lond. 1889. 3.30.6.....
- Ashe (Robert P.). Two Kings of Uganda; or Life by the Shores of Victoria Nyanza. 8vo. Lond. 1889. 10.33.30.....
- Sutherland (James M.). William Wordsworth: the story of his Life, with critical remarks on his Writings. 8vo. Lond. 1887. 11.28.32
- Swinburne (A. C.). A Study of Ben Jonson. 8vo. Lond. 1889. 4.37.32
- Laing (S.). Problems of the Future, and Essays. 8vo. Lond. 1889. 4.36.32
- Watts (Henry). Dictionary of Chemistry. Revised and entirely re-written by M. M. Pattison Muir and H. Forster Morley. Vol. II. 8vo. Lond. 1889. 3.18.30..... Dr D. Mac Alister.
- Tooth (Howard H.). The Gulstonian Lectures on Secondary Degenerations of the Spinal Cord. Delivered at the Royal College of Physicians. 8vo. Lond. 1889. 3.28.30 ..
- Traill (H. D.). Lord Strafford. 8vo. Lond. 1889. 11.27.26.....
- Jukes-Browne (A. J.). The Students' Handbook of Historical Geology. 8vo. Lond. 1886
- British Pharmacopæia (The), published under the direction of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom. 8vo. Lond. 1885. 3.26.21
- Cambridge University. The Poll for the Election of a Representative of the University of Cambridge on the General Council of Medical Education, 7th Nov. 1889. 8vo. Camb. 1889
- Mukharji (T. N.). Art-Manufactures of India. (Specially compiled for the Glasgow International Exhibition, 1888). 8vo. Calcutta, 1888. 10.13.75..... Record Department, India Office.
- Huschke (E.). Die Iguvischen Tafeln nebst den kleineren Umbrischen Inschriften. Übersetzt u. erklärt. 8vo. Leipzig, 1859. 7.29.10
- Metaphysical Tracts by English Philosophers of the Eighteenth Century. Edited by the Rev Samuel Parr, D.D. 8vo. Lond. 1837. 1.25.1
- Rushbrooke (W. G.). Application and Testimonials for the Head-Mastership of the City of London School. 8vo. n. p. [1889].
- Humboldt (Wilhelm von). Ueber die Verschiedenheit des menschlichen Sprachbaues. Mit Einleitung von A. F. Pott. 1er u. 2er Bde. 8vo. Berlin, 1876. 7.39
- Magnusen (Finn). Den Aeldre Edda. 2 Bde. 8vo. Kjöbenhavn, 1821-22. 8.31.51 and 52
- Aeschylus. ΙΚΕΤΙΑΕΣ ΧΟΗΦΟΡΟΙ. Curante F. A. Paley. 8vo. Cantabrigiae, 1883. 7.16.22
- Professor Mayor.

- Smith (John Russell). A Bibliographical Account of what has been published on the History, Topography, Antiquities, Customs, and Family History of the County of Kent, 8vo. Lond. 1837. Gg. 11.56
- Heaton (J. H.). Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time: containing the History of Australasia from 1542 to date. 8vo. Lond. 1879. 7.6.25
- Cowtan (Robert). Memories of the British Museum. 8vo. Lond. 1872. 10.11.64....
- Hartung (J. A.). Ueber die Casus, ihre Bildung und Bedeutung, in der griechischen und lateinischen Sprache. 8vo. Erlangen, 1831. 8.14.40
- England, Church of. Official Year-book for 1889
- Williams (Monier). Indian Wisdom; or, Examples of the religious, philosophical, and ethical Doctrines of the Hindūs. 3rd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1876. 8.28.90
- Jeaffreson (John Cordy). Annals of Oxford. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1871. 5.28.43 and 44
- Historical Register (The). 1714—1736. 23 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1717-36. H. 11.7-29
- Dares Phrygius (*de Excidio Trojae*), Pindarus Thebanus (*Iliados Epitome*), Vincentius Obsopoeus (*Iliados Interpretatio*). 8vo. Basileae, 1541. li. 11.
- Ostwald's Klassiker der exacten Wissenschaften.
Nr. 2. Allgemeine Lehrsätze in Anziehungs- und Abstossungs-Kräfte. Von C. F. Gauss. 8vo. Leipzig, 1889.
- Nr. 3. Die Grundlagen der Atomtheorie. Abhandlungen von J. Dalton u. W. H. Wollaston. 8vo. Leipzig. 1889 ..
- Huygens (Christiaan). Oeuvres complètes. Tome 20. Correspondance 1657—1659. 4to. La Haye, 1889. 3.42.10
- Dickinson (William). A Glossary of the words and phrases of Cumberland. With Supplement. 8vo. Whitehaven, 1859-67. 7.39.15
- Wurtz (Ad.). Dictionnaire de Chimie pure et appliquée... avec la collaboration de MM. J. Bouis, E. Caventou, P. de Clermont, etc. 3 Tom. (5 Pts.). 8vo. Paris, 1869-78. 3.26.41-45
- Dozy (R.). Le Calendrier de Cordoue de l'année 961. Texte Arabe et ancienne traduction Latine. 8vo. Leyde, 1873
- Schwarz (Dr Adolf). Der jüdische Kalender historisch und astronomisch untersucht. 8vo. Breslau, 1872

Professor Mayor.

Mr Pendlebury

The following, formerly in the library of the late Rev Churchill Babington, D.D., are temporarily placed in the case in the bay window:

- Lascaris Erotemata, cum Interpretatione Latine, et alia opuscula. 4to. Venetiis, apud Aldum Manutium, 1494
- Lascaris Grammatica Græce. Manuscript circa 1400. 4to.

Miss Babington.

- Higden (R.). Polycronycon. Translated by J. de Trevisa. fol. Wynkyn de Worde, 1495
- Fragmenta Vetusta. A collection of leaves of ancient MSS mostly taken from insides of old book covers, chiefly of the 14th and 15th centuries
- Fragmenta Vetusta. Fragments of early printed books
- Aulus Gellius. Noctes Atticæ. fol. Venetiis, N. Jenson, 1472
- Wood (R.). Les Ruines de Palmyre, autrement dite Tedmor au désert. fol. Lond. 1753 ..
- Moschopolus (Mannuel). Opuscula Grammatica (Græcè). MS. Sæc. XV. 8vo.
- Lowndes (William T.). The Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature. New edition, revised by Henry G. Bohn. 6 Vols. (11 Pts.). 8vo. Lond. 1857-64. Gg. 16 ..
- Mrs Babington.

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CHORAL STUDENTSHIP.

On June 13 an examination will be held in the College Hall at 9 a.m. for the election of a Choral Student. Preference will be given to a good tenor voice. The value of the studentship is £40 a year for three years. Further information may be obtained from the Deans, the Organist, or the Tutors.

The Subscription for the current year is fixed at 4/6; it includes Nos 90, 91 and 92. Subscribers who pay One Guinea in advance will be supplied with the Magazine for five years, dating from the Term in which the payment is made.

Resident subscribers are requested to pay their Subscriptions to Mr E. Johnson, Bookseller, Trinity Street: cheques and postal orders should be made payable to *The Treasurer of the Eagle Magazine*.

The Editors would be glad if Subscribers would inform them of any of their friends who are anxious to take in the Magazine.

Subscribers are requested to leave their addresses with Mr E. Johnson, and to give notice of any change; and also of any corrections in the printed list of Subscribers issued in December.

The Secretaries of College Societies are requested to send in their notices for the Chronicle before the end of the *seventh* week of each Term.

Contributions for the next number should be sent in at an early date to one of the Editors (Dr Donald MacAlister, Mr G. C. M. Smith, St J. B. Wynne-Willson, J. P. M. Blackett, B. Long, J. A. Cameron).

N.B.—Contributors of anonymous articles or letters will please send their names to *one* of the Editors who need not communicate them further.

[*Copies of the antique medallion portrait of Lady Margaret may be obtained by Subscribers at the reduced price of 3d on application to Mr Merry at the College Buttery.*]

[*Large-paper copies of the plate of the College Arms, forming the frontispiece to No 89, may be obtained by Subscribers at the reduced price of 10d on application to Mr Merry at the College Buttery.*]

[*Mr Torry's notes on The Founders and Benefactors of St John's College, with notes and index, may be had of Messrs Metcalfe, Publishers, Trinity Street, Cambridge, and will be sent post-free to anyone enclosing a Postal Order for half-a-crown, the publishing price, to the Rev A. F. Torry, Marwood Rectory, Barnstaple, Devon.*]

[*Mr E. Johnson will be glad to hear from any Subscriber who has a duplicate copy of No 84 to dispose of.*]

The Eagle

a Magazine supported by Members of
St John's College

June 1890



Printed for Subscribers only

Cambridge

F. Johnson, Trinity Street

Printed by Metcalfe & Co. Limited, Rose Crescent

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Number XCII

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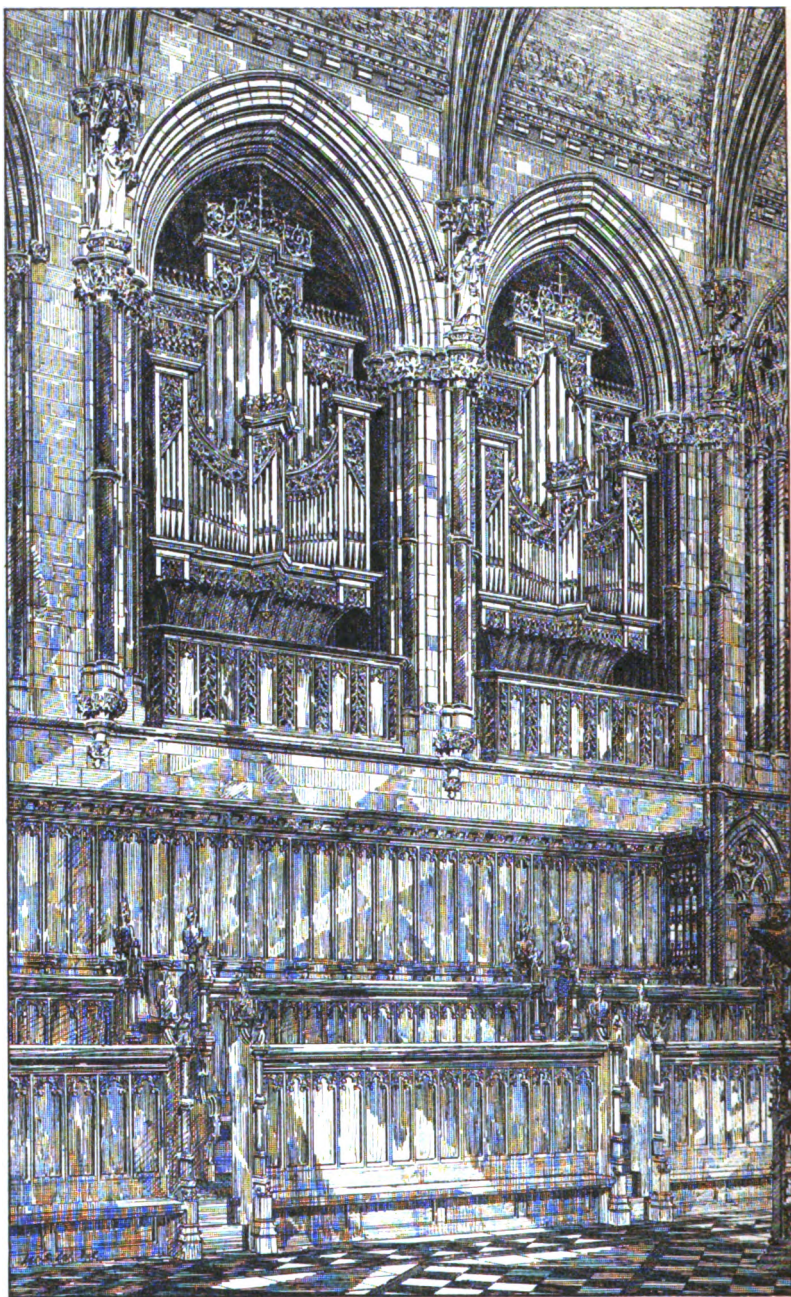
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J. Akerman, Photo-lith London



THE NEW ORGAN SCREEN.

WHEN our Chapel was finished and opened on the 12th of May, 1869, the organ was left without a proper case. Dr Reyner, in his account of the Chapel prepared for the opening day, says "The question of the case is not yet settled."

It is believed that the architect, Sir George Gilbert Scott, R.A., prepared a design, which some members of the College, who remember to have seen it, describe as consisting of iron scroll work of a very effective character. Owing, however, to want of funds the erection of a case was not proceeded with for nearly twenty years. Seeing what a beautiful case we have now got, there is no reason to regret the delay.

In the year 1888 the College received a donation of £2000 from a distinguished member, and in the Michaelmas Term of that year the Council agreed to devote a portion of this sum to the erection of a case (see *Eagle*, vol. xv. pp. 265, 267) the want of which was a serious drawback to the beauty of the interior of the Chapel.

The Rev E. Hill, Dr Garrett our Organist, and the Senior Bursar Mr Scott, were appointed a committee to obtain designs for the work. The result of their enquiries was to shew that Sir George Gilbert Scott's original design had been lost, and his son, Mr J. Oldrid Scott F.S.A., was requested to furnish a new design.

The work was put in hand in October 1889, and the case was erected during last Christmas Vacation.

The new case, an engraving of which, from a drawing by Mr Weatherley now being exhibited in the Royal Academy, forms the frontispiece to the present number, has been designed very much on the lines of some of the beautiful mediæval organs still remaining on the Continent. The organ has two similar fronts, occupying the two arches provided for this purpose. The effect of this is unusual, but by no means unsatisfactory. Each front is designed in two stages: the larger pipes behind, filling nearly the full width of the arch, are arranged in three divisions, the central part rising higher than the sides; they have been covered with bright 'spotted metal,' and they are surmounted by cornices and very rich crestings of open carved work. Below the cornices the pipes are enclosed by elaborately-carved woodwork of very light and graceful design. In advance of this part of the organ and on a lower level is the other stage, projecting boldly forward. It is smaller in scale than the upper part, but equally rich in detail. It is designed in five divisions, the outer ones forming small towers and the central part overhanging as a groined pendant.

Below, the case is completed with simple oak panelling, but this is for the most part concealed by the new gallery fronts which have been erected across the bottom of each arch. They form an important feature in the work, and complete the design in a pleasing way. They consist of a series of upright tracery panels alternately solid and perforated.

The whole has been executed by Mr John Thompson of Peterborough, and is an excellent example of modern woodwork. The carvings are elaborate and at the same time extremely light. Every part of the work is full of rich detail, and the whole forms a very striking addition to the Chapel.

While the work on the case was in progress the opportunity was taken to introduce some improvements

into the organ itself. A new 16-foot *Dulciana* stop was added to the pedal organ, which is thus unusually complete. The instrument is remarkable for the number of combinations of soft stops which it contains (for the purpose of accompaniment), as well as for the strength and variety of its *forte* effects.

Manual pneumatic action was provided for the great organ keys to act on the swell-coupler, and also manual pneumatic action to the swell organ. Pneumatic tubular draw-stop action was applied to all stops and to the pedal organ, and new composition action to the manual and pedal and to the swell-stops.

Additional water-engine power, and bellows of increased capacity to work the pneumatics, were included.

This work was carried out by Messrs W. Hill and Sons, of Islington, who originally built the organ.



THE CHORAL SERVICES IN CHAPEL.

IT is reasonable to suppose that the Chapel Services have been to some extent Choral for more than three Centuries. The note in Mr Torry's *Founders and Benefactors* (p. 104) shews that the Chapel has contained an Organ since the year 1528; and in the same book (p. 51) will be found an account of various endowments for the support of a Choir; but it is doubtful whether the most patient research would yield any information concerning the nature and extent of the Choral Services. Even within the present century it was the habit to enter in the College books "Organist and Choir" as a single item: and although the name of the bellows-blower appears, the name of the Organist does not. There are entries in the Conclusion Book during the Mastership of Dr John Newcombe [1736—1765] of certain appointments of Organists, singing men, and singing boys. In 1737 the appointment of one Turner to teach the Choir-boys is named. In 1741, the Organist received three guineas for entering the Anthems in the College books.

The name of the Rev Dr Jenkin, Master, appears in the list of Subscribers to the original edition (1724) of Dr W. Croft's *Thirty Anthems*. If the copy was for the use of the Chapel, it is probably the one still in the music-room. The College also subscribed to the first edition of Dr M. Green's *Anthems* (1743), and to the *Collection of Cathedral Music* edited by Dr Boyce (1790) and to its successor, edited by Dr S. Arnold. All these volumes are still in use.

In 1777, Mr Tireman was elected Organist, and was succeeded, later in the same year, by Mr Jonathan

Sharpe. From that time the list of College Organists can be thus far completed.

Mr Tireman.	Feb.—April 1777.
Mr Jonathan Sharpe.	April 1777—Sep. 1794.
* † Dr John Clarke-Whitfeld.	1798—1820.
Mr Beale.	1820—1821.
* Mr S. Matthews. Mus. Bac.	1821—1832.
* † Dr Thomas Attwood Walmisley, M.A.	1833—1856.
Mr Alfred Bennett.	June—Dec. 1856 ¹ .

The tenure of office of Jonathan Sharpe is worthy of remembrance. There is a College Order (June 9, 1777) that proper music-books be purchased for the use of the Chapel, and that the pitch of the Organ be altered under the direction of Mr Argent². The books then purchased are still in constant use; and Mr Sharpe's handwriting, which is singularly beautiful, covers many of their early pages. They are sixteen in number, and each volume contains from fifty to sixty pages of Sharpe's MS. Some idea may be formed of the kind of service in use from their contents. The service books, for example, contain nine settings of the evening service *Canticles*, and only two of the morning. It is thus probable, at least, that the order of service was nearly the same as that described below to have been found in existence by Walmisley on his appointment, 40 years later, and remained practically unaltered during his tenure of office.

In 1796 the College voted a sum of 60 guineas for the repair of the Organ, and this would seem to be the last money expended on the old instrument. In 1837 a new Organ was erected.

¹ The Organists marked * were also Organists of Trinity College: and those marked † Professors of Music in the University.

² He would appear to be a local Organ-builder who had charge of the College Organ. His name appears for such a long series of years in the College books that it was probably a case in which the business descended from father to son.

Of the remaining Organists, Dr Clarke-Whitfield's name is still well known. He was a voluminous writer, in his day very popular; and some of his Church Music still survives. S. Matthews, Mus. Bac., was a pupil of and assistant to Dr Chard, sometime Organist of Winchester Cathedral. During his residence in Cambridge he "adapted" to words from the Psalms certain movements from the Masses of Haydn and Mozart; in so doing, following (perhaps even setting?) a fashion which has, unhappily, not yet quite expired. It is remarkable that two of the chief "adapters" should have been Cambridge Organists. John Pratt, for many years Organist to the University and of King's College (1799—1855), owed his reputation entirely to his labours in this direction. "*Plead thou my cause*" was, perhaps, the key-stone of that reputation; and it is significant that the collection in which it is found is called "*Pratt's Anthems*," though neither of the volumes contains a single note of his own composition. A very devotional and meritorious setting of the words "*Teach me, O Lord, the way of thy statutes*," in MS in our Choir books, would seem to shew that Matthews was capable of better work than "adapting." Dr Walmisley was in every respect in the very front rank of musicians in his time. He had great invention as a composer, and great power as a performer. If he had done greater justice to himself he might have left behind him a reputation second to that of no English musician. But he was, like his distinguished contemporary Sir John Goss, easily discouraged. The comparative inattention with which his early compositions were received disinclined him to further effort, and his early death prevented him from receiving that public recognition which, as in the case of Sir John Goss, would no doubt have stimulated and rewarded his continued labours. At Dr Walmisley's accession to office the state of musical matters at St John's was this. The same Lay-Clerks

sang at King's, Trinity, and St John's; the eight Senior Choir-boys of Trinity sang also at St John's. A Choir School was not in existence, but the boys were sent, at the joint expense of Trinity and St John's, to a private school in Downing Terrace, kept by a Mr Denny. Subsequently they went to the school of Mr Barber in Prospect Row.* They were examined periodically by the Deans of each College. The College Chapel Services were held at 9.15 a.m., and at 5 p.m. on Sundays; and later on there was a Choral Service on Wednesday evening. The only Sunday mornings on which there was a Choral Service were Easter Day, Whit-Sunday, and Trinity Sunday. There was also Choral Service on the morning and evening of Christmas Day, but none on Holy Thursday, nor on any Saint's Day. The note-books of Dr Walmisley, from March 1840 to December 1853, give the Service Music and Anthem for each service, and shew that during that period the type of service known as "Cathedral" was followed. The responses were monotoned, until Dr Walmisley arranged the "Tallis" responses in the form in which he published them in his *Cambridge Chant Book*; and from that time they were used in Chapel. The Priest's part of the Service was always read, not sung. This custom has lasted until the present day.

When the new Organ was erected in 1837 some improvements were made in the Choral arrangements. It was then, for example, that the weekly Wednesday evening service was established, partly as a set-off for the non-observance of Saints' Days. The fact that the same men sang in all the three Choirs, and the same boys at two of them, had, as might be expected, a very prejudicial effect on the St John's Chapel music. Brevity was inevitable. But even the

* I am indebted for much of this information to my friend Mr W. Amps, M.A. of Peterhouse, who was a Chorister in the Trinity and St John's Choir from 1831 to 1840, and subsequently a pupil of Professor Walmisley.

desire for brevity can scarcely justify the fact that some of Handel's finest "*Messiah*" Choruses were curtailed for Johnian use. Our Choir-books contain *shortened* versions of "*Lift up your heads*"; "*Worthy is the Lamb*"; "*But thanks be to God.*" The first Chorus is reduced by 25 bars, the second by 12, and the last, which occupies 50 bars in the score, is "boiled down" to 22 in the MS.

I have been unable to identify the writing in the Choir-books. It is certainly, to all appearance, as modern as that of Clarke-Whitfeld; and certainly not that of Walmisley. But "that which is written remains"; there are the Choruses in the Choir-books.

It was not only, however, in such ways that a perusal of Walmisley's note-books proves that in the curious musical partnership which existed, St John's was always treated as the junior member of the firm. Not once on any Christmas day was *the* appropriate Anthem, "*There were shepherds,*" sung in Chapel. Easter Day, Advent, Whit-Sunday, were either left unnoticed, or had such Anthems assigned to them as "*I have set God*" (Blake), "*Prepare ye the way*" (Wise), or other short and simple settings of more or less appropriate words.*

The Chapel Services were continued almost all the year round. Sometimes there was not a "vacation" Sunday even in September. And from the fact that the musical part of the service was quite as elaborate in what are now Easter and Christmas vacations as in full Term, it seems probable that there was a full congregation in Chapel even at those seasons.

* Dr Walmisley's note-book is merely a record of music performed. There is a note, however, on Sunday, Dec. 9, 1843, which is amusing. A Funeral Anthem had been sung "for H.M. The Queen Dowager." "N.B. The Dean would not suspend the Choral Service, *as was done at Trin. and King's.*" On Nov. 23, 1851, no such sarcastic note was possible. Choral Service was suspended, "in consequence of the Death of the King of Hanover."

Upon the death of Dr Walmisley (1856) the Choirs were finally divided. For some years longer the same Lay-Clerks continued to sing at both King's and Trinity, but St John's has since October 1856 maintained an independent Choir. The number of Lay-Clerks was originally six, and of boys eight. Choral Services were held on Sundays, and on all festivals and their eves. The first Organist of the College under the new *régime* was Mr Alfred Bennett, a pupil of Dr S. S. Wesley. He retained office, however, only from June to December, 1856. On December 31, 1856, a new Organist entered on his duties.

G. M. GARRETT.



NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 151).

DURING the reign of King James I Cambridge was favoured with several royal visits, and St John's took a leading part in the festivities on these occasions.

Prince Charles, and Frederick, Prince Elector Palatine (or 'Palsgrave') of the Rhine, came to Cambridge on January 12, 161 $\frac{1}{2}$. They were entertained with scholastic disputations in Great St Mary's and with the comedy of the *Adelphi* at Trinity. The Prince Elector is said to have slept during the greater part of the entertainment, while Prince Charles was attentive. But on returning to Newmarket both Princes complained of the immoderate length of the play.

They were entertained with great magnificence at St John's at a total cost of £131 6s 2d, a large sum for those days. Some extracts from the Bursar's accounts are here given.

The Earl of Pembroke was William, the third Earl, son of Henry, the second Earl, and Mary sister of Sir Philip Sidney, who is commemorated in her famous epitaph as 'Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother.' Lord Pembroke was Lord Chamberlain of the Household. He was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford in 1626, and Pembroke College there was named after him during his Chancellorship. Clarendon describes him as "the most universally beloved and esteemed of any man of his age." And Ben Jonson writes

I do but name thee Pembroke, and I find
It is an epigram on all mankind.

The Earl of Southampton was Henry Wriothesly, the third Earl, attainted for his share in Essex's treasons but restored to his honours in 1603. To him Shakspeare dedicated his 'Venus and Adonis,' 'the first heir of my invention.'

The Lord Willoughby was Robert, Baron Willoughby de Eresby. He was created Earl of Lindsey in 1624 and presided at the trial of Strafford. He was nominated commander-in-chief of the King's forces on the breaking out of the rebellion, and was killed at Edgehill 23 Oct. 1642.

John Williams, afterwards Lord Keeper and Bishop of Lincoln, the founder of our Library, took a very prominent part in the ceremonies at St John's.

The pictures of King James and of his Queen, Anne of Denmark, which the College purchased on this occasion are no doubt those which now hang in the Lodge and have been described by Mr Freeman (*Eagle* vol. XI. pp. 174, 359).

A note of th' expense of the princes Prince Charles & the Palsgrave their enterteynment. Anno 1612.

Imprimis: for glasse plates and standing bowles of glasse lost and broken at y^e banquet and for a cupbord of Christall glass & a table basket 8^{li} 12^s 6^d

It: p^d to Mr Grenaway of London for banquetting stuffe and to the porters there for their carriage of them 24^{li} 5^s 8^d

It: for y^e Apothecarye's manne frō London to furnish out the banquet and for six flaggs of sylke for the Marchpanes 21^s

It: gyven to Mr Davers and Mr Lukin's menne for bringing and carrying backe of bedding linnen and other p'vision of them borrowed and to their mayds for washing of them 9^s 6^d

It: for y^e King and Queen's pictures to hang vp in y^e Gallery wth bords and canvas for their safe carriage 3^{li} 14^s 6^d

It: to Ro. Cooke for p'vision of a table conteyning 2 messe during the abode of the 2 Princes 18^{li} 4^s 10^d

<i>It</i> : To Barth. Wolfe for wyne to y ^e banquet and to meales at y ^t tyme together w th the burnt wyne allowed the three Lords in their Chambers at evening vid. The E. of Pembroke, the E. of Southampton the Lord Willoughby w ^t their gentlemen.	13 ^{li}	13 ^s	9 ^d
<i>It</i> : to Mr Underwood for 3 sugar loves		52 ^s	2 ^d
<i>It</i> : gyven to Mr Mayson for writing of three bookes of verses one gyven to eyther of y ^e Princes the other to the E. of Southampton		20 ^s	
<i>It</i> : to Amb. Harrison for ruled pap. for the seyde bookes and for bynding them in velvet w th sylke stringes fringed w th gold lace <i>in toto</i>		36 ^s	4 ^d
<i>It</i> : to the Trumpettors soundinge at severall tymes vpon y ^e towers		26 ^s	8 ^d
<i>It</i> : to Mr Covill and Mr Wylliams and their manne for themselves and their horses 2 days to Newmarket to invyte the nobilitye		28 ^s	4 ^d
<i>It</i> : for a payre of gloves for Murray the Princes Schoolmaster.		30 ^s	

Addressed: To the right wor^{ll} my verie good cosin M^r Doctor Gwyn M^r of St Johns Colledge in Cambridge.

Good cosin I writt to you 8 or 9 dayes synce in the behalf of this gentleman at y^e instance of my deare frend S^r Thomas Waller, I ame resolved for no man lyuinge to presse you to an inconvenience, and therefor I pray'd you that I might knowe, whether I moved that was fecible both in respect of yourself and the merit of y^e partie. I find since vpon further conference with S^r Thomas y^t our case is better then I conceyued it to be, for wee sue for no fellowship that is actuallie void, to y^e preiudice of any man y^t standes, the place we ayme at is voydable and in y^e hand of one y^t will not resign but with some assurance by promise y^t M^r Weekes may succede him in it, if in this case you may geue furtherance to this gentlemans desire I shall very hartily thank you for him, and in y^e meane tyme by yo^r first opportunitie I pray you by a lyne or two inable me to geue his frindes satisfaction whether they may relye vpon your favoure herein.

I presume much of y^e vniuersities good carriage in this entertaynment of the princes, and y^t you have all performed yo^r actes with great comēdaçon and quitt yo^r selues with much honor, but I feare yo^u have made your Chauncelor too great a stranger to your proiects and proceedinges there & I wish it may not be so conceyued but *hic tibi* it seemes something strange vnto me y^t M^r vicechancellor sent hither neither y^e questions nor y^e names of y^e desputants nor yet what Comedies weare to be acted, nor to this houre any one word of your maⁿer and progresse in this entertaynment, all the intelligence we have yet receyued came from your tenant Mr Jugge who is none of y^e best discoursers vpon these scholasticall exercises. Thus with all y^e good wishes a loving hart can send you, in hast I byd you hartily farewell and rest.

Northampton
house 6^o Martii
1612

your most faithfullie
assured loving cosen
JOHN GRIFFITH

In March 1614 King James I with Prince Charles came to Cambridge and stayed at Trinity College. The Lord Treasurer, the Earl of Suffolk, lived magnificently in St John's College, and is said to have spent 26 tuns of wine in five days. His lady stayed at Magdalene. The first night's entertainment was a play, *Aemilia* in Latin by Tho. Cecill, performed by the St John's men. And on the second night the famous play of *Ignoramus* by Geo. Ruggle, originally of St John's, was acted at Clare. Dr Gwyn seems to have taken much pains in arranging the spectators at the play, and there are one or two letters to him on the subject of *Ignoramus* among our Records. It will be noticed that the letters of Lane and Morton have no date, but they are indorsed "businesse about the King's first cominge."

At this time Thomas Morton (elected Fellow 12 March 1594) was Dean of Winchester, but he afterwards became Bishop of Chester (1616), of Coventry and Lichfield (1619), and finally Bishop of Durham (1632). His portrait hangs in our Hall.

Robert Lane was elected Fellow 7 Apr. 1598. The reference to Ben Jonson is interesting as shewing his connexion with the College. The ditty, if written, does not appear to have been preserved.

The Bishop of Lincoln referred to was Richard Neale of whom particulars were given in the last number of the *Eagle* (p. 143). Dr Luard informs me that Neale was 15th Wrangler in 1582.

Full details of the royal visit may be found in Mullinger's *History* Vol. II. p. 516.

There is especial interest in the reference to Dr Donne, who acquired so vast a reputation among his contemporaries for his learning and his powers as a preacher. He was born in 1573 of a Catholic family, and, though himself an Anglican, he retained through life traces of his early training. In 1596 he became Secretary to Sir Thomas Egerton the then Lord Keeper, but was dismissed in 1601 for having secretly married his patron's niece. Donne was long proof against the wish of King James and of Morton that he would take orders, but he yielded at last. Dr Jessopp in the *Dictionary of Biography* states that Donne was probably ordained on Jan. 25, 1615, *i. e.* two months before the Royal visit to Cambridge. From Lane's letter below, however, it would appear that Donne was ordained priest about that time, so that his ordination to the diaconate would have to be put a year earlier. The King at once made Donne one of his chaplains, and expressed the wish (as appears from the letter below) that on the occasion of the visit to Cambridge (March 1615) Donne should receive the D.D. degree. This was at first demurred to; but, according to Cooper, Donne had the degree by mandate shortly after the King's departure. Donne was made Dean of St Paul's in 1621, and retained that position till his death 31 March 1631. He is the subject of one of Walton's 'Lives.' He wrote some verses, though, as Campbell justly said, his life was more

poetical than his poetry; still this, though rugged, was of great beauty. Some quotations will be found in Charles Lamb's *Specimens of Dramatic Poets*.

Thomas Plafere was matriculated at St John's in December 1576, and became Fellow in 1584. In 1599 he became Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity. He had a great reputation as a preacher and for his fluency in Latin. He was asked by Francis Bacon to translate his *Advancement of Learning* into that language. He died in February 1608-9, and is buried in St Botolph's Church, Cambridge.

The Dean of Paul's mentioned on page 143 sup. and in Morton's letter below was Valentine Cary, elected Fellow of St John's 1591, afterwards Master of Christ's 1610, Dean of St Paul's (8 April 1614), and Bishop of Exeter 1621. There are many letters from him to Dr Gwyn in our Records.

Addressed: To my very lovinge frend Mr Doctor Gwynne
Mr of St John's Colledge and Vice Chancellor of the
Vniversity of Cambridge these dd.

deliuered to Owen Evan this xixth of Jan. at 4 of the
clock in th'afternoon.

Good Mr Vice Chancellor. I pray you take notice of his
Maiesties iourney at this tyme to Roiston, and give order that
the course w^{ch} hitherto hath bene observed for Sermons before
his Maty may be continued, that his Maty may not fayle of
one to preach before him at the ordinary dayes at Roiston or
Newmarkett, as his Maty shall happen to be, soe prepared
and of such sufficiency as that Vniversity is accustomed to send
forth to supply that place. The first Sermō that his Maty will
expect wilbe on Tuesday next. Wherof I pray you will let
there be noe fayle. and thence that the vsuall tymes may
be continued till his Maiesties returne. And soe I doe very
hartely bidde you farewell and rest

ffrō the Court at
Whitehall this xixth
day of Jan. 1615

yo^r very lovinge frend
Pembroke

Addressed: To the right wor^{sh}: my assured ffrind Dr Gwin,
Master of St John's College in Cambridge. dd.

Sr. I receaued letters frō our louing ffrēd Mr Deane of Pauls wherin by way of expostulation I was challenged for not vsing his means in his owne house, since I receaued an Answer frō your self wth an arrest of vnkyndnes for præferring his loue befor yours, w^{ch} I must confesse hath been as ancient & as radicall & mutuall between vs as (I think yow will say) hath been between any tow. *Amica contentio nec minus grata.* For indeed I am doubly pleased, y^t both of you are so kyndly offended. He hath been satisfied by conceiving my deuotion to y^e place of my nursrie, yow will interpret it no neglect of your self y^t I send frō Winchester to Pauls when I had no opportūitie to wryte imediatly to Cambridge. I am inioyned to preach this next sonday: so, y^t I cannot come to Cambridge vntill Tewsdai, otherwyse I would have been with y^e first to have saluted you and my other frendes especially my Lord of Chichester. I vnderstand of yo^r preparatiō for ye king, Giue me leaue to expresse this dutie to y^t place. vid: *domini gulā debet habere cocus.* Know therefor y^t y^e king delygtheth in breuitie in his greatest delygths. *etiā meo nimis offendor.* And therefor as I doubt not you will excell others in sweetness so I pray you provyd, y^t you be not behind in shortnes. Do you not remember Henre Sewell his comēdacions of Doctor Playfere his sermon: sweete, short, greek. You see breuitie pleaseth euery pallat. Thus with my hartie comendations vnto you I comend you to y^e protectiō of y^e Almyghtie & rest y^r

Sincere frend

TH: MORTON

I pray you remember me for a chāber although it be of y^e meanest.

London: 27.

Feb:

Addressed: To y^e worp^{sh} his approved good frend Mr Do^r Gwyn
Mr of St Johns Colledge in Cambridg dd. these wth
speed.

Sr. after my hearty Commends etc. We got to London verry well, only at Ware we wcr terrifye^d by y^e mischance of a Northerⁿ traveller, whose legge was sore hurt wth a fall of his

horse. Sr I receyved yowr letters & y^e inclosed will see delyvered at our first leasure. Tomorrow morning being fryday we are appoynted to attend the Lo. treasurer, who we feare (by y^e conference had wth his gentlemē) expects more roomes than we cā possibly spare, yf we enterteyne such as wee pourposed. The voyce is y^t he will Comēd the Lo. of Worster to vs, so the Bp. of Lyncolne sick in his bedde of the stone certyfyed vs. We wer admitted to his bedd syde, wher passed conference about our buisines. The verses he wishes they be ready, but doubts ther wilbe no vse of thē. His desyre is principally for y^e speach at his Mat^{res} comīng to y^e Colledge that it be made in forme of an oratiō w^{thout} any devise, only he adviseth it be shorte, and above all y^t yourselfe p^rforme it in p^rson. We asked him how we might best p^rsent our Chancellor he answered lyke himself, in a high style, eyther to fynd him bread board & fuell or els in money 100^{lb} to make his owne p^rvision. We have bene wth Mr Johnson our musitiō and entreated Ben Johnsō to penne a dyttye, w^{ch} we expect vpō Saturday. Here is no great newes more thē expectancy of the Censure of Mr Seynt Jhon a west country gentlemā. but Mr Pantō told vs y^t in regard of the Lo. Chancellor^s want of p^rfect health it is put of vntill Tuesday next. Mr Donne Sometymes Secretary to y^e Lrd Chancellor is entered into orders preisted by the Bys^p of London a fortnyght since in hope of some p^rferment from his Mat^r. We heare he must be D^{or} in Divinity the next March.

I spake wth Mr Spire by whom I vnderstand y^t the fellowship is growen having a Schollership also annexed to it, but the Annual revenues so small as will scarce mayntayne eyther being but 12^{lb} or therabouts. D^{or} Walkingtō I have not seen. Mr Murrell will tell you he hath p^rted with his geldinge and lyes now weather fast in y^e Green dragon. But I hope better of him. Thus my duty remembered & comēdes frō my fellow travellers I comit you to god & rest

Mr Ridding desyres his wyfe
may vnderstand of his health
He is so busy at Tobacco he
canne hardly wryte

your loving frend
ROB. LANE.

After this visit the town of Cambridge petitioned the king to be dignified with the rank of a city. The

Earl of Suffolk, then Chancellor of the University, sent the petition to Dr Gwyn as Vice-Chancellor, with a covering letter here appended. Further documents and details are given in Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*, Vol. III. See also Mullinger, Vol. II. p. 548, and Mayor-Baker, I. p. 203. In the end the request was somewhat roughly refused.

Of the Earl of Suffolk, Lloyd, in his *State Worthies*, says "When at his first coming to Cambridge, Mr Francis Nethersole Oratour of the University made a Latine Speeche unto him: the Lord replied, *Though I understand not Latine, I know the sense of your Oration is to tell me that I am welcome to you; which I believe verily: I thank you for it heartily, and will serve you faithfully in anything within my power.* Dr Harsenet the Vice-Chancellor laying hold on the handle of so fair a Proffer, requested him to be pleased to entertain the King at Cambridge; a favour which the University could never compass from their former great and wealthy Chancellours: *I will do it (saith the Lord) in the best manner I may, and with the speediest conveniency.* Nor was he worse than his word, giving his Majesty such a Treatment in the University, as cost him five thousand pounds."

The Earl of Suffolk it appears was a Johnian. In the Baker MSS (*Brit. Mus. Harl. MSS*, 7038, fol. 259) there is this note.

Thomas Wallington B.D. Fellow of St John's Colledge his sermon preach'd before the King, and dedicated to the R^t Honble, Lord Thomas Howard Earle of Suffolke &c: Dated from my chamber in St John's Colledge, once graced with your Honor's residence June 28: 1608. Printed by Canwell Legge, Printer to the Univers of Cambridge 8vo.

This shows the Earle of Suffolk to have been of St John's College, as he undoubtedly was.

Addressed: To my Loving freindes the Vice chauncello^r and
Heades of houses in the Vni^rsity of Cambridge these

After my hartly Comendacons. The bearer Mr Maio^r of Cambridge togeather wth M^r French one of their Aldermen haue bene wth me and haue acquainted me wth their inten^{con} to be suitors vnto his Ma^{tie} to dignifie their towne and make it a Cittie as Oxford is. And so to renewe their Charter wth such priueledge and Imunities as shalbe fitt for his Ma^{tie} to graunt them, wthout any preiudice or wronge to the Vni^rsity, but rather for the good thereof and more estima^{con} of the place then otherwise. I have thought good before there be any proceeding in the buisines, to wish that you, and the Maio^r and his brethren may meete togeather and then to discend to the p^{ar}ticularities of what they intend to be suito^{rs} for to his Ma^{tie}. And yf you finde that they seeke nothinge w^{ch} may be preiudiciall to the Vni^rsity then to certefie so much vnto me, that I may give way for them to proceede in their suite. As also yf you finde that it is intended thereby to include any matter of losse or disadvantage to the Vni^rsity, that stay may be made, togeather wth yo^r reasons p^{ar}ticularly for what you finde amisse yf any such thing be. ffor I cannot any way dislike to give heape for the graceinge and dignifyinge of the towne so long as it may be a good also or no hurt to the Vni^rsity. The further considera^{con} whereof I leaue vnto and expect to heare from you. And so wth my good wishes vnto you do rest

Suffolke house the
xijth of October 1616.

Yo^r very loving freind
T. SUFFOLKE

To the Kings most excellent Ma^{tie}.

The humble peti^{con} of yo^r Ma^{ty} loyall & faithfull Subiects
the Maio^r Bayliffs and Burgesses of the towne of
Cambridge.

Most humblie shewinge that Whereas they are a very ancient corpora^{con}, and hould the towne of yo^r Ma^{tie}: in fee farme, & doe enioye diuers hereditam^{tes}, franchises, liberties & iurisdi^{cons} by vertue of diuers Charters & letters patentes, to them graunted by yo^r Ma^{tie}, and diuers of yo^r most noble progenitors Kinges and Queenes of this Realme, And whereas in former

auncient time Cambridge was one of the xviij principall Citties of England & latelie hath ben exceedinglie graced by yo^r highnesse accesse.

May it please yo^r most excellent Ma^{tie}; for more dignifyinge of the Vniuersitie and this Corporaçon, that the vniuersitie of Cambridge & the corporaçon of the Towne of Cambridge, may be ranked and settled in equall degree, wth the vniuersitie of Oxford & y^e Cittie of Oxford, & to that end to vouchsafe to renewe the Charters of the saide Towne, & thereby to incorporate them to be a Cittie by the name of the Maior Aldermen & Cittizens of the Cittie of Cambridge, wth expresse declaraçon that there shalbe such offices from tyme to tyme wth in the same Cittie & Corporaçon & wth such liberties, privileges, franchises & Iurisdicōns, & in such sorte, as the Right hoble the Lo: Chancello^r of England, now high Steward of the said owne, & the Lo: Trēher of England, nowe Chancello^r of the vniuersitie of Cambridge, & the hoble yo^r Ma^{ty} Attorney generall, shall thinke mete. Vnto whome may it please yo^r Ma^{tie} to referre the considerācon thereof, wth a saviage to the Vniuersitie of Cambridge, of all their liberties, Iurisdicōns, p^reminences & i^mmunities whatsoever. And yo^r said humbe Petiçoners, shall be bounde to praye to Almightye god, for p^rservaçon of yo^r Ma^{tie} in health longe life wth increase of all royall renowne.

King James and Prince Charles came again to Cambridge in 1624 to give audience to the French Ambassadors sent as envoys to arrange for the marriage of Prince Charles with Henrietta Maria. From the *State Papers (Domestic) James I Vol CLXXVI* p. 411 we learn that the ambassadors had audience at Cambridge, and that the marriage articles were signed in the presence of the Prince, the Duke of Buckingham, and Mr Secretary Conway. The 'gallery' referred to is doubtless our present Combination-room. The ambassadors were M. Ville-au-Clercs and the Marquis d'Effiat. Many honours were paid to them, and they were entertained with great magnificence. In the *State Papers* we find the Master of the Ceremonies, Sir Lewis Lewkenor, presenting a bill of £253 for the Coach hire

of the Ambassadors to Cambridge. Neale was now Bishop of Durham.

Addressed: To y^e right wor^{ll} my very loving ffrend M^r D^r Guyn
Master of St Johns Colledge in Cambridge dd.

Master of St John's. The sodaine newes of his Mates coming to Cambridge on Wednesday, wth a purpose to lye there 6 nightes and to intertaine the ffrench Ambassado^r there, and other thinges therevnto incident w^{ch} his Matie expecteth to be pformed by the Vniversitie, you will vnderstand by my lres now written vpon comādmnt to Mr Vice chancello^r. I presume of your loue to affourd me a lodging in St Johns for y^e tyme. I meane not to trouble your owne lodgings for I doubt your gallery will be thought the fittest place for y^e King to giue y^e first Audience to the Ambassado^r in. But some fellows chamber will serve my turne, for I will send myne owne bed & hangings w^{ch} I haue here at Newmarkett. If I could haue two chambers, it would doe me the more pleasure, that I might haue one roome to eate in, and another to lodge in: ffor I will bring my Court diett wth me.

I had forgotten to put M^r Vice chancello^r in minde, that y^e King stayinge so many nights at Cambridge there will be two sermon daies there Sonday & tuesday: w^{ch} sermons I make account will be the one in Kings Colledge Chapple, the other in Trinity Colledge Chapple, and whether that y^e Masters of these Colledges will be content to lett strangers according to y^e list of y^e preachers preach there I leaue it to consideration. This much in hast. So with my hearty comēdacons *Nos Deo*. And I rest

ffrom y^e Court at
Newm^rkett 5 Decemb.
1624.

y^r louing ffrend
R. DUNELM.

Addressed: To y^e right wor^{ll} my verie Loving frend M^r D^r Guyn
Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge be thes
wth speed dd.

M^r of St Johns. I heare this morninge y^t order is heer geuen to take vp your lodgings for y^e French Embassadors, & I am sorye for y^t troble y^t you must therby sustayne. I also heare some say y^t my L. Keeper is likely to come at this tyme to

Cambridge: if he doe I am sure you will not suffer him to lye from St Johns: w^{ch} two considerations make me to doubt how I may be lodged also in y^e Colledge: though I had rather take y^e meanest in y^t Colledge than y^e best elswher: any 2 Chambers will serue my turne, one for my bed & another to eate in, and for my men to be in all y^e daye tyme as for their lodgings they may goe into y^e town all of them, saue them y^t lye in my chamber for whom I shall need a pallett. I haue purposely sent this bearer to know what may conueniently be done, y^t if my beinge at St Johns shall haue y^e lest inconueniency in it, I may make bold wth some other freinde: I presume I may be very welcome to the M^r of Caius Colledge or some others, but my hart is at St Johns.

You see how I assure my selfe of your loue: to deale freely wth you: to trouble you: yet leauinge it to you to be as free wth me to say it will or will not be And so wth my Comendations remembered. *nos Deo*, & I rest

Newm^rket

Decemb. 6

1624

your louinge freinde

R. DUNELM.

Addressed: For his mat^{ties} especyall service.

To the Right worsh^l M^r Doctor Guin master of St Jhons Colledge in Cambridg.

Hast post hast hast hast hast & speede

Ware 14 Xbre

9 a clock in y^e

morning

LEWIS LEWKENO^r

Syr, there was a payer of fyne sheetes of the Kings left in the Ambassado^rs bedd, & a sword of one of hys gentlemen. I entreat you that you wilbe pleased to cause them to be sought out, & sent to my house in Drury Lane by the Strand: the bringer shalbe contented for his paynes & I shall euer rest

Ware 14th

Xbre 1624

you^r assured louing friend

to doe you service

LEWIS LEWKENO^r

On the death of the Earl of Suffolk, George Villiers Duke of Buckingham, the favourite of King James

and King Charles, was elected Chancellor. Bishop Neale, always anxious that his College should be in the front, writes to advise Gwyn of King Charles' wishes. He also wrote to the like effect to Gostlin, Master of Gonville and Caius, then Vice-chancellor. The election was not popular and perhaps not a very wise one, the Duke being then under impeachment by the House of Commons, who were greatly incensed at the election. The Earl of Suffolk appears to have been a popular Chancellor, for Fuller in his *History* remarks: "It argued the University's affection to his memory that a grand party therein, unsought, unsent, unsued for, gave their suffrages for his second Son Thomas Earl of Berkshire, though the Duke of Buckingham by a very few voices carried the place of Chancellor." A list of the names of those who voted on both sides is given in Cooper's *Annals* III, 185-6. Lloyd in his *State Worthies* says that some suspected that he lost the place "not for lack of Voices, but fair counting them." The Duke was greatly pleased with his election. He was admitted March 1634, when he was entertained at a banquet at St John's, and we learn that "he was wonderful courteous to all Scollers of any condition, both in the Regent House, where every one that came in had his Grace's Congie, and in the Towne as he walked, if a man did but stirre his hat he should not lose his labour." Cooper's *Annals* III, 198. And Fuller tells us that "The Duke gave the Beadles their old silver staves and bestowed better and bigger on the University with the King's and his own arms insculped thereon."

Daniel Ambrose was admitted Fellow 27 March 1618.

Addressed: To y^e R^t worth my very loving good friend M^r Doctor
Gwyn M^r of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

Good Master of St John's. In my loue to our Mother y^e
vniuersitie, yo^rselfe, and our Colledge, I cannot conceale from

you a passage w^{ch} I had yesternight with his Ma^{tie} touching our Chancello^rship by occasion of my Lord of Suffolks death. Wherein his Ma^{tie} signified his wishing y^t y^e vniuersitie would choose my L^d Duke of Buckingham, and that it would well please Him to have it presently effected; by w^{ch} ouerture of his Ma^{ties} Inclination herein I do conceive y^t in y^e doing thereof we shall not only gaine an honorable Chancello^r of y^e Duke of Buckingham, but in a sort purchase his Ma^{tie} himself our Royall Patron and Chancellour in that we fixe our Election vpon Him whom Himself desireth. This I hold it my duty to impart vnto you, hoping that you will by all good meanes further it, and you may make y^e substance of this my letter knowne to such of o^r friends as you think fitt to sollicite in it. So wth my very harty comēdacons to yo^r self and all o^r freinds. *Nos Deo* and I rest.

Durham house
May 28, 1626.

yo^r very loving friend
R. DUNELM.

Addressed: To his verye loving freind M^r D^r Gwyn M^r of
St Johns College in Cambridge.

M^r D^r Gwyn. I vnderstand by my seruant, how forward yo^u haue beene, not onely wth yo^r own suffrage, but by yo^r best aduice and assistance of uoyces in yo^r College, to agree wth the intention of diuerse others of my frinds in Cambridge, in choosing me yo^r Chancellor And therefore my desier is, yow should know, how thankfully I accept the expression of yo^r loue and y^t by this covrtesie yo^u haue fastn'd an obligacon vpon me, w^{ch} I shall be reddie vpon an offer of occasion to acknowledge and that I am

White Hall June the
5th, 1626

your faithfull
frend and servant
G. BUCKINGHAM

Addressed: To my worthy freinds the Master and Senior
fellowes of St John's Colledge in the Vniversity of
Cambridge, these.

After my harty comēdacons: His Ma^{tie} having given order for preachers to goe in eu^ry of his Shipps to sea, choyce hath bene made of M^r Dan Ambrose master of Artes and fellowe of yo^r Colledge to be one, who being accordingly vpon significacon

from me come hither, I thought good to intimate vnto yo^u that his Ma^{tie} is soe carefull of such Schollers as are willing to put themselves forward into soe good accōns, as that he will expect, and I doubt not but yo^u will accordingly take order that the said M^r Ambrose shall suffer no detriment in his place wth yo^u by this his employment, but that yo^u will rather take care that he shall have all immunities and emoluments wth advantage, w^{ch} have bene form^{ly} or may be graunted to any vppon the like s^{vi}ce, wherein not doubting of yo^r affecōnate care, I rest

Yorke house

yo^r very loving freind

29 July

G. BUCKINGHAM

1626.

After these letters on high affairs of state we may conclude with two letters which almost explain themselves. The right of receiving a copy of every book printed within the realm was not conferred on the University till 1665.

Addressed: To the right wo^rshipp^{ll} my verey loving Freinde
M^r Doctor Gwyn Vicechancellor of the vniu^rsitye of
Cambridge delyu^r these.

Good

Mr Vice chauncello^r y^t semed vnto me vpon Twesdaye last before his Mat^{tes} Judges of Thassisses yo^u were desirous to be certefied of thabvses and wronges done me by Scollers at Chesterton whiche I then also thought was to the ende to worke reformacon wherefore nowe I first certefie yo^u of M^r Smythe of yo^r owne Colledge one of the Procto^{rs} of the vniu^rsitye whome yesterdaye being but Wednesdaye and the next daye thereafter I (goinge thoroughe my grounde downe to Barnewell poole) founde there wythe his Companye in a tilted boate and some p^{ersons} also by hym hired (as I conceyve) of purpose vnlawfully to fishe my waters and poole wythe a casting nett. And as I have sence been informed he had byn the most pt of the afternone rowinge in my waters and doing lyke vnlawfull exercise and also I was informed of many others in lyke manner fishing wythe suche vnlawfull nettes that make comon destrucon of all manner smale and greate fishe what soe^{ur} to my particular wronge and losse thereby, and to the gen^rall losse and hurt of the Co^menwealthe in so abundantly destroyng the frye and broode of yonge fishe dayley, before y^e be fitt, or of any worthe to be spent. The

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reformacon whereof restethe in yo^a (in Cambridge) to restrayne and forbidde the making and vse of these nettes and to take awaye and burne or otherwise to distroye them and to Comānde that no more of them be vsed or made (except for the perticular vse of owners in theyre severall pondes) for that the Meeshe of eu^ry nett to be vsed for taking of fishe in any Ryvers or streames (saving only for taking of Eles & gudgeons & such like) ought to be of two ynches & a halfe wyde vpon payne of forfeiture of the nettes and fishe taken and penalties for takinge and killinge such smale frye and yonge fishe & fynes & imprisonment to the partyes as by the statute is in that behalfe lymited and provided whereof in part for satisfyng yo^r said desier I nowe certefie yo^a (but my selfe for suche wronge done me not to be concluded) but to have suche my further remedye therefore as I shall make choyse of accordinge to the lawes of this Realme for so vnlawfully enteringe my freehold and spoylinge my free and seu^r all fishinge by accon to be vsed at my owne lykinge. And trustinge yo^a will therefore take such lawfull order for such nettes as yo^a maye, not to be anymore vsed I rest

7^o m^rcii, 1616

yo^r verely lovinge & willing frende

JOHN BATISSOALE

Addressed: To the right wor^{ll} my very good ffreinde M^r D^r Gwynn M^r of St Johns Colledge and Vice Chancellor of the Vniuersitie of Cambridge theese be dd.

Good M^r Vice Chancellor, longe since I thought fitt to send yo^a a smale pamphlett, and wth all to acquainte yo^a by the aduice and direction of my best freindes, that our Vniuersitie sustayned some wronge hauinge not that priuiledge w^{ch} Oxford hath among the stationers; I thought fitt at that time to desier yo^r resolucon, because I was to allowe one of my books for their vse w^{ch} hitherto I haue deferred, and will not part wth anie vntill o^r Vniuersitie bee admitted to the like priuiledge. I doe not stand soemuch vppon the benefitt w^{ch} might redounde vnto vs, w^{ch} truly may be very greate consideringe that manie books are yearely printed and those of great value, but especially for our credittes sake, that wee might not seeme to bee neglected and that it might be some occasion hereafter to moove some good benefact^{rs}, or att least those whoe haue

binne of o^r vni^ursitie joyntly wth one co^mon consent towardes
the building of a publick librarie w^{ch} was the course obserued
at Oxfford for the newe erectinge of theire schooles; if the
heades of o^r vni^ursitie shall not think fitt to intermiddle in the
busines, then I will cease anie further to sollicit yo^u, neither is
it for mee beinge one single man to oppose myselfe against
the orders of the stationers, but I must yealde vnto them,
though uerie vnwillingly etc.; thus wth remembraunce of my
kinde love vnto yo^u, with my prayers for yo^r health and
happines I comitt yo^u to god and rest

from Stapleford Abbattes

Septemb 5^o, 1616

yo^r louing ffreinde to bee

Co^maunded

GODFREY GOODMA[̄]

R. F. S.



ON THE BROADS IN MARCH.

(Continued from p. 173.)

KENDAL Dyke is a winding stream opening into the north bank of the Thurne a mile above Potter Heigham bridges. This narrow channel in a few hundred yards leads into Heigham Sounds, once a fairly wide expanse of water, but now reduced extensively by the ingrowth of reeds on both sides, which leave only a narrow track, shallow except in the sailing channel. The banks of tall reeds extending for fifty yards or more into the water render it impossible to land anywhere, and the openings now and then into wider expanses, with isolated masses of reeds rising above the surface, give the scene a wild and desolate character.

In a mile the Sounds lead by a narrow dyke on the east to Horsey Mere, and further on by another on the north to Hickling Broad, a sheet of water nearly two square miles in extent, but much encroached on by reeds, which form numerous bays, promontories, and islands.

To sail a yacht up the Sounds is not very easy, as the channel is not more than four feet deep, and where it lies can only be learnt by experience; but as we had once, after much wet weather in March, taken a ten-tonner on to Hickling, we decided that the *Palmer* should go too, and that we would trust to getting a small sailing-boat at Hickling Staithe, on the further side of the Broad. With a smart east wind on the beam, we came along Kendal Dyke and the Sounds, carefully picking out the deep water as we

sailed along, and anchored at the entrance of the Broad. Nimrod and I set out in the jolly-boat to row across to the Pleasure-Boat Inn for bread and beer, as we thought it better not to venture across with the yacht, although we had once succeeded with a boat of $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot draught, and that was at night, too. It was thus-wise. We had had a wet time tacking up the Sounds one afternoon in March, having passed through a dense blinding snow-storm, and had laid up at the entrance to Hickling for the night. About 8 o'clock the weather cleared up, and I proposed we should sail across the Broad to the Inn. B—— readily agreed, as he generally does to foolhardy propositions, so we cast off and got on to the Broad. We could see the posts that mark out the channel fairly well at first, and with a light north breeze on the beam we made the first mile. The channel then turns suddenly to the north, we started tacking, and immediately ran aground. We got off with the quant, and made another start, but before we went about we were aground again. We amused ourselves in this way eight or ten times for an hour, then came to the obvious conclusion that the channel was too narrow to tack in. B—— then started quanting, and worked us into less and less water till the yacht was fairly stuck. There we were, in the middle of the Broad, thermometer about zero, on an absolutely black night, with nothing to be distinguished anywhere but the light at the Inn, nearly a mile off. It looked like a night out, but I set out with the jolly-boat to look for the channel, and then after much labour with the quant and the tow-line we got into deeper water. I took a long line out ahead to look for the posts, and so by pushing and pulling we made the creek at eleven, and went straight into the Inn to dry ourselves. In front of the kitchen fire were two large clothes-baskets, one contained twins, the other goslings, but there was room enough round the capacious grate

for us, cold, wet, and thirsty pleasure-seekers. At 12.30 we turned out again: it was snowing fast, there was an inch or more on the ground, the yacht was without an awning, the cabin open, and for an hour the snow had been beating in on to our rugs and blankets. I shall probably not be believed when I say that that night we did not sleep at the Inn.

Nimrod and I got provisions and a very neat balance-lug boat from Beales, and had three or four good spins up and down the Broad, though we thought it rather rough to leave B—— with nothing to do, and with no entertainment but what a yellow-back could afford. But when we ran into the dyke we saw how we had been deceived by B——'s words, "I'll lie down a bit, while you fellows get the boat and the beer." He had taken up the anchors, set the sails, and bolted. We gave chase down the Sound and came up with him in Kendal Dyke, and congratulated him on the smart way he had handled the yacht alone.

The next morning there was a strong north-easter blowing, and as it was an opportunity to see what could be done, Nimrod and I tacked the yacht back again to the Broad, very nearly running aground several times in the narrow channel, while B—— was in the balance-lug, with as much as he could do, sitting on the gunwale, to keep the water out of her. Later on, he and I had a lively time of it taking the boat back to the Inn. Instead of having two reefs in her sail we started to tack across with all canvas out, and we found that with towing our large jolly-boat it was difficult to keep good way on, although we were both sitting on the gunwale to keep the water from coming in on the lee. One year we took a balance-lug from Applegate and stood out in a worse north-easter than this; we had fully reefed down, and all three of us were in the bottom of the boat, one at the halyard, another at the sheet, and the third

at the tiller, yet she took in water at the lee and filled as we conveniently blew into the bank. We had gone out for a wetting and we got it.

When we ran down the Thurne from Potter Heigham to Hickling there was a strong north-east gale of sleet and rain blowing, and not a sail was to be seen on the rivers. We took in all our reefs, and, with peak down, ran before the gale the eight miles to Acle. We were up late the next morning, and decided to breakfast *en route*, as we wanted to get through Yarmouth before the tide was against us.

This morning it was B——'s turn to wash up. His method is worth recording. He first spreads out the ten or twelve greasy plates and dishes over the stern sheets, and the cups, knives, forks, &c. over the decks till there is no place to stand on, and then covers everything from a packet of Hudson's Extract of Soap, a dozen packets of which we take with us, then swabs them with the mop, and having swilled every thing in the river, leaves us to wipe what has not gone to the bottom. This morning he was careful, he only lost one plate. There is another method of washing up which we owe to the ingenuity of a Johnian. It consists of shutting up all the things in a hamper and then towing them behind for an hour or so. B—— and I hate cooking, but Nimrod apparently likes it, so we let him do it all, and he does it willingly; this, I believe, is because he once tasted one of *our* stews. So Nimrod started getting breakfast in the cabin, and we did the sailing. There was an extra gust on one of the tacks, and Nimrod, who was frying, made a dash to save the kettle which was tottering on its oil stove. The kettle was not saved. We would have put up with boiling water on the floor of the cabin, but that was not all, the frying-pan upset too, and just as the eggs and bacon were done to a turn. We tie the kettle on now when we are tacking.

Near Yarmouth we passed six or seven wherries coming out with the tide and wind. They were sailing at a great pace, each with its enormous black sail, stretching far out on the lee and carried high in the air by the very long gaff. They are vessels of about thirty-tons burden, and used for trade chiefly from Yarmouth and Norwich. They are fast and sail extremely close to the wind. The mast is stepped in the bows and is without shrouds of any kind. The single sail is run up by one halyard only for the gaff and peak, and there is no boom.

We tacked between them as they sailed down on us, no easy task in a narrow reach, as one cannot then pass on a wherry's lee, its large sail often filling the river; and crossing her bows requires considerable judgment of relative speeds. What little we know we have learnt by the dire experience of a collision or two, and many narrowly avoided ones.

When we were through the bridges at Yarmouth, we fetched up alongside a shrimper, set the mast and hoisted the canvas, and had a magnificent sail across Breydon at nearly full tide. After passing Reedham the wind began to drop, but we got on past Cantley Red House, where we were cheered as the first yacht of the season to Langley Priory. When Nimrod and I returned from a visit to the few ruins, B—— had only taken her on half-a-mile, so after dinner, as we wanted to get up to Norwich that night, we decided to sail all night. At nine o'clock two-hour watches were called; I took the first watch from 9 till 11. B—— and Nimrod were soon fast asleep, tired out with our previous day's work. I shut up the cabin doors, and drew over the hatch completely, so that no light should come from the cabin to blind me and prevent me from making out what I could of the banks and bends of the river. The few wherries that sail by night never carry lights, so a sharp look-out has to be kept, but their large black sails looming in the dark-

ness are, curiously enough, more easily seen than white sails. There was not much wind, but I got on a mile or so, and at 11, having called out B——, I threw off my oils and was soon fast asleep, notwithstanding the rattling of the ropes on the cabin roof by B——'s tacking. I seemed to have been asleep only a minute when Nimrod woke me at 3 for my second watch. The yacht was then aground, and the wind had quite dropped, so we decided to lay up. We threw an anchor out and started to get the sails down. It was very cold and difficult to work on the decks, as for some time it had been freezing, and they were very slippery and the ropes stiff, but in half-an-hour all was snug and the tarpaulin over.

On our first look round in the morning we were much puzzled with our whereabouts, the confusion being due to the very rash assumption that our bows were pointing up stream towards Norwich, but when we realised that this was not the case we saw we were near Coldham Hall. The night's sail had advanced us less than four miles of the thirty for the day from Acle. How long Nimrod had been sailing back towards Yarmouth before he ran aground it would be dangerous to ask. Now this was the only occasion when any of us except B—— ran us aground. Absolute darkness, a falling tide and no wind to keep way on, are not necessary for a grounding when he is steering. It is his daily *pastime*. When we want to make a fast run B—— insists on doing the tacking, and he gets on very well for a time, then he tacks a few inches closer in to the banks, or ventures a foot or two further on a draw, runs aground, and we lose half-an-hour. In some parts of the Bure the banks are deep and the yacht can be brought right in, and the stern swung round to brush the sedges or the grass; but in some parts of the Norwich river one cannot venture within 20 feet of the bank. The latter river is B——'s favourite resort. He has probably spent more time on its mud

than anyone else. B—— admits that he does *sometimes* run aground, but maintains that it is *he* that *always* gets the yacht off again. "The first thing to do is to get her bows off," said B——, "you fellows stop aft, I'll go forward with the quant." Ten minutes work produced no result. Then we put our united weights on to the quant. Still no result. This was because the quant was a good one. B—— said he had not enough leverage, so he went out on to the end of the bowsprit, which is the position from which he evidently likes to take his quanting exercise, while we ran forward and aft, then from port to starboard to loosen her from her bed. Still no result. The bowsprit was evidently a strong one.

When our friend Prest once tried this acrobatic performance there was a result, and, as is usually the case, it was an unexpected one: Prest and the bowsprit parted company, the water was only 2 feet deep; but he said that the chief thing that annoyed him was that his pipe, which did not leave his mouth, was filled with mud.

As we were on a windward bank we hoisted the jib and hauled the weather sheet down hard, to get what aid we could, and I landed to push from the bank. Leaning well forward over the river the quant was just long enough, but I did not move her an inch, and in trying to recover myself I fell in; with the water over my boots I could get a better purchase, but still I made no impression. B—— and Nimrod got the jolly-boat round between the bank and the yacht, and we all three put our strength simultaneously on to the quant. Still no result. We then tried to lift her bows, to rake away some of the mud, to move her stern, to push her aft or forward, on to the bank or anywhere, but she had so settled down that all our efforts were in vain. In such an extremity as this we had once succeeded by all of us getting into the water and actually lifting her out of her hole, but that was not in March.

There is a plan which sometimes is very useful in a narrow reach. I learnt it from a wherryman who helped us out of a difficulty five years ago in Heigham Sounds. We were tacking up the Sounds with a smart head wind, there was a new hand at the helm, "tiller down" was called, he put it hard up and the yacht rushed into the large expanse of reeds which border the Sounds on both sides and form its chief attraction. We ran so far in, and the reeds were so high, that we could only see out along the track we had made. One of us set out in the jolly boat and was lucky enough to find a wherryman. The first thing he did was to take out two lines, and with a clove-hitch fixed one to a bunch of reeds on the near side of the Sound, and the other to a bunch on the far side; then with all hands at the two lines and the two quants he got us out along our own channel.

We had done two hours' work and decided to wait for the tide, and had just settled down for a rest when we heard the short snort of a steam-engine. In the distance we could see the two masts of a vessel passing slowly up the reaches lower down. She proved to be a smack of about 150 tons, being towed from Yarmouth to Norwich. So large a vessel is a very striking sight eighteen miles inland. She was a god-send to us, we had out the quant again at once, and as the swell reached us we brought a few well-timed thrusts to bear, our yacht was lifted from her bed by the wash, and we got away from our resting place of the last eight hours. I hauled up the main-sheet, Nimrod set the jib, and with B—— at the tiller we sailed a hundred yards, then there was a bend in the river, we entered a foul reach, and B—— began at once to tack. On the third tack he ran us aground in a bank of reeds. We looked at B——, we said nothing, it was what we had expected, we knew she was hard aground, but we satisfied ourselves on the point, then went straight in and had

lunch. All the morning the wind had been freshening, and now several wherries were to be seen on the horizon with their peaks lowered. One wherry, coming down and trying to make the reach in which we lay, made four tacks without getting past, and after nearly colliding with us each time lay to on the opposite bank. We then got to work again with the quant and in a quarter of an hour we got her off, the wind suddenly caught her sails, the fall of the main-sheet was carried overboard, but I managed to keep the boom in, while B—— ran forward to secure a jib block that had carried from its strop; and so with Nimrod stowing the quant all hands were occupied, yet, with a foot on the tiller, we managed not to lose a tack, and in three “abouts” we were out of the reach, and made a fast run of ten miles to Reedham. Here we entered the New Cut, and with a spanking sou’wester on the beam made the four miles to Herringfleet swing bridge at a great rate. The bridge was closed and we had to stop. It was not easy, but we crept along the windward bank, and with the weather jib sheet in and the tiller down, we took her way off in the soft mud; I jumped on to the bank and held the bowsprit, and of course she headed to wind across the river. In a few moments the bridge was opened; I wished to bring her round one way, B—— the other, so we both shouted orders to Nimrod, who obeyed us both, with the result that she ploughed further and further into the bank. I then let B—— have his own way, but he got excited and gave the wrong orders, which Nimrod, entering thoroughly into the joke, obeyed with alacrity, and sent us again into the bank. In the end we had to run back a bit down the Waveney and turn again. We ran on then to the Beccles river, and I began to treat Nimrod to my local knowledge. He seemed to take no interest when I told him we were there sailing the “heel and hole,” and should soon be

running up the "barber's pole"; but it was an evil day for me when he insisted on trying if my red colouring was any use, for he certainly proved that most of the places where I had put red colour on the map were full of water and in several blue places we were ploughing up the mud. I think I shall interchange the signification of the colours.

That night we laid up at Burgh Staithe, close to the Church of Burgh St Peter. Here there are some old stakes just below water level, and as the tide was on the ebb we moved the yacht off a little. We were not desirous of settling on them, as some of our friends did once, and in the morning their yacht was full of water, mud, and growling. We had just made snug for the night when a boat rowed up and we were greeted by a cheery voice. "Do you fellows want anything I can let you have?" Now we did want a loaf badly, for we had tried the Waterside Inn and a cottage without success. "Well, then, come up to my house, I have no doubt I can manage it for you, come at nine," and the man disappeared. We agreed he must be the parson. On enquiry at the Inn we learnt the Rectory was a mile away. It was a very dark night, but B—— and I started off. The first place we tried was a barn, at the second place we were mistaken for burglars, but when we found the house the parson himself opened the door, and the light of the hall-lamp fell as far as mud would allow on to my Lady Margaret longs. "Ah, I see you are a Johnian, so am I, come in," were his first words. A right good welcome he gave us, and we were not sorry to sit by a comfortable fire in his study with our pipes and hear the old college jokes. Our host had been a rowing man, and proudly showed us the brass buttons, stamped with the Eagle and *Si je puis*, of the pea-jacket, that was worn over the blazer to go down to the river in a quarter of a century ago. "The jacket itself," he sadly remarked, "has only just

followed the dear old blazer, which has been worn away years ago." "Are you allowed to have a cask of beer in college now?" he enquired. "In my time they had to be brought in from Matthews' in a big hamper: of course the Dean knew what was in the hamper; but it was always done in that way." "After ten we had to *come in* with a cap and gown on, I suppose you have to now. Ah! often have six of us borrowed a cap and gown from Vinter's and knocked in late; one man would have the gown on, go just through the gate, then take it off and pass it out to the next man, and he would come in with a cap and gown on, and immediately pass it out to the third, and so on; I suppose the undergraduates do the same now."

The Rector had a splendid 10-ton cutter at Oulton, on board of which he would spend much of his spare time in summer, and it was sometimes his custom to sleep many nights together on board, sailing or rowing to his parish work daily. Two pleasant hours were quickly passed, as he was a cheery talker, full of reminiscences and of anecdotes, and he was clearly very sorry when we left, "I never see anyone now, in this isolated spot, and it's a great pleasure to me when I stumble on people to tell me how the world is getting on, especially the Cambridge world," he said, as he lent us a large red lantern to help us back, and warmly wrung our hands at his garden gate.*

It froze very hard that night, and we had to break the ice in our jolly boat to get our morning tub. An excellent tub our jolly-boat was in more senses than one. The morning plunge in the river from a big yacht in March has only one drawback; the dive in is pleasant enough, but one cannot get out again fast enough. So our jolly-boat, which could be used either for a sieve on land or for a tub in water, came in for

* Rev William Boycott (B.A. 1865), Rector of Burgh St Peter, died June 27, 1889.

regular morning use the last two or three days. I found I had left my sponge on deck all night, so I had a most exhilarating rub down with ice crystals.

* * *

That evening, after a smart run from Beccles, the *Palmer* was riding at her old moorings on Oulton Broad after a spin of 147 miles. "I am glad to see you back," said Wilson, "you have had a very rough week of it. What damages have you done: I don't mind a rope or two gone, but is her hull all right?" But Wilson could find nothing the matter, except that there was no string to one of the cabin curtains. "I know'd them gents would be all right," said Mark. "I see'd they be old soldiers, 'cos they allus swabs up one job afore they begins another."

L. E. S.



"LENTEN INDULTS."

IT may be interesting to readers of the *Eagle*, who have enjoyed a good laugh over Professor Mayor's contribution "*Resident Esuriales Ferias*" in the March number, to be told a little more about the famous letter over which the *Saturday Review* went into the broadest grins and chaffed unmercifully the poor Editor of the *Cambridge Independent Press*.

It was in the Lent of 1863 (I believe) that the unwise Protestant element in the University frothed up to the surface in the columns of the *Independent Press*. The English Church Union had been founded three years before; more than one leading "Puseyite" was included in the list of Wednesday Evening Preachers at Great St Mary's; there was much to disquiet the Protestant mind in the revival of Lenten Discipline, in the more frequent Celebrations of the Blessed Sacrament, in Mid-day Meetings for Intercessory Prayer. Letters, many and marvellous, attacked these "relics of Popery," and called on all who were true to the Reformation, and loved "our incomparable Liturgy," to defend the "Protestant Faith," whose very foundations were being undermined by traitors within the fold of "our Beloved Protestant Church."

Among the earliest Members of the English Church Union was Vernon Wollaston Hutton, then an undergraduate at Trinity. It was he who wrote the famous letter. Two or three of his intimate friends knew all about it and were eagerly expectant; but when on the Friday morning it did not appear we felt that the hoax had been seen through, although as little time

as possible had been given the Editor, for the letter was only delivered (as Professor Mayor says) on the previous afternoon. I was sitting in Henry Bradshaw's rooms in King's on the following Friday, when some one burst in with the *Independent Press* in his hands, and there in all its patent and delightful absurdity was the letter, notes and all. But the joke had been added to by the compositor. Hutton had written *lineam denario scribunt*, but his writing was not always easy to read, and the delicious alteration to *linum denario sinbrint* made him laugh as heartily as any one at the extraordinary ignorance and credulity which could pass such a sentence. We had all thought that some of the jokes were a little too glaringly absurd; a *Lateran* Council, held at *Pompeii*, A.D. 246, when as every school-boy knew the town had been overwhelmed by the eruption of A.D. 79; Lenten Indults "not only unknown" but *actually condemned*; "Mr Thomas Carlyle's eloquent and exhaustive *Defence of the Nicene Creed*"; St Augustine *Contra fidem* edited by Dr Pusey; arguments about the keeping of Lent in the *Platonic Dialogues*; "Tupper and Jones" among the "best critics"; and the too palpable alliteration of "precursors of prelacy, priestcraft, and pantheism:" these were so "gross as a mountain, open, palpable," that it were no wonder if Mr Editor had spotted them. The delicate satire of "If all had behaved as you and your Protestant correspondents have done during the last six weeks, I have no doubt but that true Church principles would have been much more popular than they are at present" might pass, but the rest it was feared had proved too clearly ludicrous. Yet at the end of eight days the whole lovely hoax appeared. Vernon Hutton was very warmly congratulated; Mr Editor tried to get out of it by saying he had been away from home: but the joke was too good to be explained away, and the *Saturday Review* gave it full notoriety.

Mr Hutton was ordained to Canon Gregory's Curacy at St Mary the Less, Lambeth, in 1865, and in 1868 was appointed by Lord Manvers to the Vicarage of Sneinton, Nottingham. Bishop Wordsworth presented him to the Prebendal Stall of Bedford Major in Lincoln Cathedral in 1881, and this he held till his death rather more than two years ago. He had, through ill-health, resigned the Vicarage of Sneinton in 1884, and gone to end his days at Lincoln, surrounded by relations and friends to whom his wise and judicious counsel was infinitely valuable, and in whose care and affection he found solace and comfort during many a weary hour of weakness and of pain. He wrote several books of Instruction in Christian Doctrine, and of Meditation; the best known and most valuable (*Helps to Repentance*, and *Aids to a New Life*) have been sold, it may be said without exaggeration, by tens of thousands. His memory is cherished, not only by those who enjoyed his intimate friendship or looked to him as their spiritual guide, but by his brother-clergy of all views, by his colleagues on the School-Board, and by hard-headed business men in Nottingham, who recognised in him a devoted priest, a true and generous friend, and an upright, fearless, and conspicuously honest man.

Nottingham.

CHARLES YELD.

[*The following note by the Rev. J. R. Lunn is of interest in this connexion.*]

Professor Mayor has done well in rescuing from oblivion the remarkable Letter on this subject, and enshrining it in the pages of the *Eagle*. It belongs to a past age now, and it may be of some interest to a great many of your readers to learn the circumstances which called it forth. It appeared early in the Lent Term of 1864; I should much doubt whether any communication sent to an ordinary provincial paper ever went

the round of the papers so much as this did. It was in my last term of residence, and on coming down to my parish I was assailed on all sides with questions as to whether I could give information about *Lenten Indults*: and I heard of the letter being copied in papers all over the country. The *Saturday Review* had an article on it, headed "Hoaxing a Country Editor," if I remember rightly.

In 1863 a local branch of the English Church Union was got up at Cambridge; it held inaugural services in February at St Michael's Church, and Anniversary services on St Andrew's day in St Clement's Church. These, especially the last, caused some very virulent correspondence, in which an absolutely false charge was brought against one of the parishes, being indeed an admirable example of the statement that a partial truth is often one of the worst forms of lying. When this had cooled down a little, an announcement was put forth of a series of sermons on week days in Lent, at St Mary's, for the first of which Dr Pusey was secured.

Of course the attack was renewed, and the scheme was denominated "*The Lenten Indult*," and held up to opprobrium as something very dreadful. Everybody asked "What was an *Indult*?" and no answer was forthcoming: at last some one ascertained that at some period in the middle ages an "*Indult*" had been granted to some priest to hold two livings at the same time; but what that had to do with a bunch of sermons did not at all appear. At last the Letter was sent; but it did not appear till February 13, 1864. It was written by V. W. Hutton of Trinity College, Secretary of the local branch of E. C. U., a man no one would have for a moment thought likely to dash off such a clever and witty production, as he was so quiet and even stolid in manner. He subsequently became Vicar of Sneinton near Nottingham, and Prebendary of Lincoln, and I believe is now dead.

How any one could have been taken in by such a transparent hoax as a 'Lateran Council of Pompeii,' and, moreover, one held at Pompeii in A.D. 246, is a marvel; or that a thing could be condemned, and yet be unknown. The word *sinbrint*, I suspect, was a lucky misprint, the author probably having written *scribunt*: it was lucky, because there was a foot-note to it.

I remember Professor Mayor had a German friend with him, and met me in the Third Court; and we had a great

deal of trouble to make this gentleman appreciate the joke of the critics Buckle, Schlegel, Tupper, and Jones! I am not at all sure that he ever did take it in.

[Note by Edd. *Eagle*.—The following appears in the *Cambridge Independent Press* of January 23, 1864: “We have been requested by persons who have become alarmed at recent proceedings to state that arrangements have been made for a special series of Lent Services, called by Cardinal Wiseman and the English Church Union ‘The Lenten Indult.’ The members of the Cambridge Branch have tried to borrow sundry of our town churches for this purpose, but the parochial clergy, to their credit be it said, have firmly refused to place their churches at the disposal of the English Church Union, who are limited to the use of St Clement’s and Great St Mary’s.” On January 30, 1864, the following letter is given: “Sir, In common with I doubt not many of your readers, I have been puzzled by the use of the phrase [‘The Lenten Indult’] by a correspondent in your last week’s paper, and have been wondering what new form of torture this obtrusive ‘Church Union’ was preparing for the poor persecuted Protestants. Perhaps the following extract from *Hook’s Church Dictionary* may throw some light upon the subject, and may show the good people of Cambridge what they are to expect. ‘INDULT, in the Church of Rome, is a power of presenting to two benefices, granted to certain persons by the Pope.’ The meaning of the term when applied to a course of Lenten Sermons is of course very clear.

Yours, No POPERY.”]



“SOAPSUDS:
OR WASHINGS FROM THE WOLLERER.”

FOR the past year it has been whispered that St John's, like England in the time of Elizabeth, had become a nest of Singing Birds. At semi-irregular intervals men were seen hurrying to the Reading Room, known to those who knew no better as the H—rkeries or the W—lleraeum. The anxious features of those who entered, the flushed faces and clenched fists of those who came out, shewed that they had passed through no common experience. The Cambridge guides brought visitors from distant lands to see the sight, and when these in hushed and nasal tones asked what this might mean, they were told that a new number of *The Wollerer* had appeared.

Beneath the shadows of the Fathers and the Classics in the Library above, inspired by the gaities and illumined by the bonfires of the May Term of 1889, *The Licensed Wollersers' Gazette or Reading Room Chronicle* sprang into existence. No Editor remarked that he came forward to supply an acknowledged want, but, as it were between one visit to the Dean and the next, *The Wollerer* was there.

The idea was immense, and like all great ideas simple. But in the beginning there was no *Wollerer*, only a 'Suggestion Book.' As to what became of this, Hark you! we could, and may at the proper time, say something. But for the present let us rather imitate the decorous reticence of *Soapsuds*, and describe its fate as "its removal."

Some works we are told should be read for

information and some for inspiration. *The Wollerer* was written and read for defamation alone. It took the world by storm and the world stormed at it.

Fletcher of Saltoun at once wrote to the *D. T.* to say that he wished to withdraw his hackneyed dictum about laws and ballads, and under the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Acts, and the several amending Acts, or some or one of them, to amend his Statutes by substituting for it the following: "Let those write for the *Eagle* who can get their articles accepted, I will write for the *Wollerer*."

Throughout the past year, therefore, the *Wollerer* has from time to time gladdened the hearts of those members of the College whose names did not appear in the current number. It became evident that such valuable additions to English Literature could not be allowed to remain in the dignified seclusion of manuscript, and the Editors wisely determined to provide a place of honourable sepulture for some of the contributions in a privately printed volume. This is now before us, and it behoves us to give our opinion on its merits. We, speaking in our critical capacity, should have expected a volume of verses written by young men and appearing in the May Term to have contained more frequent reference to the fair sex. This is not the tone of *Soapsuds*. Here are no lines to Phyllis or Chloe, no verses to 'Mary in Girton.' It is true that in a 'Boating Idyll' we find mention made of a Matilda Jane, but this only serves to make the rest of the contributions stand out in stronger relief. No! *Soapsuds* is not Swinburnian. Yet we could hardly recommend it to the blameless Hyperboreans who dwell in the North Hall of Newnham. They have never

"Called on Steve to put some grease on,
 "Called on Bill to shove the boat out;
 "Bill whose words like rippling wavelets,
 "Dancing down the winding river,
 "Chased each other down 'his red beard."

The *Wollerer* was written by Wollerers for Wollerers, by Johnians for Johnians, by Boating Men for Boating Men. For this reason we shall not sample our wares in detail, but confine ourselves to generalities. Moreover the critic must be cautious, for it has been rumoured that the rustle of the writ has been heard in the land.

We observe that a number of the poems have been inspired by dreams, some of rather a painful character. Are the training suppers heavy? On referring to Mother Shipton we find that "he that dreameth of a Dean shall dree his weird," and Nostradamus also hath a hard saying of those who dream of College Servants.

We were much struck with the verses signed *G. O. M.* May we identify the writer with the versatile author of "*The Bimetallic Standard or the Brays of M—rr?*" But what saith Montaigne? "As it pertaineth but to great Poets to use the libertie of arts; so it is tolerable but in noble minds and great spirits to have a preheminance above ordinarie fashions. *Si quid Socrates et Aristippus contra morem et consuetudinem fecerunt, idem sibi ne arbitretur licere; Magnis enim illi et divinis bonis hanc licentiam assequuntur*: If Socrates and Aristippus have done ought against custome or good manner, let not a man thinke he may doe the same: for they obtained this licence by their great and excellent good parts." A sentiment we commend to the notice of all Wollerers past and present.

A JAYE PENN.



PORTRAIT OF PROFESSOR MAYOR.

A MEETING of Subscribers to the fund for obtaining a portrait of the Professor of Latin was held in the Combination room, on Tuesday, May 20, 1890. Present: The Master of Clare, the Master of Peterhouse, Dr Reid (Fellow and Tutor of Gonville and Caius College), Mr Wright (late Fellow of Christ's College), Mr Lewis (Librarian of Corpus Christi College), Mr Mullinger (Librarian of St John's), and the following Fellows of the College: Professor Liveing, Mr W. F. Smith, Dr Sandys, Mr Stevens, Mr Cox, Canon Whitaker, Mr Webb, Mr Ward, Mr Scott, Dr MacAlister, Mr Tottenham, Mr Caldecott, and Mr Marr.

It was moved by Dr Sandys and seconded by Professor Liveing, that the Master of Peterhouse be requested to take the Chair.

The MASTER OF PETERHOUSE spoke as follows: Gentlemen, I am very sorry that the Master and President are unable to be present to-day. I can only say that it gives me very special pleasure to take any part in doing honour to one who deserves it so well as Prof. Mayor. I may perhaps mention one small incident which occurred a short time before the death of Prof. Kennedy. I received a note from him asking me to call upon him, as he had something to say to me. It had long been on his mind, he said, that there was no portrait of such a distinguished scholar as Prof. Mayor, and he asked whether I would make an effort in getting some one to move in the matter. I told him I thought I was not the proper person to originate such a proposal, but I would think it over and see whether it was in my power to promote such an effort. I am glad that the movement has been independently started in this College, and that, thanks to the energy of the Public Orator, it promises to be a complete success. I will now call upon Dr Sandys.

DR SANDYS: As Treasurer I have to report the result of the appeal drawn up in March and sent to a limited number of members of the University and others, about the end of last Term, and also since the beginning of the present. Up to the present date the total amount of subscriptions promised, by 165 subscribers, is £425 14s 6d, about half of which has been actually paid. I have no doubt that, when the appeal is more widely circulated, additional support will be obtained, and that we may without much difficulty reach a total of some 500 guineas. Some of the subscribers are happily present; many are kept away by the engagements of a busy Term, and by the distance of their homes from Cambridge. But the letters which they have written testify to the interest they feel in the cause that unites us all to-day. I may be allowed to read extracts from some of them. His Grace the Chancellor of the University has, in a letter addressed to Prof. Liveing, expressed his pleasure at hearing of the proposal, and has headed our subscription list with a generous donation. The Vice-Chancellor (Dr Butler, Master of Trinity College) writes:—"If I am absent, you will, I know, not attribute it to any lack of sympathy or of respect for our great scholar.... My very warm sympathy will be with you at your meeting." Dr Westcott, now Lord Bishop of Durham, writes:—"I rejoice that Cambridge has at last recognised the duty and the privilege of preserving memorials of sons who have left examples which will help those who come after." Dr Atlay, Lord Bishop of Hereford, sends, with his subscription, the following Latin couplet—

Quae quanquam misisse pudet quia parva videntur
Tu tamen haec quaeso consule missa boni.

The Master of Jesus gives some interesting reminiscences of Prof. Mayor when he was a boy at school. "I saw him first as head-boy of Shrewsbury nearly forty-seven years ago, and really his portrait, if taken then, touched up with a little gray and a few furrows, would have done well for your present requirements. He was then the most perfect *student* youth, an exact young likeness of the reigning Professor of Latin." The Master of Pembroke writes to say:—"I wish I could mark my sense of his worth by a larger subscription." Dr Hort, who I once hoped would have been here to-day, says—"There can, I imagine, be no one in Cambridge to whom it would

have been a greater satisfaction to try to express the love and admiration which we all feel for Prof. Mayor." Dr Jebb, the Professor of Greek, who was also to have taken part in this meeting, says:—"I am particularly sorry to miss the meeting.... Could I have been present, nothing could have given me more cordial pleasure than to have supported the Resolution mentioned in your letter." Prof. Sylvester sends, through Dr MacAlister, a cordial word of good will, heartily rejoicing that the matter was being taken up. Mr Roby "thinks it an excellent idea." Mr Moss, Head-master of Shrewsbury, gladly sends a handsome donation, and adds:—"you ought to have no difficulty in obtaining all the money that is required." Dr E. Calvert, of Shrewsbury, adds a reminiscence of the past:—"Prof. Mayor was my private tutor in October 1848. Even then his store of learning seemed to have no limit." Mr Hallam, now at Harrow, says—"Apart from the gratitude which all Johnians must feel to him for his long and invaluable services to the College, he has a further claim on me as an old Shrewsbury boy, as well as a most kind friend." Mr W. N. Roseveare, also of Harrow:—"I consider it a great privilege to be able to contribute to a memorial of Prof. Mayor, our apostle of plain living and high thinking." Mr Page, at Charterhouse:—"Nothing could be more welcome than your circular. If Prof. Herkomer does the picture, it would be well if he also reproduced it as an etching or engraving; I should be glad to subscribe a further sum for that object." Mr Newbold, Head-master of St Bees:—"I am sure you will meet with a very generous and hearty response to the appeal." The Sur-Master of St Paul's, Mr Lupton, says—"Few deserve such a compliment more than Prof. Mayor." Dr Jessopp, formerly Head-master of Norwich School, describes Prof. Mayor as "my dear and valued friend for more than forty years." Dr Moulton, of the Leys School:—"I am deeply sensible of Prof. Mayor's high claim on the gratitude of all students. He is deserving of all honour." Mr Griffin, the Senior Wrangler of 1837:—"I am sure that John Mayor is a man to be had in honour." One of Mr Griffin's former pupils in mathematics, Mr Hall, Vicar of St Paul's, Cambridge, writes:—"I think Prof. Mayor is one of those whom all men should delight to honour." Perhaps the most touching tribute

to his influence is that from the Rev. Alexander Wood, late Fellow of this College, and now Mathematical Master at Sherborne:—"All Johnnians have the warmest affection for John Mayor. It rests little upon his learning, or upon his great services to the College, but upon the man himself as upon a greatly beloved brother, for our generation an elder brother; so we add to our love for himself something of the veneration due to a most unselfish and beautiful character." I conclude with a letter from a Fellow of Trinity College, the active Secretary of the fund for obtaining a portrait of Dr Henry Jackson; Mr Duff writes:—"I shall have the greatest pleasure in subscribing towards the portrait of Prof. Mayor; and I am extremely glad to hear of the same."

THE MASTER OF CLARE: The portrait being practically secured, the question now arises, where it should be placed. I suppose this ought not to be considered as a resolution to be adopted as a matter of course; but, if anyone thinks differently, he may propose an amendment. I have myself cordially agreed to the resolution, which is this:—

"That the proposed portrait of Prof. Mayor be offered to the Master and Fellows of St John's College, to be placed either in the Hall, in the Combination Room, or in the Library of the College."

Prof. Mayor is a Professor of the University, and, if there had been any gallery of portraits of Professors, it would have been the proper place for his portrait. Perhaps it would be worth while considering the question whether some University Lecture Room should not be adorned with the portraits of Professors. We have nothing of the sort at present, and I am quite sure there is no place where the portrait of Prof. Mayor would be so highly appreciated, and (I may add) so accessible to old friends of Prof. Mayor, or where it would so surely reach the knowledge of future ages, or where the memory of Prof. Mayor would be more treasured, than in his own College, in the midst of so many former friends and associates, and by the side of the portrait of Dr Kennedy.

DR REID: I deem it a great privilege to have been permitted to second the Resolution. It seems to me that the destination which has been pointed out for the portrait of Prof. Mayor is most appropriate. One distinguishing feature of his work has always been his heartfelt sympathy with all those who have loved learning in the past, in the days of the ancients, as

well as in times more recent. But especially has he shown in his writings his feeling of fellowship with his predecessors in his own College; and the Foundation which he has loved so well, and for whose history he has done so much, should naturally own his portrait. It will for all time be accessible to those who admire Prof. Mayor; it will not be out of the way or out of the knowledge of scholars, whether living here or elsewhere. About Prof. Mayor's pursuit of scholarship I should like to be allowed to say a word or two, particularly because my studies have led me to make close acquaintance with much that he has written. The more I read his writings, the more do I admire his splendid singleness of purpose, his absolute thoroughness and conscientiousness, the entire absence of any trace of shallowness, in everything that he does. Once I talked about Prof. Mayor to a scholar of distinction who told me that sometimes after ransacking learned works in vain for some special information which he needed, it would occur to him that the matter might have come under the notice of Prof. Mayor in his edition of *Juvenal* or some other work; if that were so, just the information needed was always to be found. I would express an earnest hope that Prof. Mayor may have before him many years for the publication of his researches. No one knows how great are the stores of learning he has not yet given to the world. In many departments of scholarship about which he has published little, he possesses as great a mastery as in those departments in connexion with which he has chiefly attained his fame. I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution moved by the Master of Clare.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

DR MAC ALISTER: It is with very great pleasure that I rise to move the next proposition: but I should like to say before speaking to it that I have just parted with the Vice-Chancellor, who with myself and other Members of the Council have been engaged in an important duty, that of arranging for the election of Dr Westcott's successor. He desired me most cordially to express his sympathy with the proposal which has been put before you by the Master of Clare and seconded by Dr Reid, and also requested me to say that, by the doctor's orders, he has been forbidden to speak again this afternoon. He had hoped up to the last moment to make his appearance here. I should like next to express on behalf of the

members of this College our thanks for the proposal which has been made, and which has now been carried, that this picture, the picture of one of our most distinguished Johnnians, should be placed in his own College. The generous proposal gives a university character to the tribute which it is proposed to pay to Prof. Mayor. His distinction among scholars is world-wide, and that distinction reflects glory not only on St John's but on the University. To have his picture thus bestowed, not only by members of his own College but also by other members of the University, is an eminently fitting and an eminently graceful thing. The Master of Clare has said that there is as yet no gallery of portraits of Professors in the University, and that it would be well if such a thing were some day started. I am glad that day is not in the immediate future, because we are thus enabled to add to the gallery of portraits of Professors already being formed in this College, a portrait of one of the most distinguished of them. It will be felt that, in placing Prof. Mayor with Prof. Kennedy, Prof. Adams, Prof. Sylvester, Prof. Palmer, and others, we are putting him in his right place in our Hall. Dr Reid has spoken well of his merits as a scholar, and of his singleness of purpose. I should speak without authority if I alluded to his learning, but I would add my own witness to this special characteristic. Anyone who knows Prof. Mayor must have felt that his single-hearted devotion to the subject in hand, whatever it may be, is indeed a moral stimulus of the highest kind. His marvellous passion for accuracy is one which must commend itself to mathematicians, and as a physician I may say that the attention he has devoted to the history of medicine and of physiology has always commanded my admiration. We have not always agreed on all points in these subjects, but I will say that, when Prof. Mayor has mastered a physiological point, it is a very difficult thing to argue with him triumphantly upon it. His affection to the College, and his services to it, I need hardly enlarge upon. He has raised a monument to the College in his edition of *Baker*, and placed it on an almost unique pedestal. His eminence as a Professor in the University, his influence, his moral weight, his breadth of learning, have made him known over the whole Continent of Europe: there he has secured for himself enduring remembrance, but we shall be proud and grateful to enshrine

this purely personal memorial of him in his chosen home. I have great pleasure in moving in the name of the College the following resolution—

“That the best thanks of St John’s College are due to the subscribers who are not members thereof, for their very generous co-operation in presenting Prof. Mayor’s portrait to the College.”

CANON WHITAKER seconded the resolution; which was carried by acclamation.

THE MASTER OF PETERHOUSE then said:—I think I may say the words of the resolution are too flattering. I am sure we appreciate the kindness with which Dr MacAlister has spoken of the interest which subscribers outside St John’s have taken in this movement, and we feel grateful for the privilege of taking part in it.

MR SCOTT: I rise to suggest that Prof. Herkomer should be entrusted with the execution of the proposed portrait. Prof. Herkomer is so eminent an artist that it seems unnecessary, if not presumptuous, to say anything in his favour. I would merely remind those present that he has within the last few days been made a Royal Academician at the early age of 41. His fame as an artist is moreover not confined to England; he is equally well known on the Continent. He was one of the two English artists who were awarded Gold Medals at the Berlin Exhibition of 1886; and his pictures had prominent places assigned to them at the Paris Exhibition last year. We have three remarkable portraits by him in Cambridge, I mean those of the late Master of Trinity, Dr Thompson, of Prof. Adams, and of Dr Routh. In these pictures he has not only recorded the features of his sitter upon his canvas, but, if I may say so, has also shewn us something of the mind of the man. If he can only succeed in doing this for Professor Mayor, we shall have a very remarkable portrait indeed.

MR WEBB: I have great pleasure in seconding the proposal of Mr Scott. I think all will agree with me that Prof. Herkomer is an artist of remarkable power, particularly in portraiture. I remember most of the portraits which he has exhibited, and I would instance those of Tennyson and Ruskin as possessing characteristics one seldom sees in portraits by other artists. This power is very noticeable in the picture by which Herkomer first became famous—that of the Chelsea

Pensioners in *The Last Muster*. If that picture be examined, it will be found that, notwithstanding the number of faces, they are not repetitions of the same type, but that each has its distinctive character. It strikes me therefore that we may expect from Prof. Herkomer not only a satisfactory portrait of Prof. Mayor, but an extraordinary and uncommon picture.

MR CALDECOTT supported the motion on the ground that Prof. Herkomer had gained his highest distinction by work of the very kind now required, the portraiture of men, or types of men, of marked and interesting character.

THE MASTER OF PETERHOUSE observed that, in addition to the portraits by Mr Herkomer mentioned by Mr Scott, there were in the University those of the late Provost of King's, the President of Queens', and Prof. Fawcett.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

DR SANDYS moved 'that the portrait be of the same dimensions as that of Dr Kennedy,' it being understood that the cost of a portrait of those dimensions would be 500 guineas.

MR S. S. LEWIS seconded the proposition, and as a past pupil spoke of Prof. Mayor's extreme kindness to himself and others, when freshmen at St John's.

The proposal was carried unanimously.

DR SANDYS having pointed out that it might now be convenient to settle what should be done with any surplus of the fund, after some discussion, it was moved by Dr MacAlister, seconded by Mr W. F. Smith, and carried unanimously, "That the surplus (if any) should be devoted to the procuring of reproductions of the portrait, which might be obtained by subscribers, and might also be presented to institutions with which Prof. Mayor is connected."

MR COX proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Master of Peterhouse for taking the Chair, and for giving the meeting the benefit of his experience on similar occasions.

THE MASTER OF PETERHOUSE: I need not say that it has been an extreme pleasure for me to take part in this meeting. I am delighted to find it characterised by such complete unanimity.

DR SANDYS: The Master of Peterhouse, in taking the Chair, referred in very kind terms to the part I have taken in the present movement, but he was perhaps not aware of its earlier

history. For some years past, I had looked forward to doing something towards obtaining a portrait of Prof. Mayor for the University and the College. But the first practical step was taken, in my absence, by a small meeting of the subscribers to the Sylvester Portrait Fund, when it was determined that the surplus of that fund should form the nucleus of a fresh fund for obtaining a portrait of the Professor of Latin. At a later stage I was deputed to ask the Professor for his preliminary consent to the proposed portrait. His reply, which was given me in conversation, was brief and (I think I may add) characteristic of the man. It was to this effect:—
'I had hoped to be allowed to go down to a green grave without any memorial; but if my friends wish it to be otherwise, I must do as I am bid.'

The meeting then broke up.

Obituary.

THE REV F. E. GRETTON.

The Rev F. E. Gretton B.D., formerly Fellow, who has recently died, was fourth in seniority of the B.D.'s of the College. Mr Gretton was a Senior Optime in Dr Hymers' year, 1826, but he obtained his Fellowship from his place as seventh Classic in 1826 (the third Classical Tripos held). Mr Gretton was Head-master of Stamford Grammar School for nearly forty years, and Rector of St Mary's, Stamford, during seventeen years of that time. He was appointed Rector of Oddington near Stow on the Wold in 1871, and was nearly ninety years of age at his death. He was Select Preacher in 1861-2, and wrote *Elmsleiana Critica*, some *Parochial Sermons*, and *Memory's Hark-back*.

REUBEN BUTTRESS.

Early on Sunday March 23, 1890, there passed peacefully away one who, for many generations of Johnians, was familiarly, pleasantly, and affectionately associated with the College. Reuben Buttress, for 41 years Marker in Hall and Chapel, was widely known and esteemed. Born on January 25, 1803, at Fulham, where his father was for a time in employment as a gardener, his early life was spent in Herts, whither his father had returned soon after his birth. His ancestors had long been settled in that county. When about 12 years old, he was taken from School to join the household of Dr Bland, a Fellow of St John's, then Rector of Lilley; of his kindness he always spoke warmly—the good Doctor insisting on his continuing to improve his mind by evening studies, helping him in them, lending him books, and hearing him say the Church Catechism, which he “never forgot.” Dr Bland returning soon to reside in College, brought him with him to Cambridge, where he continued in his service till the Doctor left College again. Passing the next few years in similar positions at St John's, he married early in 1823, and took a lodging house in Jesus Lane. But in 1830, on being appointed Marker, he removed to St John's Street and commenced the business which he carried on personally for

more than 50 years. He lost his wife in 1856, and, when he had been Marker for more than 40 years, he became afflicted with a stiffening of the joints of both hands and knees, so that it was with great difficulty he could mount the many staircases in College, which his enlarging duty to give notices of Lectures required of him. Feeling that he had better resign, he announced his wish to do so. It was received by the Master and Fellows with great regret, and they tried to persuade him to stay on, with the offer of assistance to lighten his work. But as he still declined, they invited him to say how they could best, in his opinion, mark their sense of his faithful service, since he would not become a pensioner of theirs. At last his diffidence at receiving anything "for doing his duty" was overcome by the presentation of a handsome and massive Silver Service, consisting of Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar Basin and Cream Jug, together with a Silver Beer Mug, engraved with the words—*Presented by the Master and Fellows of St John's College, Cambridge, to Reuben Buttress, as a mark of regard and confidence on his ceasing to be College Marker after 41 years' service, A.D. 1871.*

Soon after this he was taken quite aside from active life, becoming more and more stiffened, though, as long as he was able to walk, he went daily more and more slowly to his much beloved garden at "the backs," which he had rented of the College for 40 years. In 1886 he was paralysed, but though his faculties were much impaired he continued bright and happy. As the end drew near at hand he became somewhat more himself, and he thankfully received the Holy Communion at the hands of the assistant Curate of his Parish (St Sepulchre's) a few hours before he passed away, joining more clearly in the Holy Service than he had done since his seizure. So an honourable, long, happy, and bright life came at last to a peaceful conclusion.

The funeral took place on March 27. After the first part of the service had been touchingly rendered by the Choir of St John's in the church where he had worshipped for more than 50 years, the service was concluded at the grave-side in the Mill Road Cemetery by Professor J. E. B. Mayor, Senior Fellow; the body being borne to its last resting-place by servants of the College who had, one and all, as indeed had everyone who knew him, an affectionate remembrance of him.



TO GLADSTONE REVISITING OXFORD.*

Scene—THE UNION.

‘I love Oxford from the bottom of my heart.’

TIME may thy brow’s Hyperion locks have mown,†
Nor all untouched thy form his darts withstood,
Yet ichor flows free mingling with thy blood,
And myriad hearts hail thee unchanged their own.
‘Ripe scholar, statesman, orator, in one’
Swept by fierce gusts of Passion’s fiery mood
Yet fresh as early loosened icy flood
Or Edelweiss midst Alps, thou shin’st alone!
I see thee bowed approach, once thine, the chair
Where ‘Peel’s great name hath not yet run its course’
I hear a deafening storm-cry rend the air
Charged with rapt eager souls’ electric force
That bids thee stay, here at the Muse’s source,
Isis’ own spouse, her starry crown to wear.

* Reprinted, with important alterations, from the *Oxford Magazine* of Feb. 19. The event commemorated took place on the 5th of February last. The passages in the head-line and in line 10 between inverted commas are quoted from Mr Gladstone’s speech acknowledging the vote of thanks to him, moved by Archdeacon Palmer: the quotation in line 5 from the speech of the Regius Professor of Medicine in seconding the vote. During his brief retreat at All Souls’, party strife was hushed, and a sort of Truce of God prevailed through University and Town. A son of the Speaker (Mr A. G. V. Peel of New College) then filled the chair at the Union of which Mr Gladstone was president during his Christchurch days.

† Mr Gladstone’s “hair was curly once upon a time as may be seen in some early pictures.”

J. J. S.

THEOCRITUS.

STILL looking forth o'er the Sicilian main
Sings the rude Cyclops on his native hill
His lay bucolic to his love; but still
Coy Galatea will not heed his strain,
Mindful forever of her Acis slain—
Though that fair youth, transfigured to a rill,
Findeth at last with pleasurable thrill
In her soft arms oblivion of pain.
Still gay cicalas prattle; blunt-faced bees
Hum o'er their toil; still countless cattle graze
On the hill-side; still lives the Country Muse
For herdsmen stretched 'neath gently rustling trees;
Yet wouldst thou mourn, Theocritus, to gaze
On the sad remnants of thy Syracuse.

T. R. G.

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

A MOTHER sat beside an empty bed,
She smiled, for memory traced a long-past scene—
She kissed and blessed a pillow-nestled head,
And softly sighed, "Ah God! it might have been."
A maiden sat beside her idle wheel,
Clasped in her hand a bunch of withered green—
Life's thread was spun, for grief had checked the reel,
She drooped and sighed, "Ah God! it might have
been."
One had gone forth, a gallant joyous youth,
One, upon whom a mother's hopes might lean;
And he had loved with his young eager truth—
Had he returned, Ah God! what might have been!
It-might-have-been: thus tolls the long drawn bell,
It-might-have-been: yet that which is, is well.
O. M. W.

A SUMMER THOUGHT.

A SUMMER wind went stealing through the trees,
A rippling brook flung music on the air;
Night's beaded mantle lay on flower-strewn leas,
And glistened as the moon-beams found it there.
I passed along, and thought—how soon the breeze,
So softly whispering with the leaves o'erhead,
Will, as a wintry tempest, scourge the seas,
And wildly shrieking its broad havoc spread:
How soon yon purling stream will hoarsely roar,
And, as a torrent, chafe along its bed;
How soon the meadow's glistening pearl-sown floor,
Will, in a snow-drift shrouded, lie as dead.
And, as I muse, my thoughts yet wider range—
Let all that will, Affection will not change.

O. M. W.

CHANCE.

A VOICE speaks gently after stormy night,
'When is it beautiful to die?'
Like hum of insects gath'ring in their flight
Around the broken flowers that lie.
'Vain question,' some reply; while others say,
'What matters death in brute or man?
Nature works out the life, as light the day;
Dark ends the day that bright began.'
Avaunt! ye prophets of the heartless creed:
As well declare the tide beats back
The tide, and flowers blind produce of the seed;
For then 'twere ill indeed to lack
A Cato's 'noble death.* Sweet star of eve!
Wiser is thy philosophy,
'Fear not in faithfulness of love to leave,
For then 'tis beautiful to die!'

W. W.



A LAY OF THE THAMES AND CAM.

THAMESINA, a daughter of old Father Thames,
A Naiad, or Nymph of the very first water,
Yet touched now and then by terrestrial flames,
Though a highly respectable River-god's daughter,

By the willows she loved, lost in thought, was reclining;
Her bosom was heaving with sigh after sigh,
And the light of the moon, on her countenance shining,
Revealed a blue tear in each pretty blue eye.

"O why did he come"—thus she moaned in her
anguish—

"In his coat and his cap of the sweetest light-blue?
"O why did he come and then leave me to languish?
"O my own 'Number Five,' can I live without you?

"He looked like a River-god when he was rowing;

"How fine were his finish, his feather, and swing!

"But now that the race he has won he is going,

"And won't be in Putney again till next spring!"

Then she cried, as if moved by divine inspiration,

"I will write a short note to my old Uncle Cam"—

"Dear uncle," she wrote, "you, without explanation,

"Know well what a changeable creature I am.

"My name I am going to enter at Girton—

"Or Newnham perhaps would be nearer to you—

"And tell dear Miss C—— that I'm not very certain

"At present what studies I mean to pursue.



THAMESINA.

FILIA grandævi Thamesis Thamesina, vel inter
Naïadum pulcros conspicienda choros,
Quæ tamen humani flammæ sensisset amoris,
Quamvis fluminei filia clara dei,
Multa movens animo nota ad saliceta jacebat;
Continuo gemitu pectora mota tument;
Lunaque virgineam faciem dum lustrat, oculo
Cærulea cæruleo gutta in utroque tremit.
“Heu quianam,” sic mæsta gemit, “mihi venit Iason
“Cæruleus vittam cæruleusque togam?
“Heu quianam venit me deserturus amantem?
“Cur sine te vitam, Quinte, relictæ traho?
“Vidi humeros librantem et brachia justa moventem
“Non sine Dis remum ferre, referre suum.
“Et jam victor ovans, mihi non rediturus Iason
Annua dum redeant tempora veris, abit.”
Tum, velut inspirante Deo,” quin pergimus,” inquit,
“Litterulis Camum consuluisse senem?”
“Scis, patrue,” haud aliis veniebat epistola verbis,
“Nil mutabilius me leviusque natat.
“Fert animus jurare in Gironensia verba,
“Ni Nunamæ propior sit tibi docta domus,
“Nec tamen est certum, quod fac Cornelia discat,
“Quæ studia ingressæ sint placitura mihi.

"But I fully intend to read high Mathematics,
"And Classics, and Natural Science, and Law;
"As a Naiad I know all about Hydrostatics;
"But, of course, my Geology's shockingly raw.

"Dear Granta, I hope no dead dogs now distress you,
"My love to yourself and to all the young reeds;
"Dear Uncle, may Jupiter Pluvius bless you,
"And save you from sewage, and Babington's weeds!"

O what were the feelings of "Five" when one morning,
As he walked in "the Backs," Thamesina he saw!
While a bundle of books her left hand was adorning
She perused a huge tome—"International Law."

At lecture, lawn-tennis, on land, and on river,
Wherever he went, Thamesina was there;
Till an arrow from Love's irresistible quiver
Filled his heart with alternate delight and despair.

Aud now Thamesina, no longer a Naiad,
Has reaped the reward of fidelity true;
For, transformed to an equally-beautiful Dryad,
She is known as "the sweet Mrs Quinque Light-blue."

"ARCULUS."

“Sacra tamen Musarum altamque Mathesin, et omnem
“Rerum Naturam discere Jusque volo.
“Naïs Hydrostaticam nequeo nescire, sed istam
“Scire Geologiam me mea fata vetant.
“Granta, Molossorum te nulla cadavera vexent;
“Vivas cum teneris sospes arundinibus!
“Adsit, Came, tibi Pluvius Pater, ut neque pestis
“Juncea, nec noceat fœda cloaca tibi!”
Mane petebat agros qui “Terga” vocantur Iason;
Obstupuit; veram te, Thamesina, videt?
Fasciculum librorum, en, læva tenebat; at ipsa
“Jus commune hominum” grande legebat opus.
Jam tibi non campus, pila, porticus, amnis, Iason,
Dant latebras; præsto Naïs ubique tua est.
Visque Cupidineæ non effugienda sagittæ
Te, puer, exanimem speque metuque ferit.
Ipsaque, mutata cum nomine Nympha figura,
Præmia tandem animi justa fidelis habet.
Facta pari forma Dryas, uxor Iasonis audit,
Cærula cæruleo juncta puella viro.

“ARCULUS.”

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

GENTLEMEN,

The list of subscribers to the *Eagle* includes the names of many loyal members of the College, who have at present had no opportunity of showing their interest in the proposed portrait of Professor Mayor. Would you kindly enable me to lighten the labour of sending a separate circular to each, by allowing the accompanying appeal, originally addressed to a limited number of members of the University, to be now reprinted in the pages of the College Magazine, where it will meet the eyes of all? It has been settled that the portrait is to be painted by Professor Herkomer, R.A. More than four hundred guineas has already been promised: and a further sum of one hundred guineas is still required.

Yours very truly,

J. E. SANDYS,
Signifer olim Aquilae.

"ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,
March 1890.

DEAR SIR,

It is proposed to raise a fund for obtaining a portrait of the Reverend John Eyton Bickersteth Mayor, University Librarian from 1864 to 1867, and Professor of Latin from 1872 to the present time. At the instance of friends, to whose wishes I feel bound to defer, I venture to appeal to members of the University and others for Subscriptions towards this object.

Professor Mayor's services to the cause of Classical learning have long been familiar to scholars at home and abroad. His editions of Cicero's Second Philippic and the Third Book of

Pliny's Letters are widely used; his commentary on Juvenal is universally recognised as a monumental work. The erudition he has lavished on the illustration of Bede, and on his preface to Richard of Cirencester (edited for the Master of the Rolls), is well known to students of the authorities for the civil and ecclesiastical history of England. His critical work entitled 'The Latin Heptateuch' elucidates in various degrees the history of the Bible in the Church, the general history of literature and scholarship, and the principles and practice of textual criticism; it also includes many contributions to Latin lexicography, a field of labour to which he has devoted years of unwearied research.

The University is indebted to him for its Catalogue of the Baker manuscripts, and for a series of biographical works on Cambridge in the seventeenth century and in the reign of Queen Anne. His own College, which has been proud to reckon him on her roll of Fellows for more than forty years, is grateful to him for the publication and completion of Baker's History, and for the best edition of the text of its early Statutes. His revision of Cooper's Life of the Lady Margaret is a service rendered to both of her Colleges. Lastly, his edition of the English Works of Bishop Fisher is a fitting memorial of a prelate who not only prompted the foundation of two of our Colleges, but was also President of Queens', Master of Michael-House, and Chancellor of the University.

In view of these and many other considerations, it is felt that a large number of those who are connected with Professor Mayor by ties of friendship and esteem, or by a common bond of loyalty either to Shrewsbury School, or to St John's College, or to the University of Cambridge, or to all alike, will welcome an opportunity of contributing to an object which will at once express their high personal regard and serve to perpetuate his memory in the future.

The nucleus of a fund for this purpose has lately been formed by the liberality of the subscribers to a portrait of Professor Sylvester, which now hangs in the Hall of St John's, on the same wall as the portraits of Professor Palmer and Dr Kennedy. Near to the portrait of the late Professor of Greek, not a few would gladly see a portrait of one of his most distinguished pupils and most devoted friends, the present Professor of Latin.

It is proposed to entrust the work to an eminent artist, possibly to Professor Herkomer; and it is hoped that this appeal may meet with a generous response from all who desire to aid in its object.

I have consented to act as Treasurer to the fund and will gladly acknowledge the receipt of all subscriptions that are sent to myself. Subscriptions may also be paid to the account of the *Mayor Portrait Fund*, at the London and County Bank, Cambridge.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,
J. E. SANDYS."



OUR CHRONICLE.

Easter Term, 1890.

The Right Honourable Sir John Eldon Gorst Q.C., M.P. for Chatham, and Under-Secretary of State for India, has been elected an Honorary Fellow of the College. Sir John was Third Wrangler in 1857, and was elected a Fellow soon afterwards. He was sent to New Zealand in 1861 as Civil Commissioner, administering the territory of Waikato during the Maori troubles. In 1865 he was called to the Bar, and in 1866 was elected M.P. for Cambridge. He was returned to Parliament by Chatham in 1875, and has continued ever since to represent that constituency. As Secretary of the Central Conservative Association he rendered great services in organising his party under Mr Disraeli, and the Conservative victory in 1874 was held to be due in large measure to his efforts. With Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Drummond Wolff, and (occasionally) Mr A. J. Balfour, he constituted the historical 'Fourth Party,' and earned the gratitude of his chiefs by resigning his claim to the Solicitor-Generalship to make way for Sir Edward Clarke. He became Under-Secretary for India in 1886, was admitted to the Privy Council in the present year, and lately was sent with Mr Burt as British representative to the International Labour Congress at Berlin. He was born at Preston fifty-five years ago, and is known as a clever debater and a man who is likely to become some day a Cabinet Minister.

In the list of 'birthday honours' we note the knighthood conferred on Henry Ludlow (Eighth Wrangler 1857), formerly Fellow of the College. Sir Henry Ludlow is the eldest surviving son of Mr George Ludlow, of Hertford; he was called to the Bar in 1862, and has been Attorney-General of Trinidad since 1874.

Among the distinguished persons on whom the University conferred on June 10 the honorary degree of Doctor in Science is our Honorary Fellow, Professor J. J. Sylvester, who is one of the contributors to the present number of the *Eagle*. By the kindness of the Public Orator, we are able to give our readers the text of the speech made in presenting him for his degree.

Plusquam tres et quinquaginta anni sunt elapsi, ex quo Academiae nostrae inter silvas adulescens quidam errabat, populi sacri antiquissima stirpe oriundus, cuius maiores ultimi primum Chaldaeorum in campis, deinde

Palestinae in collibus, caeli nocturni stellas innumerabiles, proles futurae velut imaginem referentes, non sine reverentia quadam suspiciebant. Ipse numerorum peritia praeclarus, primum inter Londinenses Academiae nostrae studia praecipua ingenii sui lumine illustrabat. Postea trans aequor Atlanticum plusquam semel honorifice vocatus, fratribus nostris transmarinis doctrinae mathematicae facem praeferebat. Nuper professoris insignis in locum electus, et Britanniae non sine laude redditus, in Academia Oxoniensi scientiae flammam indies clariorem excitat. Ubique incedit, exemplo suo nova studia semper accendit. Sive numerorum *theoriae* explicat, sive Geometriae recentioris terminos extendit, sive regni sui velut in puro caelo regiones prius inexploratas pererrat, scientiae suae inter principes ubique conspicitur. Nonnulla quae Newtonus noster, quae Fresnelius, Iacobius, Sturmii, alii, imperfecta reliquerunt, Sylvester noster aut elegantius explicavit, aut argumentis veris comprobavit. Quam parvis ab initiis argumenta quam magna evolvit; quotiens res prius abditas exprimere conatus, sermonem nostrum ditavit, et nova rerum nomina audacter protulit! Arte quali numerorum leges non modo poetis antiquis interpretandis sed etiam carminibus novis pangendis accommodat! Neque surdis canit, sed 'respondent omnia silvae, si quando, inter rerum graviorum curas, aevi prioris pastores aemulatus, 'Silvestrem tenui musam meditatur avena.'

Duco ad vos Collegii Divi Ioannis Socium, trium simul Academiarum Senatorem, quattuor deinceps Academiarum Professore, IACOBUM IOSEPHUM SYLVESTER.

Professor Sylvester, with Professor Cayley, has just been appointed an Officer of the Legion of Honour by the President of the French Republic.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Lord Windsor to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Glamorgan, in the room of the late Mr Talbot, M.P.

Mr R. F. Scott, our Senior Bursar, has been elected a Fellow and Mr H. S. Foxwell a Councillor, of University College, London.

Mr J. Bass Mullinger, our Librarian, has been appointed Birkbeck Lecturer at Trinity College for the ensuing academical year.

Three members of the College have been elected Fellows of the Royal Society: they are—Mr S. H. Burbury (bracketed Fifteenth Wrangler 1854, 'Routh's year,' Second Classic, and Second Chancellor's Medallist), formerly Fellow; Mr J. J. Harris Teall (bracketed Second in the Natural Sciences Tripos 1872), formerly Fellow; and Mr W. F. R. Weldon (First Class Natural Sciences Tripos 1881), now Fellow of the College.

Mr W. F. R. Weldon, F.R.S., and Mr G. B. Mathews, Professor of Mathematics in the University College of North Wales, have expressed their desire to become Supernumerary Fellows (without stipend); the tenure of their Fellowships has been extended for five years under Statute XX. The tenure of the Fellowship of Mr G. F. Stout has been likewise extended for three years, in consideration of his contributions to Psychology.

By the kindness of the Steward we are enabled to give our readers a print of the original and highly symbolical engraving which adorned the bill of fare at the Commemoration Dinner on May 6. The guests included the University Representatives in Parliament (Sir George Stokes and the Rt Hon H. C. Raikes).



Jussu igitur Domitiani Romam deducitur et deducto omnes capilli pro derisione a capite praescinduntur ac ante portam urbis, quae latina dicitur, in dolium ferbentis olei igne desubter candente mitti iubetur, nullum tamen ibidem dolorem sensit sed penitus illaesus exiit.

Legenda Aurea.

Mr C. A. M. Pond B.A. (First Class Classical Tripos 1885-87), late Scholar and Editor of the *Eagle*, has been elected to the Prendergast Greek Studentship of £200 for one year. This is the first election, and the Student is to devote himself to study and research in the Greek Language, Literature, History, Philosophy, Archaeology, or Art.

Sir William Browne's Medal for the Greek Epigram has been gained by T. R. Glover, Scholar of the College.

Mr W. J. Ford M.A. (Second Class Classical Tripos 1876), formerly Scholar, has been elected Head-master of Leamington College. He was a member of the University Eleven, for a time a Master at Marlborough, and lately Principal of Nelson College, New Zealand.

Mr F. W. Hill (bracketed Third Wrangler 1886), Fellow of the College, and late Master at Fettes College, has been elected to the Head Mathematical Mastership of the City of London School. The final choice lay between three Johnians, Mr Hill, Mr R. W. Hogg (bracketed Sixth Wrangler 1883), Mathematical Master at Christ's Hospital, and Mr McAulay (bracketed Seventh Wrangler 1882), Mathematical Master at St Paul's School. There was a very large number of candidates, so that the selection by the preliminary committee of three members of the College is something to be proud of.

Mr W. F. Smith, Fellow and Lecturer of the College, has completed a new translation of Rabelais, with critical and explanatory notes; and proposes to issue it by subscription in a limited edition of 750 copies. The price of each copy is twenty-five shillings, and the agent who will receive subscribers' names is Mr A. P. Watt, 2 Paternoster Row, London E.C.

The Rev F. Watson B.D., Lecturer of the College, was one of the candidates for the Regius Professorship of Divinity to which Dr Swete has just been elected. He delivered a brilliant exposition of the Book of Genesis before the Council of the Senate in the Arts School on June 4.

Mr H. F. Baker (bracketed Senior Wrangler 1887, Smith's prizeman 1889) has been appointed a College Lecturer in Mathematics.

Mr Love, Fellow and Lecturer in Mathematics, has been nominated by the College as Moderator for the ensuing year.

We should have mentioned in a former number that Mr R. A. Sampson (Third Wrangler 1888) had been appointed Mathematical Lecturer at King's College, London, under Professor W. H. H. Hudson, formerly Fellow.

Mr A. C. Seward M.A. (First Class Natural Sciences Tripos 1885—1886), late Hutchinson Student, has been appointed a University Lecturer in Botany.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced :

<i>Name.</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>to</i>
Matthews, J. H.	(1882) M.A.	C. of Knaresborough,	R. of Hedgerley, Bucks.
Little, J. R.	(1855) M.A.	Sen. Master at Tonbridge School,	R. of Stansfield, Suffolk.
Lees, W. LL	(1831) M.A.	C. of St David, Carmarthen,	V. of Llangunmock, Carmarthen.
Cherrington, A. O.		V. of Ogle Hay,	V. of St Margaret, Birmingham.
Stedman, R. P.	(1878) M.A.	C. of Halifax,	V. of St Martin, Bryhouse.
Wyles, W.	(1873) M.A.	C. of Ingham,	V. of Coddendam, Suffolk.
Close, R. W.	(1870) M.A.	R. of Conington,	R. of Childerley, Cambs.
Crouch, W.	(1871)	C. of Fulbourn,	V. Gamlingay, Cambs.
Leighton, J.	(1879)	C. of St John, Bradford,	V. of Thornton, Bradford.
Molesworth, E. H.	(1885) M.A.	C. of Ch. Ch., Lancaster Gate,	Inc. of St John, Jedburgh.
Whytehead, R. Y.	(1869)	V. of Bewholme, Hull,	V. Madingley, Cambs.
Robinson, G.	(1869) M.A.	V. of Ulgham, Morpeth,	R. Dean of Morpeth.
Sanders, S. J. W.	(1864) LL.D.	Hd.-mstr. of Northampton Grammar School,	Hon. Canon of Peterborough.
Dixon, W. F.	(1860)	C. of Gimingham, Norfolk,	R. of Ashby, Norfolk.
Cowley, S. S.		V. Ch. Ch., Wakefield,	V. of German, Isle of Man.
Pattinson, J. A.	(1884)	C. of Ch. Ch., Salford,	V. of St George, Chorley.
Askey, A. H.	(1884) M.A.	C. of St James, Norwich,	V. of Holton-le-Clay, Linc.
Bonney, T. G.	(B.D., D.Sc.)		Boyle Lecturer, Chapel R., Whitehall.
McCormick, J.	(1857) D.D.	V. of Holy Trinity, Hull,	Hon. Chaplain to Her Majesty.
Metcalfe, W. H.	(1860) M.A.	V. of Ottery St Mary,	V. of Tipton St John, Devon.

The following graduates of the College were ordained on Trinity Sunday :

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Ainger, W. H.	Norwich	East Dereham
Ashburner, W.	Bath and Wells	St Paul, Bath
Cousins, W. A.	Truro	Camborne
Davies, T. A.	St Asaph	Dyserth, Flint
Ewing, G. C.	Winchester	Holy Trin., Bournemouth
Hartley, T. P.	Carlisle	St Paul, Carlisle
Hill, H. E. (M.A.)	Canterbury	St Paul, New Beckenham
Taylor, F.	Lichfield	Ch. Ch., Tunstall
White, G. D.	Chester	St John, Birkenhead

Dr Taylor, our Master, has been appointed by the General Board of Studies a member of the Financial Board of the University; the Master has also been chosen an Elector to the Sadlerian Professorship of Mathematics, in the room of the late Dr Phelps, Master of Sidney Sussex.

We are indebted to the Master for a cabinet photograph, to be inserted in the album of portraits of former Editors of the *Eagle*.

Mr Pendlebury, Fellow and Lecturer of the College, has presented 255 volumes of music to the Fitzwilliam Museum Library during the present year.

Professor Mayor has been appointed a member of the Syndicate charged with securing for the University a portion of the valuable Middlehill collection of MSS. The University has made a grant of £5000 from the accumulated funds of the University Press for this purchase.

Dr William Hunter, Fellow-commoner, has been elected by the Grocers' Company to a Research Studentship in Sanitary Science.

Dr Hunter and Mr E. H. Hankin were selected by Professor Roy to deliver advanced University lectures in Pathology during the present term.

There are fourteen candidates for Fellowships at the next Annual Election, to be held in November.

The days for returning books to the College Library have been thus fixed:—March 24, June 23, the first Saturday in September, and December 20. The penalties in the case of default are the same as those in force at the University Library.

The Council have agreed to institute an examination in Semitic Languages as one of the annual College Examinations.

Among recent gifts to the smaller Combination-room should be mentioned a handsome carved oak settle, presented by Mr J. R. Tanner, Fellow and Lecturer of the College.

The Rev Alfred Caldecott M.A. (First Class Moral Sciences Tripos 1879) and late Principal of Codrington College, Barbadoes, now our Junior Dean, has been elected for the second time to a Fellowship, in the place of Mr Hill now Rector of Cockfield. He has also been chosen as pro-proctor for the ensuing academical year.

At the annual election of members of the College Council, held on May 31, Professor Mayor, Mr Mason, and Professor Liveing were re-elected for another term of four years.

Dr Bonney has been appointed Boyle Lecturer at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. The lectureship is for three years, during which eight sermons of an apologetic character are to be preached. It is a foundation which is especially fitted to give an opportunity for Christian philosophical exposition, Robert Boyle having been himself distinguished for his scientific attainments according to the measure of his time, and a zealous and faithful layman of the Church of England. We hope to see a valuable series of lectures printed, as well as delivered orally, by Dr Bonney.

The Hopkins Prize of the Cambridge Philosophical Society has been awarded by the adjudicators (Sir W. Thomson, Lord Rayleigh, and Professor George Darwin) to Professor W. M. Hicks F.R.S., formerly Fellow, for his memoir on the *Theory of Vortex Rings* (Phil. Trans. 1885), and for his earlier memoirs upon related subjects between 1883 and 1885.

The preachers in the College Chapel this term have been—Mr Whitaker, Dr Abbott (Commemoration), Mr Lowther Clarke, Mr Ingram, and Mr Watson.

On June 5 the Fellows resident in College gave an "At Home" in the Hall, Combination-rooms, and Library. About 550 members of the University and visitors were present, and the reception was altogether a brilliant success.

A fire was discovered in the night of May 2, in H New Court. The cause has not been clearly made out, but the damage done was not great.

The Rev H. T. E. Barlow M.A., Chaplain to the Bishop of Sodor and Man, was admitted to Priest's Orders on Trinity Sunday, after a diaconate of only six months.

The Rev E. T. Sandys B.A., Curate of Aston, Birmingham, has offered to serve the Church Missionary Society, and has been accepted for service abroad.

The thanks of the University have been given to Professor Adams for a generous donation of £100 towards the purchase of a site for the great Newall Telescope, recently presented to the University.

Mr Newbold, Fellow of the College, has generously sent a gift of £100 towards the reduction of the debt on the College Chapel. A substantial reduction of the debt has also been made by the transference to it of a sum from another fund.

The Rev H. J. Sharpe, Vicar of Marham, has been appointed by the College a Governor of King's Lynn Grammar School in the place of Mr Rudd, resigned.

Mr W. H. Gunston, Auditor of the College, has been appointed by the Council of the Senate a Governor of St Olave's School, Southwark.

Dr McCormick, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hull, and Canon of York, has been appointed an Honorary Chaplain to the Queen. An old L.M.B.C. man, Dr McCormick, has for 15 years been Vicar of a parish of 22,000 people, with one of the three largest Parish Churches in England.

The Rev H. Cubbon (B.A. 1887), late of Mansfield College, Oxford, has been appointed to a pastoral charge at Banbury.

We regret that we are not able to give our readers the text of Dr Abbott's excellent Commemoration Sermon. It was preached *extempore*, and without notes. The following abstract appeared in *Church Bells* of May 16, 1890.

Dr Abbott spoke from the words (St John viii. 32), 'The truth shall make you free.'

'On such an occasion as this,' he said, 'we may well consider what was the object for which the founder founded and the benefactors benefited this ancient and religious foundation. The answer surely is *the Truth*. They wished that it should assist in the investigation of truth. What, then, is truth? Let us ask the question, not in jest, but that we may ponder and learn. In the first place, however, we may notice that truth *does* make us free in all cases. Whether we are studying the varying phases of human nature and learning to move and touch our fellow-beings by our words, or whether we are busying ourselves with the mysteries of science, and discovering her laws; whatever may be the kind of truth which we are pursuing, the knowledge of it makes us free and powerful. But the truth of which St John speaks is a different kind of truth, and it brings with it a different kind of freedom.

'What, then, is this higher freedom of which our higher nature feels the need? It is "freedom in ourselves and from our own passions, from dark and superstitious fears, from great devouring cares, from minor worries." And for the truth which shall make us thus free we must investigate the Word of God. In the Old Testament, first, we notice that *truth* is always spoken of in connexion with God's judgment and righteousness. The truth of God seems almost to mean His "adherence to His promises; it tells He is faithful." In the Bible version of the Psalms we read of "God who keepeth His truth for ever;" in the Prayer-book it is "His promise." And He keeps not only the orderly laws of the material universe, which we strive so often to unravel, but those other laws of truthful judgment and retribution. He is the Righteous Judge, who judgeth according to truth.

'In the New Testament we see God, not as the Righteous Judge, but as the Father of men. In Christ we see His Spirit ever faithful, and opposing sin, doing battle against all unrighteousness. The *Truth*, then, is *to know Christ* and nothing else. All other truth is illusory except in so far as it leads towards the "truth of truths," the incarnate promise of good, which, "when we have seen, we have seen the Father." It is truth that should be bought at any price, for it is priceless, bringing with it the gift of liberty and true freedom, freedom for loving service for God our Father. But now, how can you in your youth hold fast to this truth, and keep it by you in the future, in the "stirring, bustling, and competitive world?" It is not, my brethren, by the assurance of the authenticity of certain facts, of the soundness and exactitude of certain forms. The Christ must be a living power in your hearts to be loved and trusted in, and you must live earnestly and not

frivolously if you would keep your faith unshaken. *Cause and effect—cause and effect—cause and effect work as surely in the spirit world as in the material.* And that you may attain faith I would bid you meditate “on the possibilities of good in human nature,” and cultivate a reverence for goodness. It will be well also to remember that the “things which are seen are temporal, but those that are not seen are eternal.” Avoid as far as you can the distractions of modern life, practise concentration, and be sometimes alone, not only with God in prayer, but with Shakespeare, with Plato, and with Wordsworth, whereby the cultivation of your intellects may increase your faith. But remember also that, as one of the greatest of New Testament commentators has said, “After all, nothing can be done in the study of the New Testament without prayer,” and this that is true of the New Testament is true of life. I have stated convictions and not arguments, because I believed that under the circumstances they might be more forcible; but I would close with the words of the late master of Fettes College, “that a firm faith in Christ is the sole firm stay in mortal life; all things but Christ are illusory; duty is the one sole thing worth living for.” Our founder speaks these words, our benefactors speak them, and may they be engraved upon the hearts of many of you here, young men, who, in your turn, perchance, may repeat them in this pulpit, and so pass them on to generations of the future.

At the Election of Officers of the Union Society for the ensuing October Term, Mr E. W. MacBride was elected Secretary, Messrs Kempt and T. R. Glover were elected members of the Standing Committee, the former heading the poll. Mr G. C. M. Smith has served on the Library Committee during the present term.

From *Folk-lore* we learn that the editor, Mr Joseph Jacobs (Senior Moral Sciences Tripos 1876), is collecting English fairy tales. A popular selection of these, with illustrations, will probably be issued during the Christmas season of this year, to be followed later on by a scientific treatment of the subject, which may run to two volumes.

The University Press have arranged to reprint specimens of College Examination Papers, including those of St John's. This will be a great convenience to schoolmasters and students, and the wonder is that it has not been done sooner.

A brass tablet on a black marble slab has been placed in the Warrington Parish Church to the memory of the late Rector, the Rev W. Quekett. The inscription is as follows:—“In loving memory of the Rev William Quekett M.A. of St John's College, Cambridge, nearly thirty years Rector of Warrington, who was born at Langport, Somerset, 3rd October, 1802, and died at the Rectory, Warrington, on Good Friday, 30th March, 1888, by whose exertions this Parish Church was rebuilt, and of whose work many traces are to be found both in Warrington and in the Parish of St George's-in-the-East, London. This tablet is erected by his widow, Louisa Quekett.” (See *Eagle* xv.).

A handsome testimonial was presented to the Rev J. Wilberforce Doran, late Vicar of Fenstanton, on his leaving the village to assume the Rectory of Souderne.

The *Christian* of May 2, 1890, gives an excellent portrait and a biographical sketch of the Rev W. H. Barlow, B.D. Vicar of Islington, formerly Scholar of the College (B.A. 1857). He will be best known to the present generation of Johnians as the father of our much-missed H. T. E. Barlow, now Chaplain to the Bishop of Sodor and Man.

The News of May 21 contains a portrait and biography of the Rev George Everard, Vicar of Christ Church, Dover (B.A. 1851), formerly Scholar. He is the author of numerous works of religious interest.

There is a portrait of the Rev F. F. Gough, of Ningpo, whose death we chronicled in the last number, in the *Church Missionary Gleaner* for May 1890. Bishop Moule states that Mr Gough was the originator of the Cambridge University Church Missionary Society.

A portrait of Dean Merivale appeared in connexion with an article on Cambridge Racing in the *English Illustrated Magazine* for April. An article on *Rugby*, by Judge Hughes (Author of *Tom Brown's School Days*) and H. Lee Warner, formerly Fellow, is promised in an early number of the same magazine.

It should have been stated that the volume of Euripides, included in the last list of Donations to the Library presented by T. R. Howard, Esq., contains the autograph of 'W. C. Macready,' the eminent tragedian, and was probably purchased by him in 1811 (in which year it first appeared) when hoping to go to Oxford—a design frustrated by the 'res angusta domi.' In the course of the work now going on in connexion with the New Catalogue several other interesting autographs have come to light. No less than five of the volumes formerly in the libraries of Bishop Gunning and Bishop Morton contain the autograph of Ben Jonson; while a small 4to volume, entitled 'Fasciculus temporum omnes antiquorum cronicas succincte complectens, 1518' (the work of the Carthusian Werner), contains the rare autograph of 'W. Raleigh,' and was probably used by him when writing his '*History of the World*.'

Mr G. B. Mathews, Fellow of the College, has presented the Library with a complete set of the new quarto edition of the *Monumenta Germaniae Historica*, which includes the latest texts of the earliest Latin writers on German History, of the earliest codes of the different Germanic peoples, a newly revised collection of the Pontifical letters relating to Germany in the eventful thirteenth century, the Latin Poets of the Carolingian period, &c. Besides this important collection, our Library shelves will also receive, by the liberality of the same donor, copies of some approved standard works on French history by Barante, Lachaire, Wallon, &c.

The Harkness University Scholarship in Geology has been awarded to Henry Woods (First Class Natural Sciences Tripos Part II 1890), Scholar of the College.

A charming rendering of Tennyson's *Demeter* into Latin Hexameters, by Dr H. Kynaston, appears in a recent number of the Cheltenham College Magazine.

A welcome opportunity has this term been provided of enjoying Dr Garrett's skilful performance of classical music on the renovated organ. Large numbers stayed after the evening service on June 1 and June 8, and seemed greatly to appreciate his rendering of the following selections:

June 1.

- 1 TOCCATA AND FUGUE in D Minor *J. S. Bach*
- 2 ADAGIO AND ALLEGRETTO (Op. 73) *Spohr*
- 3 ANDANTE ESPRESSIVO *Reinecke*
- 4 MARCH "David" *Horsley*

June 8.

- 1 SONATA, in A, No. 3 *Mendelssohn*
- 2 ANDANTE—VARIE *S. S. Wesley*
- 3 ANDANTE CON MOTO *Silas*
- 4 PRELUDE AND FUGUE (on the name of Bach) .. *J. S. Bach*

The Exhibitions offered to the best candidates at the Cambridge Senior Local Examination have been awarded to W. Raw, of the Newcastle Royal Grammar School, as first in Mathematics, and to J. E. Franks, of Coatham Grammar School, as first in Classics.

We have just seen a Spanish treatise entitled *Teoría Elemental de las Formas Algebraicas*, por D. Juan J. Duran y Loriga, Capitán de Artillería (Segovia 1889), which bears the following dedication to a former Fellow of the College: *A Mr A. G. GREENHILL, Mayor de la real artillería inglesa, Miembro de la real sociedad de Londres etc. etc. Homenaje al illustre artillero y sabio matemático, saludo carinosa al amigo, Juan J. Duran.*

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*The Latin Gate* (Seeley), by Dr E. A. Abbott; *Professor Elihu Thomson's Electro-magnetic Induction Experiments* (Society of Arts), by Dr J. A. Fleming; *Geometrical Conics* (Macmillan), by Rev J. J. Milne and R. F. Davis; *The Elements of Solid Geometry* (Macmillan), by R. B. Hayward F.R.S.; *The Trials of a Country Parson* (Fisher Unwin), by Rev Dr A. Jessopp; *Jukes' School Manual of Geology* (Black), fifth edition, by A. J. Jukes-Browne; *The Study of English Literature, a lecture delivered at the Polytechnikum of Zürich* (Deighton), by Professor C. Sapsworth; *Christian Character-building* (Wyllie and Son), by Rev C. A. Scott; *Salutary Doctrine* (S. P. C. K.), by the Rt Rev C. J. Ellicott; *A History of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, compiled from the Club Minute Books and other sources* (printed by subscription), by R. H. Forster and W. Harris.

JOHNIANA.

The Master of St John's College, Cambridge, to whom we are indebted not merely for a most interesting book on the *Didache*, but also for a not less interesting essay on the theology of the same, has laid us under a further obligation by his marvellously lucid article: "The *Didache* compared with the Shepherd of Hermas"—(in the *Journal of Philology*, Vol. xviii. pp. 298—325). From this we see that Hermas knew of the *Didache*. Now, the *Didache* is of equal, if not of greater, interest to us Jews for our literature and doctrines at that time than to Christians. We may well wonder whether the Judæo-Christians of that day would recognise the Christianity of 1890, or would even believe that it had developed itself from their tenets. Our thanks are due to the Master of St John's for his ability, and above all, for his impartiality.

S. M. Schiller-Sainessy: The Jewish World, March 14, 1890.

The language of the New Testament is, as our readers are aware, receiving much attention just now. Accordingly the Rev William Spicer Wood, M.A., Rector of Ufford-cum-Bainton, and late Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, has treated readers with twenty-five brief "Critical Essays," upon really difficult passages, which evince much ingenuity, and have much suggestiveness. Mr Wood is evidently a thoughtful and accurate scholar, and throws light on many difficulties. But his method is too much grounded upon classical usages, and too little upon the Septuagint, for his conclusions to be always satisfactory throughout his *Problems in the New Testament* (Rivingtons, pp.164). He appears also to undervalue somewhat too much traditional interpretations. But the book deserves the attention of all students of New Testament Greek.

Church Times: March 14, 1890.

The feature undoubtedly of the sale [of the *Bibliotheca Lindesiana*, the Earl of Crawford's Library] is the collection of books of Liturgy, some 141 in number. In no single collection may be found all the *éditions primaires* of the Book of Common Prayer such as were reprinted some years ago by Pickering. Yet it will be found that the present collection goes far towards an ideal set. Beginning with the ante-Reformation period, we find of the York Rite the "Missale," the "Manuale," and the "Horæ." Of the first, four other copies are known, all in public libraries, but none finer than the present one. Of the second and third works only a single copy of each is to be found. Of the Sarum Rite there are two Missals of the highest degree of rarity, the earlier being probably unique, while of the second St John's, Cambridge, has the only other copy.

Times: June 12, 1889.

Nathan Drake, auteur d'un volumineux ouvrage sur Shakespeare et son époque (publié en 1817) raconte que l'éditeur de saint Chrysostome, le révérend John Boys, pendant les années de son professorat au collège de Saint-Jean, à Cambridge, donnait bénévolement et par pur amour du grec une leçon supplémentaire de grec tous les jours dans sa chambre, à quatre heures du matin, et que cette leçon était régulièrement suivie par presque tous les étudiants de son collège; voilà un fait qui égale tout ce qu'on rapporte en France de l'ardeur de Guillaume Budé au travail, ou de l'enthousiasme de Ronsard et de Baif pour la science, durant les années de leur noviciat au collège de Coqueret.

Paul Stapfer: Shakespeare et l'Antiquité, p. 23
(Paris 1879).

DR SCARGILL—The following passage occurs in a MS. letter in my possession, written by John Gibson, and dated "St John's Coll., Cambr., July 26, 1669":—"Ye news y^e fills all mouth's here is ye Recantation of Dr Scargill wch I have sent you in print (if you please) to read it at large." Who was Dr Scargill? and what did he recant?
W. R. TATE.

Walpole Vicarage, Halesworth.

Notes and Queries: May 24, 1890.

Dr Abbott, of whom we shall hear more as a theologian now that he has laid aside the Head-master's gown, preached the Commemoration sermon this year at St John's College, Cambridge. Two sentences may be quoted as showing Dr Abbott's standing-point. "It is not, my brethren, by the assurance of the authenticity of certain facts or the soundness and exactitude of certain forms that you will hold fast to this truth; the Christ must be a living power Avoid as far as you can the distractions of modern life, practice concentration, and be sometimes alone, not only with God in prayer, but with Shakespeare, with Plato, and with Wordsworth, whereby the cultivation of our intellects may increase your faith." The preacher ended with a tribute to his old college friend, Dr Potts, the late Master of Fettes College, and a quotation from one of his lay sermons: "Duty is the one sole thing worth living for."

St James's Gazette : May 22, 1890.

Sound in his facts, salient in his outlines, and suave in his manner, Mr Clark [in his *Cambridge: brief, historical and descriptive notes*], has presented to the world in general, and to Cantabs in particular, a sketch of the University of Cambridge which is singularly attractive. We have no time to loiter with him in the contemplation of the Old Court of Trinity or follow him as he passes through the cloisters to the chapel of Jesus; we cannot listen while he tells us the story of that benevolent *fundatrix*, the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, on whose placid features all the world has been gazing at the recent Tudor Exhibition; nor much as we should wish it, can we here reproduce the very charming anecdotes he repeats of medieval and modern University life.

Education : May 1890.

Far away from the echoes of the tramp of the soldier and the sound of the drum, another distinguished Jew has conferred upon the Jewish Community the reflected glory of his own lasting fame. James Joseph Sylvester's is a name too little known outside academical circles. Yet the influence of his studies and writings has revolutionised modern mathematics. Both the ancient Universities vie with each other in doing him honour. It is now officially announced that Prof. Sylvester, M.A., F.R.S. Honorary Fellow of John's College, Cambridge, and Savilian Professor of Geometry of Oxford, is one of the distinguished persons upon whom will be conferred, on June 10, at Cambridge, the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws. It will be remembered that when this distinguished mathematician took a place in the Tripos which entitled him to be called Second Wrangler, he was unable to proceed to the degree of B.A., to which this distinction entitled him, because he could not as a Jew submit to the religious tests which were then imposed upon graduates of the old Universities.

Jewish Chronicle : May 23, 1890.

"Preacher at once and zany of the age," wrote Pope in the *Dunciad*, of the notorious stump orator divine, John Henley, born May 28, 1692, and a graduate of St John's College, Cambridge. After quarrelling with his ecclesiastical superiors he set up a pulpit in Clare market, whose butchers became Henley's warm partisans and formed his bodyguard, a necessary adjunct, for the lecturer's attacks on public men were of the most scurrilous character. Cited before the Privy Council for some scandalous remarks on Herring, Archbishop of York, the culprit coolly rejoined, "I really thought, my lords, that there was no harm in cracking a joke on a red herring." When admonished to keep a civil tongue in his head for the future, Henley only said, "But I must live;" whereupon Lord Chesterfield made the famous reply, "I don't see the necessity." During his more palmy days Henley was able to command a shilling admission to his sermons, but later his eloquence became less appreciated. The orator's audacity rose as his means decreased. He published an advertisement to shoemakers, stating that it had been his good fortune to discover a method of making shoes with

wonderful quickness. The secret consisted of cutting off the tops of old boots. To this advertisement Henley appended the motto, *Omne majus continet in se minus*—"The greater includes the less."

Lloyds' Newspaper: May 25, 1890.

The two teachers who are said to have recently exerted the greatest influence over the theology of Cambridge undergraduates are Dr Westcott and Mr H. M. Gwatkin. The latter is the lecturer in Church History at St John's College.

Commonwealth: May 1, 1890.

Trinity College, Cambridge, which boasts itself the greatest college in the world, has, partly on account of its greatness, less *esprit de corps* than any college in the world, except perhaps the College of Heralds. The annual gatherings of old Trinity men by relays, devised by the present Master, have done something to knit the bonds of fellowship, and more may be expected from the new College Magazine, the *Trident*, which follows the lines of that admirably edited organ of St John's College, the *Eagle*. From the first number we cull a delightful anecdote of Dr Whewell. An undergraduate invited to the Lodge was met at the door by the Master with a cigar in his mouth. "Do you mean, sir, deliberately to insult me, or are you lost to all sense of decency?" thundered Whewell. "Please, Master," was the answer, "I'm lost to all sense of decency."

Journal of Education: April 1890.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, 1890.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS Part I.

	<i>Wranglers.</i>	<i>Senior Optimes.</i>	<i>Junior Optimes.</i>
	BENNETT (senior)	49 Pearce	72 { House
6	Reeves	53 Cuthberston	72 { Pullan
8	Alexander	68 Cassell	75 Chapman
	{ Dobbs		79 Garner-Richards
9	{ Wills		
	{ Finn		
12	{ Owen, O. W.		
27	Schmitz		

Part II.

Class I.

Class II.

Ds Burstall (*div. 1*)

Class III.

Ds Brown, W. (*div. 2*)
Ds Cooke (*div. 3*)

CLASSICAL TRIPOS Part I.

1st Class.

Division 1.
Summers

Division 2.

Nicklin

Division 3.

Blackett
Constantine
Hayes
Tetley
Willson

2nd Class.

Division 1.

Division 2.

Waller

Division 3.

3rd Class.

Division 1.
Kershaw, J.
Serjeant
Smallpeice

Division 2.

Benthall, W. L.

Division 3.

Part II.

1st Class.

Ds Sikes

2nd Class.

Ds Spragg
Ds Stout

3rd Class.

LAW TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>
	17 Fernando	33 Fearon
		39 Frossard
	Part II.	
2 Brown, W. J.		23 Ds Humphries, S.

HISTORICAL TRIPOS.

<i>1st Class.</i>	<i>2nd Class.</i>	<i>3rd Class.</i>
—	Ds Brown, P. H.	Hellyer
	Ds Harbottle	Thompson, H.
	Harlock	

MEDIEVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

Class II. Dennis

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>
Gilson (<i>div.</i> 2)	Jones, W. O.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>
Cuff	Baker	Buchanan
Mac Bride	Bumsted	
Whipple	Theobald	
	Part II.	
Hewitt (<i>Chemistry</i>)	Mundella	
Lehfeldt (<i>Physics</i>)	Price, J.	
Woods (<i>Geology</i>)	Shaw	

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS Part I.

<i>1st Class.</i>	<i>2nd Class.</i>	<i>3rd Class.</i>
Neal	Ds Palmer	Bach
	Robertson, A. J.	Harper
	Part II.	
<i>1st Class.</i>	<i>2nd Class</i>	<i>3rd Class.</i>
Ds Greenup	—	—
Ds Smith, H.	<i>Ægrotat.</i>	
	Bamber	

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, EASTER TERM, 1890.

FIRST M.B.

<i>Chemistry and Physics.</i>	Ds Bartram	Kingsford
	Godson, F. A.	Villy
	Jackson, T. L.	
<i>Elementary Biology.</i>	Ds Bartram	Kingsford
	Elliott, W. R.	Mayor
	Ds Hill, A.	Ds Moore
	Jackson, T. L.	Villy
	Jones, H. G. T.	

	SECOND M.B.	
<i>Anatomy, etc.</i>	Ds Lambert Ds Langmore	Ds Lewis, C. E. M.
	THIRD M.B.	
<i>Surgery etc.</i>	Burton, F. W. Ds Cowell	Ds Grabham Ds Simmons, W. W.
<i>Medicine etc.</i>	Bindloss	Burton, F. W.

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREES OF M.B. AND B.C.

Eliot Curwen

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS, 1890.

PRIZEMEN.

MATHEMATICS.

<i>3rd Year.</i>	<i>2nd Year.</i>	<i>1st Year.</i>
<i>1st Class (Dec. 1889).</i>	<i>1st Class.</i>	<i>1st Class.</i>
Bennett, G. T.	Pickford	Hough
Reeves	Maw	Chevalier, R. C.
Dobbs	Robertson, C.	Pocklington
{ Alexander	Blomfield	Morton
{ Finn	{ Gedye	Franks
Wills	{ Speight	Rosenberg
Owen, O. W.	Ayers	Le Sueur
		{ Clay
		{ Smith, R. T.

CLASSICS.

<i>3rd Year.</i>	<i>2nd Year.</i>	<i>1st Year.</i>
<i>1st Class.</i>	<i>1st Class.</i>	<i>1st Class.</i>
Radford	<i>Div. I.</i> Summers	<i>Div. I.</i> Stone
Nicklin	Glover, T. R.	<i>Div. II.</i> King, H. A.
Tetley	Lupton	<i>Div. III.</i> Kent
Constantine	Haslett	Hooton
Blackett	<i>Div. II.</i> Laming	
Wynne Willson		

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Candidates for Part II.

1st Class.
Hewitt
Lehfheldt

3rd Year.
1st Class.
Neal
Ds Palmer

Candidates for Part I.

2nd Year.
1st Class.
Baker
Cuff
Mac Bride
Whipple

1st Year.
—————

THEOLOGY.

2nd Year.
1st Class.
—————

1st Year.
1st Class.
Adeney
Lees, H. C.

MORAL SCIENCES.

3rd Year.

2nd Year.

1st Year.
1st Class.
Edwards, E.

LAW.

1st Year.
1st Class.
Burn
Wihl

PRIZES.

GREEK TESTAMENT.

3rd year. { 1 Neal
 { 2 Ds Palmer
1st " Lees

READING.

HEBREW.

3rd year. { Ds Palmer
 { Neal
2nd " { Bender
 { Long

SIR JOHN HERSCHEL.

{ Bennett
 { Dobbs

COLLEGE ESSAY PRIZES.

First Year.
Brown, W. L.
proxime accessit
Eastwood

Second Year.
Glover, T. R.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

The Pairs were rowed at the end of last term, there were three entries:—

A. G. Cooke	W. Harris	A. J. Robertson
Stroke G. F. Davys	Stroke W. E. Forster	Stroke J. A. Cameron

Harris and Forster (2nd station) won a very good race by about half-a-length from Cooke and Davys.

We began the term with six of last year's First boat up, but two of them rowed in the Second boat this year. There were also several Second boat men and some good new men, so that the task of making up the crews was by no means an easy one.

The First boat was coached by H. W. Smyth (Third Trinity), and, although at the beginning of the term it promised well, it did not come on much till a couple of weeks before the races. A general change of places was then made, and from that time the boat improved rapidly and developed into a fairly fast boat.

The Second boat was coached by various members of the First boat. The men got well together, but did not seem to work too hard or back stroke up well.

The crews were:—

First Boat.			Second Boat.		
	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Bow A. G. Cooke.....	10	10	Bow B. R. Wills.....	9	12
2 S. B. Reid.....	11	4	2 F. M. Smith.....	10	2½
3 A. T. Wallis.....	11	3½	3 C. C. Waller.....	10	13½
4 J. A. Cameron....	11	13	4 W. E. Forster.....	10	11
5 A. S. Roberts.....	13	0	5 R. H. Stacey.....	12	4
6 H. E. H. Coombes..	11	10½	6 B. Long.....	12	0
7 P. E. Shaw.....	10	3	7 C. E. Ray.....	11	3
Stroke G. F. Davys.....	11	6	Stroke R. H. Forster.....	10	9
Cox H. E. Mason.....	8	10	Cox H. A. King.....	8	13

First Boat.

Bow—Has improved since last year : is rowing much longer, but is inclined to miss the beginning.

Two—Rows hard, and has improved much during the term ; wants more steadiness and regularity, which ought to come with more experience.

Three—Strong and works hard, but is slow with the hands and unsteady forward, and so misses the beginning.

Four—Works hard and uses his legs well, but is apt to get slow with the hands and swing short.

Five—Much improved, rowing his blade through the water much better, but should swing his shoulders more back at the finish and be smarter with the hands.

Six—Very long and steady, and gets a good grip at the beginning of the stroke. Rather clumsy with the finish.

Seven—A hard shover, in spite of being handicapped by his light weight and a bad wrist.

Stroke—Has a rather peculiar style, but swings very long, slides well, and strokes well and pluckily.

Cox—Steers well, but wants more voice.

Second Boat.

Bow—Rather limp and unsteady in the swing, but rows hard for his weight.

Two—Rows neatly, but wants more dash and leg-drive.

Three—Does not swing and slide together, and does not always get in behind the rigger, but is a willing worker.

Four—Unsteady forward, and so does not always keep time. Rows hard, though sometimes too much with the arms.

Five—Gets a good shove on at the beginning, but is short at the finish and slow with the hands.

Six—Rather unsteady forward and inclined to wash out, but works hard and lasts well.

Seven—Finishes his slide before his swing, and so is inclined to be late, but keeps it going well.

Stroke—Works too hard, but keeps the men going well behind him.

Cox—Steers a good course and can shout well.

On the first night, June 6, the First boat went very well, and caught Jesus immediately after rounding Grassy. The Second boat had rather a bad start ; they gained a good deal on Christ's, but were not able to catch them.

On the second night the First boat did not go so well ; although they gained a little at first on Caius, they did not keep it going. The Second boat did not start at all well, and did not gain so much on Christ's as the night before.

On the third night the First boat rowed very well up to the Willows, after which they fell off a little and Emmanuel came up very fast. At the Railway Bridge they were within a few feet, and overlapped once or twice between the Bridge and the Pike and Eel ; here the cox tried to wash them off, and ran the boat into the bank, where it was bumped. We had got within a length of Caius, but could not get any closer. The Second boat rowed over the third time and did not gain much on Christ's.

On the last night the First boat used the Second boat ship, as the new one was broken the night before, and the Second boat borrowed one from Christ's. The First boat fell rather easily to Hall II about the middle of the Long Reach, and the Second boat were bumped by Corpus some distance higher up. The Second boat rowed extremely pluckily.

CRICKET CLUB.

We have not had a very successful season this year, our record being, won 1, lost 5, drawn 9. We have been most unfortunate in losing the toss in nearly every match, so that, when the men go in to bat, they are tired after fielding. When we did win the toss we generally made a good score, as there is plenty of batting in the team. There is a great lack of good bowling this season. The fielding of the team is, on the whole, fair; but there are some members who prefer trying to field with their shins instead of with their hands. This is, of course, a fatal thing to do, and besides causes themselves considerable pain for some time.

Of last year's team there are—H. Roughton, J. H. C. Fegan, E. A. Chambers, and H. Wilcox; while those who have got their colours this year are—J. Sanger, A. E. Elliott, C. H. Tovey, J. Bairstow, W. L. Laming, F. J. Nicholls, and T. L. Jackson.

The Eleven.

H. Roughton—Has not been able to play much this season owing to work, but is very useful when he does play. He is a steady bat with great hitting-powers, but has gone off in bowling since last year. A good field.

J. H. C. Fegan—Good free bat with great hitting-powers, but rather lacks defence; capital field anywhere.

E. A. Chambers—Good bowler on his day, fair bat, and poor field.

H. Wilcox—Good fast bowler and bad field; has taken the largest number of wickets.

J. Sanger—Capital bat and fair wicket-keeper; has very good defence, and can hit when occasion requires.

A. E. Elliott—Good bat with very stubborn defence; has greatly improved in style.

F. J. Nicholls—Good bat and bowler, has been rather unfortunate for the College; splendid field.

C. H. Tovey—Has improved wonderfully as a bat, and proved successful as a slow bowler; good field.

W. C. Laming—Good steady bat; has much to learn in the field.

J. Bairstow—Good change bowler, but tires rather easily; poor field.

T. L. Jackson—Fair bat and field, can also keep wicket.

Matches.

May 3. The first College match was played against the Hawks. Having won the toss, the Hawks batted first, and made 256, St John's replying with 110 for 3 wickets (Fegan 31 not out, Elliott 28 not out).

May 5. We were to have played Corpus, but they scratched.

May 6. Caius won the toss and made 295 for 5 wickets, and then declared their innings closed. St John's made 79 for 3 wickets (Elliott 35).

May 7 and 8. Selwyn beat us by an innings and 15 runs. Selwyn went in first and made 222. St John's, 1st innings, 70 (Nicholls 33); 2nd innings, 137 (Laming 40, Elliott 32). Tovey took 4 wickets for 12 runs at the close of the innings.

May 9. Christ's went in first and scored 111 for 4 wickets, when play was stopped by rain.

May 12. Clare won the toss, and batted first, scoring 220 for 7 wickets, and then declared their innings closed. St John's made 42 for 3 wickets.

May 13. Peterhouse went in first and made 171. St John's were all out for 52.

May 14. St John's won the toss for the first time this season, and scored 185 for 7 wickets (Nicholls 53, Sanger 42, Elliott 32). Queens' were all out for 132, Wilcox taking 7 wickets for 46 runs.

May 15 and 16. Pembroke beat us by an innings and 13 runs. St John's scored, 1st innings, 45; 2nd innings, 109 (of which Fegan and Nicholls each made 21).

May 19 and 20. Jesus won the toss, and batted first, scoring 516 runs. St John's scored 142 (Roughton 38, Nicholls 37) in the 1st innings, and in the 2nd innings 127 (Roughton 47).

May 21. A return match played with Caius on their Ground. Caius won the toss, and made 187. St John's were all out for 119 (King 35).

May 22. St John's were again fortunate enough to win the toss, and scored 257 (Elliott 93, Fegan 48). Trinity Hall scored 72 for 3 wickets.

May 23 and 24. Trinity brought a strong team against us. Batting first, they scored 323. St John's made 170 in the 1st innings (Sanger 33, Tovey 20, Fegan 20); 2nd innings, we scored 156 for 4 wickets (Elliott 56, Sanger 52).

May 26. St Bartholomew's Hospital sent down a team to play against us. We were fortunate enough to win the toss, and scored 271 for 7 wickets, and then declared our innings closed (Sanger 58, Fegan 54, Chambers 43). St Bartholomew's Hospital made 109 for 4 wickets.

May 28 and 29. Emmanuel won the toss and made 176. We went in and scored 351 (Tovey 98, Sanger 89, Roughton 56, Wilcox 48). Emmanuel in their 2nd innings made 53 for 3 wickets.

May 31. Magdalene won the toss and made 224. St John's were then left with an hour to bat, and scored 128 for 1 wicket (Fegan 54 not out, Tovey 36, Roughton 22 not out).

June 2. The Crusaders brought a very strong team against us, and scored 434 (Crawford 132, Gay 83, Fryer 55). St John's did not bat.

Batting Averages.

Name.	No. of runs.	Most in Innings.	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Average.
J. Sanger.....	307	89	10	1	34.1
H. Roughton.....	251	56	11	2	27.8
A. E. Elliott.....	386	93	17	1	24.2
C. H. Tovey.....	273	98	16	2	19.7
J. H. C. Fegan.....	245	54	16	3	17.7
F. J. Nicholls.....	179	53	13	1	14.1
E. A. Chambers.....	108	43	10	2	13.4
W. C. Laming.....	184	40	16	2	13.2
H. Wilcox.....	111	48	11	1	11.1
T. L. Jackson.....	95	26	13	2	8.7
J. Bairstow.....	43	20	9	1	5.3

Bowling Averages.

	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
C. H. Tovey.....	497	27	18.11
H. Wilcox.....	808	36	22.16
J. Bairstow.....	374	14	26
H. Roughton.....	283	10	28.3
E. A. Chambers.....	398	14	28.6
F. J. Nicholls.....	613	18	34.1

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

At a meeting held on Tuesday, June 3, the following officers were elected for the season 1890-91:—

Captain—C. H. Tovey.

Secretary—D. Stephens.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—W. F. Smith M.A. *Captain*—P. F. Barton. *Committee*—H. Pullan, H. S. Willcocks. *Hon. Secretary*—W. L. Benthall. *Tournament Secretary*—St J. B. Wynne-Willson. *Hon. Treasurer*—E. A. Hensley.

The season commenced somewhat ominously with the unexpected absence of the Captain elect and Secretary, in consequence of which a General Meeting was called after some delay, and the Committee re-formed as above.

We can hardly complain this year of the weather, which has prevented but few matches from being played. The various Triposes and Examinations have done more havoc to our results than all the rain of the season. During the latter part of the term we hardly once had a full team in the field. However, the number of successes is fairly satisfactory, all things considered. From the following list it will be seen that we have won eleven matches and lost six. Besides these our Second Six beat Ridley Hall by 3 rubbers to 1, and the First Six were defeated by the Second (receiving 15) by 3 rubbers to 6.

April 28—We beat the Mayflies on our own ground by 6 to 3.

April 29—Peterhouse were beaten on our ground by 6 to 3.

April 30—We lost against Emmanuel, one of our pairs not gaining a single rubber. Score, 4 to 5.

May 3—We gained an easy victory over a weak team of King's by 9 to love.

May 5—Jesus lost to us, owing to the absence of their best pair. Score, 6 to 3.

May 6—We defeated Clare on our ground by 7 rubbers to 2.

May 7—An unexpected victory for us, *v.* Trinity, by 5 to 4. Chevalier and Pullan did well to win the deciding rubber.

May 12—Our second defeat, on Caius ground. Again one of our pairs failed to score. Rubbers, 4 to 5.

May 14—We beat Corpus on their ground by 7 to 2, much to their disappointment.

May 15—The redoubtable Allens of Trinity Hall, though separated, proved too strong for us; we lost this match by 2 to 7. This was the first time Lees played for us after his illness.

May 17—Again we beat the Mayflies by 6 to 3.

May 20—The much-dreaded Tripos began its work. We lost against Pembroke, who scored 3 rubbers to our 6; and on

May 21—Against Trinity (return) by 4 to 5. These two last matches were on our opponents' ground,

May 22—Christ's Six, who were reputed strong, were defeated by us. Score, 3 rubbers to 6.

May 28—Clare also fell a prey to us, though they scored 4 rubbers to 5, thanks to the slack play of Benthall and Barton, who only scored one rubber.

May 30—The Shelford match, which is always a pleasure to play, was lost on the Shelford ground. One of the rubbers was resigned by us in our opponents' favour, as we were anxious to get back before dark, and before supper-time.

May 31—The season was well concluded by a brilliant victory over Selwyn, who rejoiced in having been the only team who had beaten Pembroke. Score, 8 rubbers to 1.

As many as seven matches were scratched.

The College Ties are practically ended. There only remains the Final for the Newbery Challenge Cup between Benthall and Marshall. The Open Singles were won by W. L. Benthall (first prize) and H. T. Marshall (second prize). The Doubles fell to W. L. Benthall and H. T. Marshall. The latter defeated C. P. Way in the Final round of the Handicap Singles.

In the 'Varsity Tournament, P. F. Barton and W. L. Benthall unfortunately drew against Curteis and Pedley in the Open Doubles, and succumbed in the first round. Benthall survived the first round of the Singles, but was defeated in the next by Campbell of the Hall (1 set to 2).

After the Shelford match the following received their colours : E. A. Hensley, B. H. Lees, H. Pullan, St J. B. Wynne-Willson. Barton and Benthall had obtained them last year.

A few remarks on the individual play of the Six will be interesting and instructive.

P. F. Barton—Proved an excellent Captain, though circumstances made his post no sinecure. Plays a steady and strong game, but lacks staying power. Has a hard serve, but does not always choose to use it. Kills high volleys well, especially the returns from his partner's service.

W. L. Benthall—Can play when he wishes, and is very brilliant at times, but unaccountably slack at others. Is quite above the average of the rest of the team, but is easily demoralized by weak opponents.

E. A. Hensley—Has a puzzling service and lobs well. His returns are too high and sometimes too hard. Has played systematically and well, but his peculiar style makes much further improvement unlikely.

B. H. Lees—Has a smashing serve, when it comes off, and plays the right game, but is hardly up to his last year's form owing to illness.

H. Pullan—Has improved considerably and is very energetic. Hits much too hard, and is rather inclined to poach.

St J. B. Wynne-Willson—Returns and volleys well, but stands rather too close to the net at times. Has made a useful pair with Hensley.

Speaking generally, a considerable amount of refreshing keenness has been shewn in the Tennis this year, which accounts for the fairly creditable results of the matches; but in *form* the team was hardly up to the average of previous years. It should be remembered that, in Doubles, it is no use to return a second serve hard and high. In fact, hard hitting has been a failing throughout (except in serving).

P. F. Barton and W. L. Benthall, who represent St John's this year in the Inter-collegiate Cup Ties, have been fortunate enough to reach the Final. They have beaten Clare and Emmanuel, and now play Pembroke, the winners of which will play Trinity, the holders of the Cup.

Our thanks are due to Mr Scott, for his kind efforts in obtaining the Newbery Challenge Cup for the Tennis Club (temporarily) despite some opposition.

Wynne-Willson has been elected Captain of the Tennis Team in the Long.

Willcocks, Dadina, Chevalier (who unfortunately maimed himself in a bicycle ride about the middle of the season), Foxley, Reeves, Hessey, and Marshall have also played in matches.

Our prospects for next year are fair, if Benthall, Hensley, and Wynne-Willson will still play, as others are likely to improve.

The rules relative to the Newbery Challenge Cup can be seen in the December Number 1889 of the *Eagle*, and, as it is hoped this is in the hands of most members of the Tennis Club, it is superfluous to repeat them here.

LACROSSE CLUB.

At a general meeting of the Club, held on Saturday, May 31, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

Captain—J. Lupton; *Secretary and Treasurer*—F. Villy; *Committee*—T. E. Sandall, J. H. Reeves, H. C. Lees.

Owing to the very limited number of colours given last year, only three will be up in October, but as the Club has lately been on the increase and more members may be expected to join next term, we hope to have a team that will be able to hold its own.

Two Johnnians, Hodson and Villy, obtained their University caps last term.

4TH (CAMB. UNIV.) VOL. BATT: THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

We have to congratulate Captain A. Hill on his success at Wellington Barracks. Corporal Nunns has been shooting with great steadiness and success during the term. His place in the Eight is assured, and we nourish great hope of his performance at Bisley. Private Cordeaux won the Company Cup for the Term.

The Corps sent a detachment into Camp at Warley for the week before the Boat Race. If not the largest it was the best drilled detachment ever sent out by the Corps. It was specially complimented for its smartness by Col. Wilson of the Northamptonshire Regiment.

The Corps has lost the services of Sergeant-Major Denman and we have now a new Sergeant-Instructor from the Bedfordshire Regiment.

At the end of last term the Finance Committee decided to purchase 100 great coats. But before the purchase was completed the Government were defeated on the question of Volunteer Equipment, and our Financiers decided to draw the purse strings again until we saw what share of the national grant we might receive. Authorities differ as to what Mr Stanhope promised us; half made coats according to the *Daily News*, half worn coats according to the *Standard*. Breachblocks and Blank Cartridge! what princely generosity!

The Corps was inspected on May 3 by Colonel Leach C.B., the Assistant Adjutant General at Colchester. The muster was a good one, and the new attack was practised with success. The Inspection Dinner was again held in our Combination Room by the kindness of the Fellows.

It may be mentioned as a singular fact, unique we believe in its history, that B Company has at the present time a Captain but no Subalterns or Sergeants.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

Easter Term.

President—W. J. Brown (in place of H. J. Spenser, B.A. resigned).
Vice-President—A. P. Bender. *Treasurer*—G. D. Kempt. *Secretary*—G. H. R. Garcia. *Committee*—T. R. Glover, W. B. Morton,

During the term six meetings for debate have been held, and the average attendance has been abnormally high for the Easter Term. The term would have been an uneventful one, but for the interest attaching to a bye-election for the office of President, which was contested by W. J. Brown and H. E. Mason. The action of the Treasurer and Secretary in this connexion was somewhat violently attacked, and a Committee of the whole House was convened to sit upon them. The only tangible outcome of the whole proceeding was to stimulate the flagging energies of the College with regard to attendance at the Society's meetings.

The debates were as under:

April 26—"That this House approves of the Home Secretary's Action in the recent Crewe Murder Case." Proposed by E. W. MacBride. Opposed by A. J. Pitkin. Majority in favour of the motion 12.

May 3—"That the habitual use of tobacco is a dangerous and unhealthy practice and therefore to be condemned." Proposed by C. P. Way. Opposed by G. H. R. Garcia. Majority against the motion 4.

May 10—"That this House would welcome a system of Stake-regulated Infanticide." Proposed by T. Nicklin. Opposed by A. S. Tetley. Majority against the motion 17.

May 17—"That this House would approve of the adoption of some system of Conscription in Great Britain." Proposed by F. G. Given-Wilson. Opposed by F. Dewsbury. Majority against the motion 8.

May 24—"That this House condemns *The Licensed Wollers' Gazette*." Proposed by W. R. Le Sueur. Opposed by R. H. Forster. Majority against the motion 31.

May 31—"That this House regrets that the practice of duelling has fallen into abeyance."—Proposed by C. A. M. Pond B.A. Opposed by H. Drake. Majority against the motion 1.

The average attendance has been 35.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

We are glad to be able to announce that the funds of this Society are in a much more flourishing condition, and we hope that early next term we shall be able to pay off the small amount which we now owe. During the earlier part of the term, the Society gave a concert in Toynbee Hall, which was a great success and highly appreciated by an audience which chiefly consisted of "Dockers."

The following were the officers during the May Term :

President—Dr Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens M.A. *Secretary*—F. W. Carnegie. *Librarian*—H. Collison. *Committee*—E. A. Hensley, A. W. Dennis, F. M. Smith, A. B. F. Cole.

The Society gave their May concert on June 9 in the Guildhall. Despite the large number of other attractions the hall was quite full. The programme commenced with a "Pastorale" by C. H. Lloyd, *The rosy dawn*, finely rendered by the chorus, consisting of the members of the Society and the choir-boys, and accompanied on the organ by Mr F. Dewberry. This was followed by a song, *It was a lover and his lass*, by Dora Bright, admirably sung by Miss H. W. Mears, R.A.M. The next item was Mozart's Pianoforte Concerto in D minor. This proved to be a musical treat, the orchestra, which consisted of the instrumentalists of the Society, supplemented by Messrs Symes of Trinity and Fenton of Caius and a few professionals, played their part with evident enjoyment, and shewed from their dash and "go" what great pains they and Dr Garrett had taken in the rehearsals. The pianoforte part was played by the Rev C. J. E. Smith, an old Johnian and sometime President of the C. U. M. S. Of Mr Smith's playing it is impossible to speak too highly, one special feature being

the absence of the modern tendency to "race" the time of the music. Next came *The willow song* by Sir Arthur Sullivan, exquisitely sung by Miss A. M. Child, R.A.M., who was enthusiastically encored. The last item was the Cantata *St John's Eve* by F. H. Cowen. This is based on the legend connected with the observance of the customs of St John's Eve by young maidens who wished to discover their future husbands. It is divided into three scenes. The first opens with a chorus which is melodious but somewhat too long, followed by a complicated and difficult duet between the trebles and altos, sung with great precision. The scena *You, Susan, when the midnight bell* was well sung by Miss Child, who has a fine voice and a good style. Robert's very trying song, *That part will I play*, which succeeds was very spiritedly sung by F. W. Carnegie. Next comes the chorus, *Ho! good saint John was a shining light*, for men's voices only, which was charming in every way; specially noticeable is the curious effect of *rallentandos* broken in upon by the orchestra *à tempo*. The *Lighting of the bonfire* which follows is meant to be very expressive, and no doubt is, but the music seems to be too stormy and wild for the occasion, and rather calls to mind a Walpurgis revel than a meeting of jovial villagers. The attack of the basses of the chorus in this piece was not up to the mark, but after the first few bars all went well. The dance which succeeds is again too Bacchanalian, though very exhilarating. The *Good Night* chorus with which the first part closes was very delicately sung, and was a pleasant relief from the uproar of the previous chorus. The second scene opens with some very beautiful imitation passages, evidently intended to represent the rustle of the breeze among the trees and the song of the nightingale, leading to Nancy's song *O peaceful night!* This was beautifully sung, as were all of Nancy's songs, by Miss Mears, whose voice is charming, sympathetic, and under complete control. The tenor serenade which follows was delightfully sung by A. W. Dennis, whose charming "natural tenor" voice suited admirably the simple sweet melody. The effect of distance in the "good night" with which the scene closes, depicting the villagers retiring, was very good. The third scene opens with a passage for the violins in fourths, which can only be characterised as hideous; no excuse can be offered for such an utter transgression of the laws of pleasant sound; but the carol (Margaret) and chorus which it ushers in are very fine, the organ being introduced with good effect, and the chorus splendidly sung. Both band and chorus acquitted themselves well in the chorus *See on her breast gleams the rose*, the light and shade, the rapid crescendos and diminuendos, being well brought out. The next scena, *A lover if bold*, was sung with great vigour by F. W. Carnegie. The duet, really a serenade, for soprano and tenor which follows would have been improved if the accompaniment had been softer. The final brilliant duet

between the soprano and tenor, splendidly sung by Miss Mears and Mr Dennis, was full of fire and enthusiasm. The Cantata ends with a chorus, *Now joy shall be in cottage poor*, which went capitally and was evidently sung and played *con amore*. This ended a most successful concert, which reflected great credit on all concerned. The thanks of the Society are due to Dr Garrett, who conducted, for the great pains he has bestowed on the rehearsals for the concert, to the members of other Colleges who have so kindly assisted, to the Rev C. J. E. Smith who came up specially to play, and lastly to the chorus and orchestra for the time and care they have evidently given to the preparation of the works performed.

THE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

During the past term the following papers have been read at the above Society's meetings:

The Alexandrian School, by W. J. Caldwell.

The Emperor Julian, by W. H. Chambers.

The present attitude of the Christian Churches to the Old Testament, by H. H. Scullard, B.A.

The Fourfold Revelation, by H. M. Gwatkin, Esq., M.A.

The papers were excellent, and the discussions which invariably followed, most interesting.

The following were elected officers for the October term:

President—W. H. Chambers. *Hon. Treasurer*—H. S. Willcocks. *Hon. Secretary*—W. J. Caldwell. *Committee*—F. G. Given-Wilson, H. C. Lees.

THE READING ROOM.

The Reading Room has now been open for more than a year, and, to judge from the number of subscribers, it has not altogether been a failure. The Committee would, however, be glad to see the Room more used by a large section of the College who do not belong to any other such society. The subscription of half-a-crown a term does not seem to be so large as to be prohibitory to anyone, and, the more men subscribe, the greater will be the advantages to be obtained for the money.

An auction of newspapers was held at the beginning of the term under the auspices of Mr Marr, to whose kindness its success must be entirely attributed. Our thanks are also due to Dr Donald MacAlister for another volume of the *Modern Cyclopaedia* and for his kind present of *Sagittulae*, also to the Junior Dean for a copy of *Echoes from the Oxford Magazine*. This was presented last term, but too late to be acknowledged in the *Eagle*.

An album containing photographs of the Rugby Football Teams was also placed in the Reading Room last term. For this present we are indebted to the Amalgamation Committee.

and his excellent programme was so much appreciated by the audience, which consisted chiefly of dock labourers, that, before leaving, the Society was asked to give another concert next term. Mr Carnegie kindly consented to do so, and arrangements were made for paying another visit on October 28.

Any one who is interested in Toynbee Hall, and has not been to see it, might make this an opportunity for going down for the day.

The following was the programme of the concert this term:—

Song.....	<i>The Three Beggars</i>	W. R. ELLIOTT
Song.....	<i>The Lay of the Very Last Minstrel</i>	A. B. F. COLE
Violin Solo.....	.....	K. DINGWALL
Song.....	<i>Hearts of Oak</i>	H. COLLISON
Song.....	<i>The Storm Fiend</i>	F. STURGESS
Quartette.....	<i>The Three Chafers</i> ..	{ H. COLLISON, F. M. SMITH
		{ F. W. CARNEGIE, H. CLAY
Song.....	<i>The Village Blacksmith</i>	A. B. F. COLE
Song.....	<i>The Cautious Lover</i>	F. D. HESSEY
Song.....	<i>Tom Bowling</i>	F. G. GIVEN-WILSON
Reading.....	<i>The Revenge</i>	G. H. R. GARCIA
Song.....	<i>I am a Friar of Orders Grey</i>	F. W. CARNEGIE
Song.....	<i>To-morrow will be Friday</i>	F. STURGESS
Violin Solo.....	.....	K. DINGWALL
Song.....	<i>Sally in our Alley</i>	F. G. GIVEN-WILSON
Song.....	.....	W. R. ELLIOTT
Quartette...	<i>Spring's Delights are now Returning</i> {	H. COLLISON, F. M. SMITH
		{ F. W. CARNEGIE, H. CLAY
	<i>God Save the Queen.</i>	

THE COLLEGE MISSION IN WALWORTH.

The Annual Report of the Mission for 1889 has been issued, and a copy sent to every resident member of the College and to all subscribers. The Secretaries would be very glad to have a fuller list of old friends of the Mission, with their addresses. The report would be despatched with pleasure to all old supporters, whether on the list of subscribers or not. It very frequently is the case that the years immediately after leaving College are particularly lean years financially for members of the university; and there is no need to suppose that the Mission Committee desires to make continued pecuniary support the test of continued interest. Not a few very hearty letters from old friends unable to subscribe are in the Treasurer's desk, and they have been excellent cordials through the goodwill they expressed.

A notable event since our last issue has been the occupancy of a set of rooms in one of the large blocks near the Mission Church. A sitting-room and two bedrooms, with their one front door giving on to a landing on the second floor, have been rented. Mrs Phillips kindly superintended the simple but convenient furnishing and the Senior and Junior Secretaries, happening to be staying at the Mission together, were the first

occupants. These rooms will be at the disposal of members of the College when visiting the Mission. The Secretaries constructed breakfast and an occasional 'tea' for themselves by help of the neighbouring grocer and baker; but, as a rule, meals will be offered at the Missioner's house. Pictures, books, and some more chairs would be welcomed, for the use and enjoyment of the visitors' visitors. It is hoped that young men and lads will often be gathered in the sitting-room in friendly confabulation with the temporary residents. The Trinity College house of residence in Camberwell offers permanent rooms for its men; they are now six in number, and all in occupation. As Trinity Court is to Toynbee Hall, so is the block at Walworth to Trinity Court. Yet who knows but what our modest corner may be as genuine a means of doing good?

The *London Gazette* recently contained a lengthy announcement that the Lady Margaret parish or ecclesiastical district or chapelry is now legally formed. It is, of course, the first formed under this title. To judge from the enthusiasm for our Foundress called up in the mind of the writers of two articles on eminent women in the *Girls' Own Paper* (January and February), it may not be the last. The Missioner is not anxious to be instituted 'vicar': partly because he likes being a Missioner; partly because he scents legal fees, although there are no emoluments or 'benefits' of a material kind attached for him to be inducted into.

We gratefully record the decision of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to give a grant of £1500 for the parsonage. As soon as the district was legally constituted the Committee again reminded the Commissioners that there was neither residence nor endowment. They at once responded by granting the former. The money will not be quite enough, but some other societies and public bodies may be looked to for some additional help. Without the influence of the Bishop this result could not have been attained. From observation of what it has cost to try to do the work in the cramped quarters of a £35 house in London, we congratulate the Missioner on the prospect of speedily being housed more commodiously and more healthily. But not more cheerfully: that is impossible with the surroundings, save to the pastor's eye who sees his flock and their dwellings all around him.

On May 5, by the kind permission of the Chancellor of the University, a Concert was given in aid of the debt-reduction. The professional artists gave their services through the kind offices of Mrs Murdoch of Gloucester Street, Warwick Square, who is a sister of Mrs Phillips. To Mrs Murdoch and to the artists, as well as to the Duke of Devonshire, our hearty thanks have been offered. The attendance was very fair: much better than had seemed likely only a few days before, as the time for preparation was short, and many friends could not come at so

brief a notice. Several old members of the College resident in London lent timely aid in disposing of tickets and inviting friends. The net result was over £100: and we believe that several new friends to the Mission have been secured.

The Committee hope that the Coal-Porters will make large 'bags' when they call on newly-made B.A.'s who are saying good-bye to Cambridge; and on others too, who have old apparel on hand: holes and tears are of little consequence; a heavy article is boisterously welcomed in Walworth, and boots especially are in great demand.

The Missioners expect hopefully a large contingent of visitors and temporary residents during the Long Vacation. This is the very bone and marrow of the work.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND OPEN EXHIBITIONS FOR THE YEAR 1891.

In December 1890 there will be open for competition among students who have not commenced residence in the University

Foundation Scholarships (2 of £80, 2 of £60, 2 of £50)—Tenable for two years, and the tenure may be prolonged for two years more.

Minor Scholarships (4 of £50)—For two years or till the holder is elected to a Foundation Scholarship.

Exhibitions—Varying in number and value according to the merits of the Candidates and the number of vacancies at the time of the election.

Candidates for Scholarships must be under nineteen years of age. This restriction does not apply to Candidates for Exhibitions.

Besides Scholars and Exhibitioners a certain number of Sizars may be elected in accordance with the results of the Examinations.

Candidates who acquit themselves with credit will be excused the College Entrance Examination.

Candidates may present themselves for examination in *Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Hebrew, Sanskrit.*

In *Classics* the Examination will include four papers containing translation from Greek and Latin into English, and Prose and Verse composition. Candidates may be examined *viva voce*, and may also be required to write a short English essay.

In *Mathematics* the Examination will include three papers containing questions in Euclid, Arithmetic, Algebra, Plane Trigonometry, Geometrical Conics, Analytical Geometry, Elementary Statics, Elementary Dynamics, and Elementary Differential Calculus. Candidates may be examined *viva voce*.

In *Natural Science* the Examination will include papers and practical work in Physics, Chemistry, General Biology, Botany, Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, Human Anatomy, Physiology, and Geology. A candidate may be elected on the ground of special proficiency in any one of the foregoing sciences, but every candidate must show a competent knowledge of two at least of the following subjects, namely (1) Elementary Physics, (2) Elementary Chemistry, (3) Elementary Biology [the range of the examination in Elementary Biology may be taken as defined by the contents of Huxley and Martin's *Course of Practical Instruction in Elementary Biology* (Macmillan)].

In *Hebrew* the Examination will include translation, pointing, and composition. Candidates may also be examined *viva voce*.

Candidates in *Sanskrit* should give a month's notice of their intention to present themselves for examination.

The Examinations in *Classics* and in *Hebrew* will begin on Tuesday December 9; in *Natural Science* about December 9; in *Mathematics* on Thursday December 11.

The name of every candidate, with certificates of *birth* and *character*, should be sent not later than December 1 to the Tutor under whom it is proposed to place him.

The tenure of the above emoluments begins with the commencement of residence in October 1891.

Any person elected to a Scholarship or Exhibition will forfeit the same if before the commencement of residence he presents himself at another College as a candidate for any similar emolument.

Should a successful candidate after entering the College abandon the subject for which he obtained a Scholarship or Exhibition, the College reserves the right of revising the tenure and emoluments of such Scholarship or Exhibition.

After the commencement of residence, Scholarships may be awarded for distinction in any of the subjects of the Honour Examinations of the University. The maximum value of a Scholarship is £100 per annum.

Names will be received by any one of the following Tutors:—
Dr Sandys, Mr W. E. Heitland, Rev J. T. Ward.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Lady Day, 1890.

Donations.

DONORS.

Medical Directory for 1889. Library Table ..	
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Brooksmith (J. and E. J.). Arithmetic for Beginners. 8vo. Lond. 1889. 3.31.7	
Catalogue of the Exhibition of the Royal House of Tudor. 4to. Lond. 1890	
Twiss (Travers). View of the Progress of Political Economy in Europe since the 16th Century. (Lectures delivered before the University of Oxford, 1846 and 1847). 8vo. Lond. 1847. 1.33.32	
Maurice (F. D.). Mediæval Philosophy; or, a Treatise of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy from the 5th to the 14th Cen- tury. New Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1870. 1.29.24	Mr H. S. Foxwell.
Jardine (Robert). The Elements of the Psy- chology of Cognition. 8vo. Lond. 1874. 1.29.23	
Hartley's Theory of the Human Mind, on the principle of the Association of Ideas; with Essays relating to the Subject of it. By Joseph Priestley. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1790. 1.29.12	
Nicholls (Sir George). A History of the Scotch Poor Law, in connexion with the Condition of the People. 8vo. Lond. 1856. 1.36.44.	
Entomological Society of London. Transac- tions for the year 1889. Part 4. Library Table	F. V. Theobald, Esq. Cambridge Observatory Syndicate.
Cambridge Observatory. Astronomical Obser- vations. Vol. XXII. 1866-69. 4to. Camb. 1890. 4.15.52	
Colquhoun (Sir Patrick). Lectures delivered in his Reader's Year (1887) before the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple. 8vo. Lond. 1888	The Author.
[Hyde (Rev. John)]. Emanuel Swedenborg. A Lecture. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1872. 11.29.7	
Warren (S. M.). A Compendium of the Theo- logical Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg. 8vo. Lond. 1875. 11.16.27	A. W. Greenup, Esq.

- Swedenborg (Emanuel). Angelic Wisdom concerning the Divine Love and concerning the Divine Wisdom. From the Latin. 8vo. Lond. 1885. 11.19.37
- Wilkinson (J. J. G.). Emanuel Swedenborg, a biographical Sketch. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1886. 11.29.26
- Presland (Rev. John). The Creed of the New Church. 8vo. Lond. 1883. 11.19.36
- Parsons (Theophilus). Outlines of the Religion and Philosophy of Swedenborg. 8vo. Lond. 1876. 11.19.39
- Spilling (James). "Things new and old." 8vo. Lond. 1883. 11.19.38
- New-Church Almanac (The) for 1889. 4to. Boston. Library Table
- Rules and Articles of the General Conference of the. 8vo. Lond. 1885
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Contributions for the next number should be sent in at an early date to one of the Editors (Dr Donald MacAlister, Mr G. C. M. Smith, St J. B. Wynne-Willson, J. P. M. Blackett, B. Long, J. A. Cameron).

N.B.—Contributors of anonymous articles or letters will please send their names to *one* of the Editors who need not communicate them further.

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Jo. Rossini.



THE PORTRAITS OF BISHOP FISHER.

MARK Pattison quotes, in his *Memoirs*, a sentence of Neate's: "Posterity owes to those who have effectually worked for its benefit the debt of a grateful curiosity." A grateful curiosity has led to the compilation of the following list, made in some haste, at a distance from adequate materials, and being a mere mosaic of other people's elaborations.

This list has no pretence of being exhaustive. The grouping probably will be shown to contain defects. It claims, merely, to be a first study in Iconography.

I. WORD PORTRAITS.

Dr Richard Hall, who had belonged to Christ's College, Cambridge, was living within 30 years of Bp. Fisher's death. He wrote a *Life of Fisher* before 1568, and must at any rate have known those who had actually seen Bp. Fisher. He says of him: "In stature of his body, he was tall and comely, exceeding the common and middle sort of men; for he was to the quantity of six foot in height, and being therewith very slender and lean, was nevertheless upright and well formed, straight back'd, big joynted, and strongly sinewed, his haire by nature black, though in his later time, through age and imprisonment, turned to hoarinesse, or rather to whitenesse, his eys large and round, neither full black nor full gray, but of a mixt colour between both, his forehead smooth and

large, his nose of a good and even proportion, somewhat wide mouth'd and big jaw'd, as one ordained to utter much speech, wherein was, notwithstanding, a certaine comeliness, his skin somewhat tawny, mixed with many blew veins, his face, hands and all his body, so bare of flesh, as is almost incredible, etc." (*Life*, selected by T. Bayly, Lond. 1655, p. 215).

II. PORTRAITS LOST OR UNIDENTIFIED.

1. HANS HOLBEIN. Up to comparatively lately was in a house at Rome near the Pantheon. A copy, No. 15 in this list, is supposed to be taken from this, and is now in the possession of H. D. Grissell, Esq., at Oxford, who has supplied this information. This may have been the portrait thrown out of a window by Anne Boleyn. Father Stevenson S.J., the historian, is the authority for this anecdote.

2. A portrait of Bp. Fisher was "always kept with great respect," by St Charles Borromeo, says Alban Butler.

"S. Carlo Borromeo avea per questo martire [Fisher] tanta venerazione quanto ne nudriva pel dottore S. Ambrogio, ed anzi fece dipingere la sua immagine per averlo sempre dinanzi agli sguardi." Moroni, *Dizionario di Erudizione Storico-Ecclesiastica*, vol. xxv. p. 75.

3. Portrait in Sussex?

"Mr Bouchier...told me that he had seen a picture of Bp. Fisher in Sussex: when he came into the Library [at Longleat], I asked him, whether he knew that picture, shewing him Bp. Fisher's; he said he did not, and afterwards told us that in Sussex was not like it." R. Jenkin to T. Baker (*Master's Life of Baker*, p. 23).

4. It has not been possible at present to find any information about the following:

"I saw in Nov. 1766 an indifferent Picture of Bishop Fisher, with one of Sir Tho. More, Abp. Plunket &c., on a Staircase near the Prior's apartment of the English Benedictines at Paris." Cole's MSS vol. 7, p. 126^b. (See Lewis, *Life of Fisher*, Vol. 1. pp. xxvi-xxvii.)

III. PORTRAITS, ENGRAVINGS ETC.

1. HANS HOLBEIN. Red chalk. Royal Library at Windsor.

Drawn in 1527, when the bishop was fifty-eight years old. At the foot of the portrait are written the words:

"Il Epyscopo de resester fo tagliato il capo l'an° 1535."

Dr Woltmann says of this and the companion drawing: "The worn countenance with its honest, modest, but anxiously conscientious expression, shows completely the man, whose wonderful purity of life, combined with profound and unostentatious learning, as well as incredible kindness of demeanour towards high and low, is extolled by Erasmus" (*Holbein and his time*, Eng. Trans. p. 313).

"The portrait...a hard ascetic face...is among the most expressive drawings of the series..." The "inscription would imply that the drawing was once in the possession of an Italian."

"A fine head in a doctor's cap, nearly full face, turned to the right; very thin; body in mere outline. The hard lines...are very serviceable, giving great force of nature at a little distance" (Wornum, *Life of Holbein*, pp. 223, 404).

Horace Walpole declared these chalk drawings by Holbein "in one respect preferable to his finished pictures, as they are drawn in a free and bold manner...There is a strength and vivacity equal to the most perfect portraits." He declared this one of Bp. Fisher "a master piece."

Photographed by Caldesi, and Messrs Braun and Co.

1a. (Copy). Stipple Engraving.

John Chamberlaine's *Imitations of Drawings by Holbein* (Lond., 1792—1800). Engraved by Bartolozzi.

1b. Stipple engraving by Facius in the smaller edition of the same work, published in 1812.

1c. (Autotype Copies).

Frontispiece to Rev T. E. Bridgett's *Life of Fisher* (London 1888). The head only $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$.

Also from the engraving by Bartolozzi. Published and sold by the Art for Schools Association, 29 Queen's Square, Bloomsbury.

2. HANS HOLBEIN. Red Chalk. British Museum.
Made in 1527, as No. I.

"A finished drawing of the sketch in the British Museum, bequeathed by Rev C. M. Cracherode. It was once Richardson's" (Wornum, *Life of Holbein*, p. 404.)

3. HANS HOLBEIN. (?) Drawing. Mrs Nosedæ, 109 Strand, W.C.

From the Earl of Westmoreland's Collection. Sold for the late Dr John Percy, on April 24, 1890, for £90, by Christie, Manson, and Woods.

Has the Basle watermark, but its authenticity has been doubted.

4. HANS HOLBEIN. Oil. St John's College, Cambridge (Master's Lodge). Panel, 28½ × 24½ inches.

Half length, lifesize, full-face. Black and gold embroidered doublet, black sur-coat, doctor's square cap. The words "A° ÆTATIS 74" on the picture, and the letters "H. H." on the ring, a glove in the left hand, a staff in the other.

Given in 1709 by Thomas, 1st Viscount Weymouth, in exchange for a copy (No. 4b) to T. Baker, after whose death in 1740 it became the property of the College. For Baker's verses on the reception of this picture into College, see *Master's Life of Baker*, p. xiv (and *Eagle*, vol. xi. p. 118).

"Welcome from Exile, happy Soule to me
And to these Walls, that owe their Rise to *the*,
Too long thou'rt banisht hence, with Shame disgrac't,
Thy Arms thrown down, thy Monument defac't,
Thy Bounties great like *the*, involv'd in Night,
Till some bold Hand shall bravely give them Light.
Too long oppress't by Force and Power unjust,
Thy Blood a Sacrifice to serve a Lust.
In vain proud Herod bids thee be forgot,
Thy Name shall brightly shine, whilst his shall rot."

See Woltmann, *Holbein*, 2nd edit. (1874), vol. I. p. 343n. "The Portrait is not an original." It has been doubted, by Dr Scharf among others, whether indeed it represents Fisher at all.

Shown at the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's first Exhibition of University and College Pictures held in the Fitzwilliam Museum in 1884; and at the Tudor Exhibition, London 1890; and at National Portrait Exhibition 1866.

4a. (Copy). Canvas, $28\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$. Queens' College, Cambridge (President's Lodge).

This is an exact and good reproduction. The inscription is across the top of the picture in white letters: "JOH. FISHER EPISC. ROFF. PRES. COLL. REGIN. ANN 1505. CESSIT ANN 1508."

Shown at the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's Exhibition at the Fitzwilliam Museum in 1884.

4b. (Copy). Canvas. In the possession of the Marquis of Bath, at Longleat, Wiltshire.

Made by permission of Lord Weymouth in 1709, and exchanged with the original. Same as preceding, but for a ✠ on the ring, instead of the "H. H." "The copy cost £10 of which you may guess it is not ill done. And indeed, as it has hit the Likeness, so it is as well (if not better) finished than the original." R. Jenkin to T. Baker (*Master's Life of Baker*, p. 24).*

4c. (Copy). Drawing. HARLEIAN MSS 7030.

"Presumed...from the copy...at Longleat." (Lewis, *Life of Fisher*, vol. I. p. xxiii).

5. UNKNOWN. Panel. $20 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$. Trinity College, Cambridge (Master's Lodge).

Looks to left, hands closed in prayer, surplice and stole, Doctor's cap.

Shown at the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's first Exhibition of University and College Pictures held in the Fitzwilliam Museum in 1884.

6. UNKNOWN. Oil. Panel, $25 \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ inches. St John's College, Cambridge (Hall).

In surplice and stole, a black cloth cap on his head, hands clasped in prayer. Looks to left. Beside him a crucifix; and a small carved skeleton on the lid of a box. "A very mortified and meagre personage" says Cole.† Cole thinks this picture was presented to T. Baker by the Marquis of Bath, but here he seems to have confused it with the portrait

* "Mr Roper of St John's College was very desirous of a Copy of this Picture likewise, but the Painter's stay was so short, it could not be procured." (Postcript).

† Quoted by Turner, in his Introduction to Lewis, I. xxvi.

from Longleat (Lewis 1. p. xxvi). Father Bridgett says of it in his *Life of Fisher*: "It is either not Fisher at all or a mere fancy portrait." Robert Masters in his *Life of Baker* says: "This picture represents him as much thinner in the face [than the one by Holbein] and seems to have been taken just before his execution."

7. UNKNOWN. Panel. $12 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$. Christ's College, Cambridge (Combination Room).

Head and shoulders only. In rochet and brown fur almuce, and Doctor's cap. Bought from Messrs Patrick and Simpson, by Rev F. O. White, of St John's College, and sold to Christ's College in 1884, during the mastership of Doctor Swainson, for £5.

Shown at the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's first exhibition of University and College Pictures held in the Fitzwilliam Museum in 1884.

8. UNKNOWN. Oil. 21×16 in. Scots College at Rome.

In red Cardinal's cap, purple mozetta, and rochet, to left. Information supplied by Mr Grissell.

9. UNKNOWN. Panel. $21\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ in. Property of Hon H. Tyrwhitt Wilson, at Keythorpe, Leicestershire.

Half-length, life-size, to left, wearing black cassock, white rochet and black stole, and biretta. He holds a prayer book in both hands.

This is probably the portrait mentioned by Dallaway in his notes to Walpole as being seen at Didlington, Norfolk. Didlington was then one of the seats of the Berners family, of which the Hon H. Tyrwhitt Wilson is the representative.

Shown at Tudor Exhibition, London 1890.

10. CIRCIGNANO (NICO). Fresco. Once in the Church of the English College, at Rome.

Painted in 1583. One of thirty-six pictures, painted at the expense of George Gilbert, the friend of Persons and Campion; of which the last nine represent the modern English martyrs down to 1583. Father William Good, the confessor of the college, gave the painter his instructions, and wrote the

inscriptions under the paintings. This one represents Bp. Fisher, Sir Thomas More, and Margaret, Countess of Salisbury. Fisher is represented, already beheaded, stretched out on the scaffold.

10a. Engraved by Giovanni Battista Cavalieri. 9 × 5.

Published as a book, *Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Trophæa*, at Rome, in 1584. The inscription underneath is: JOANNES FISCHERUS, EPUS ROFFENSIS IN ANGLIA CARD. DECLARATUS. VITE, ET DOCTRINE INTEGERR. LAUDE CLARISS. AB HENR. VIIJ. QD PONT. AUCTEM TUERETUR CAPIT E PLECTITUR.

10b. (Facsimile). 7 × 5.

Reproduced and edited, with Preface, by Father John Morris, S. J., under title of *The Picture of the English College at Rome*, Stonyhurst College 1887.

11. UNKNOWN. Oil. English College at Rome (Refectory).

Bought by Mgr Patterson, Bishop of Emmaus, in an antiquarian shop at Rome; and presented to the college. It is probable that this was originally in Bp. Fisher's titular church of S. Vitale. At least a portrait of him was in the Presbytery there in the last century and was seen by a Jesuit Father, as the following quotation from a description of that church will testify: "L'ultimo Card. di questo titolo fu il celeberrimo Giovanni Fischero Inglese, sostegno della religione Cattolica nell' Inghilterra e gloriosissimo Martire.

"Si conserva il suo ritratto colla seguente iscrizione che qualifica un soggetto tanto illustre e tanto memorando. JOHANNES FISHERUS ANGLUS, EPISCOPUS ROFFENSIS, CARDINALIS A PAULO III. CREATUS, TIT. S. VITALIS, QUI PRIUS TAMEN MARTYRII. QUAM CARDINALATUS PURPURAM ACCEPIT, AB HENRICO VIII, OB FIDEI CATHOLICÆ & SEDIS APOSTOLICÆ PRIMATUS DEFENSIONEM, OCCISUS ANNO CHRISTI MD. XXXV ÆTATIS VERO 76. PRIMUS FERE OMNIUM LUTHERUM & LUTHERANOS SCRIPTIS SUIS DOCTISSIME CONFUTAVIT." (Mariano Partenio [*i.e.* Giuseppe Maria Mazzolari, S. J. (1712—86)]. *Diario Sacro*, 2da ediz., riveduta di Leonardo Adami. Roma 1808. vol. vii. p. 146). This reference was first pointed out by Mr Grissell, to whom the re-discovery of the picture's history—if this be the one—is consequently due.

12. Engravings from a lost original, probably by Hans Holbein.

They all have the Doctor's cap, and for the most part the Doctor's furred gown.

12a. Half figure, front face, in same plate with Sir Thomas More: JOANNES ROFFENSIS. THOMAS MORUS. Verses below:

IOANNES FISCHERE prior, Roffensis, imago,
Antistes: THOMA MORE, secunda tui est.
Anglia uos quondam communis patria iunxit,
Indigna, heu, tantis, mundus ut ipse, uiris,
Sed magis ingenium probitas, doctrinaque pollens,
Et ueræ iunxit religionis amor.
Ob quem carnificis uos percutit una securis.
Unaque nex binis, unaque causa necis.
Quam bene caelesti iunctorum sede duorum
Iunxit et effigies una tabella duas!

(No name of engraver or publisher.)

12b. Copy of the above. The two figures separated. Fisher appears in a niche, the first five verses below as before. F. V. W. (Wyngaerde) *exc.* H. Holbeen, *in.*

12c. To right. Book in left hand.
Under it the inscription:

"JOHANNES FISCHERUS EPISCOPUS ROFFĒSIS ĀGLUS.
Moribus, ingenio, calamo, sermone Britannus:
Mirandus prisca proprietate cadit.
Cum cecidit ferro hæc ceruix præcisa cruento
Virtus ingenium concidit et pietas."

From Philip Galleus' *Virorum Doctorum Effigies* (1573).

12d. To right under ornamented niche.
"Johannes Fischerus Episcopus Roffensis Āglus." Tablet in right hand: 'Verbum Domini Manet In Aeternū.' Scroll on table: 'Nascitur in Anglia Obtruncatur 21 Junii Anno 1535.'
Below verses:

Concidit ut ferro cervix præcisa Johannis
Virtus ingenium concidit et pietas.

Engraved by J. T. De Bry in Boissard's *Bibliotheca Chalcographica* (Frankfurt 1650).

12e. To left in oval. Below "*Joannes Fischerus Bisschop van Rochestre.*"

Fred. Bouttats *sc.*

12f. To right in circle. Below "*Fischer*" verses;

"Au Pontife Romain je temoigne mon zèle

Aux depens de celui que je dois à mon Roi:

Je meurs comme martyr, ou bien comme rebelle,

Et je voi tout le monde ou pour ou contre moi."

Adr^a Vander Werff *pinx.*

G. Valck *sculps.*

In Larrey's *History of England* (1697—1713).

12g. Engraving on copper. $6\frac{7}{8} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$.

Phil. Galleus' *Virorum Doctorum Effigies* (Antv. 1577).

In Doctor's cap and gown with fur, to left. He holds book in his right hand. Inscription as 12c.

"Johannes Fischerus Episcopus Roffensis, Anglus."

"Moribus, ingenio &c."

12h. Engraving on copper. $6\frac{3}{8} \times 4\frac{5}{8}$.

Engraved by Nic. Jan. Visscher (born 1580).

No. 8 of a series of 38. Under it are the same verses. Visscher's name and device (CIV in monogram—C representing Claas, or Nicolaas) are on the first and last of the set.

12i. Engraving on copper. $7 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$.

Theod. Galleus, *xiii Cardinalium illustrium Imagines*. (Antv. 1598).*

Same as last, but to right. Probably reversed in engraving.

"Galleus in his preface says that these portraits were in Rome when he published his work."

12j. Engraving on copper. $6\frac{7}{8} \times 5\frac{5}{8}$.

Thevet, *Portraits des hommes illustres* p. 166 (Paris 1584). To right. Gown has no fur. Right hand resting on an hour-glass. Otherwise same as last set, but without the verses.

12k. Engraving on copper. $7\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{3}{8}$.

By N. de Larmessin, in Bullert's *Acad. des sciences* (Paris 1682), with monogram on the cover of the book. Doctor's gown with fur, and cap. To left.

* No copy in University, Fitzwilliam, Trinity, or St John's College Libraries.

12*l.* Engraving on copper. $3 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$.

Freherus, *Theatrum virorum illustrium*, (Noribergæ 1688).

12*m.* Engraving. $5 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ in.

In surplice under fur gown without sleeves. Square cap, To right.

13. Engravings from different originals.

13*a.* Half length to left. Doctor's cap and Cardinal's robe.

"IOANNES CARD FISCHERUS. Creat An^o 1535. Mort. 1535. F V W (Wyngaerde)*fe.*"

13*b.* Engraving, by Robert Vaughan. 6×3 .

Prefixed to Hall's *Life of Fisher*, selected by T. Bayly, London 1655. Looks to left. In Doctor's gown and cap. In oval frame, with arms of Fisher, impaling Rochester on the left and Fisher right with Cardinal's Hat. Inscription: "The Right reverend father in God, John Fisher B. of Rochester." Under it are these verses:

"John Fisher was his name, of whom you read
Like John y^e Baptist, this John lost his head.
Both y^e sharpe axes stroake theyr body's seeles
Both theyr heads danc'd of, by light payrs of heeles.
Read but this book this Fisher through, and then
You'l finde a fisher, not of fish, but men."

13*c.* Engraving on copper, by R. Parr (1723—50?)

$5\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$.

Prefixed to the 2nd and 3rd editions of Hall's *Life of Fisher*.

A copy of the preceding: but looks to right. In Doctor's gown and cap. In oval frame, but without the verses at foot. Inscription. "The Rt Reverend Father in God, John Fisher, Bp. of Rochester."

Remigius Parr was born in Bp. Fisher's own city of Rochester. He was still living in 1750.

14. SIMON(P.). Engraving on copper. $6\frac{1}{8}$ in. $\times 4\frac{1}{8}$.

Prefixed to the 3rd (Dublin) edition of Hall's *Life of Fisher*, 1740.

14*a.* HOUBRAKEN (Jacobus). 1698—1780. Engraving $14 \times 8\frac{3}{8}$.

Inscription. "In the Collection of Mr Richardson." From Birch's *Heads of Illustrious Persons*. (Lond. 1743—52). In Doctor's gown and cap. To right. This is the same as preceding, but enlarged.

14b. Autotype. Oval reduced. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$.

Frontispiece to *Life of Fisher* by Agnes Stewart (London 1879). This includes the papal tiara and keys placed over the portrait, and the flaming urn beneath it.

14c. Autotype. Oval reduced. $3\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{7}{8}$. Nimbus.

Frontispiece to the reprint of B. Fisher's *Sermons on the Seven Penitential Psalms*, edited by Rev Kenelm Vaughan (London 1888). This, which by the courtesy of F. Vaughan is reproduced with this number of the *Eagle*, only includes the voluted rim of the portrait, with the inscription "Fisher, Bishop of Rochester" and the flaming urn. Owing to the Decree of Beatification, passed by the Congregation of Sacred Rites in 1886, a nimbus has been added.

15. CAROLUS RUSPI. Oil. 30 in. \times 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. In the possession of Mr Grissell, at Oxford.

Looks to left. Merely head and chest.

Supposed to be copied from the Holbein mentioned above (Portraits Lost No. 1). With the inscription: IOHANNES FISCHERIUS ANGLUS, BP. ROFFENSIS, S. R. E. CARDINALIS PRO CATHOLICA FIDE CAPITE ABCINDITUR DIE XXII IUNII A. MDXXXVI. Bought at the sale of Cardinal Bizzarri (created 1863,†1877). Carolus Ruspi lived in the present century, and worked for a considerable time in the Vatican.

15a. CAROLUS RUSPI. Original drawing for the foregoing. Biblioteca Casanatense, Rome.

Also pointed out by Mr Grissell.

15b. (Copy). Oil. English College at Rome.

15c. UNKNOWN. Oil? Convent attached to the Basilica of S. Pietro in Vincoli, at Rome.

Mr Grissell, who has drawn attention to this, says of it: "nothing to speak of." "Like mine, but not so carefully painted."

Bought with other pictures from the collection of Cardinal Leonardo Antonelli, who died early in this century. (Information supplied by the Abbot of S. Pietro to Mr Grissell).

16. Lithograph Engraving. Group. Executed in Belgium. 16 \times 18.

This was prepared by F. John Morris S. J., an old member of Trinity College, Cambridge, some years back.

17. H. BARRAUD. Engraving. Group. $22\frac{3}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$.
The English Catholic Martyrs, 1535—1583. (Lond. 1888.)

Bp. Fisher is here one of a group. The portraits are, as far as possible, trustworthy.

IV. SUPPOSITITIOUS PORTRAIT.

1. Oil. Property of Major Brooks.

A bearded Portrait. "It is neither by Holbein," says Dr Woltmann, "nor does it represent Fisher."

Shown in the Portrait Exhibition in 1866 as by Holbein.

V. STATUES.

1. Entrance to St John's College Chapel.
2. Rochester Cathedral Choir Screen. Executed in 1890.

For the statues and other memorials of Fisher in the new Roman Catholic Church, Cambridge, we refer our readers to the article which follows.



BISHOP FISHER AND THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE Roman Catholic Church of 'Our Lady and the English Martyrs' lately opened at Hyde Park Corner, Cambridge, is remarkable not more for its conspicuous beauty than for the amount of historical and traditional lore which has been set forth in its sculpture and painted glass. As one of the most notable of the 'English Martyrs' is our second founder, Bishop Fisher, it is not surprising to find him commemorated in the new church with special honour. We extract the following passages from an account of the church which has just been published.

p. 2. [In a description of the interior of the Ante-chapel], "The large figure on the right of the doorway, B. John Fisher in chasuble, dalmatic, stole, alb and mitre; with crozier turned outwards, in token of his episcopal office."...."Carry the eye up to the bosses in the roof. In the centre the CROWN OF THORNS. To the north the letter 'F' for Fisher, with the axe of his martyrdom, and above them the episcopal mitre. To the south, Bp. Fisher's Cardinal's Hat above a copy of the New Testament, the inscription on which should be—*Haec est vita aeterna; ut cognoscant Te solum Deum verum et Quem misisti Jesum Christum.*"

p. 5. "The figures at the back of the Baldacchino represent B. John Fisher and B. Thomas More."

p. 9. "Round the Chapel [of All Souls] are the more famous names of BB. Margaret Pole, J. Fisher, Ric. Reynolds and T. More."

p. 11. [The West Window of the Ante-chapel representing 'The Martyrs'] "is arranged in two principal groups,—of the Clergy on the dexter side, with B. John Fisher in their midst, and the Laity on the sinister grouped around B. Thomas More."

p. 14. [The Windows in the Tower commemorate the dedication of our colleges. The left Window contains a figure of our patron, St John.]

p. 27, &c. [The Windows of the Aisles commemorate the English Martyrs: they] "do not pretend to be historically true in every detail." [The South Aisle,] "because of his being in so many important ways identified with Cambridge, is made a 'Fisher' aisle and is wholly devoted to scenes from the Life of the Blessed Bishop of Rochester."

The windows in the South Aisle are thus described :

"SOUTH AISLE I. Crossing now to the "Fisher Aisle," the first window (from the west end) represents the Mass at King's College Chapel. In the dexter light, B. John Fisher is blessing the Royal Party from the Altar; the King's Choristers standing by are ending the *Communio*. It being on S. George's Day, an embroidered banner of the Saint is seen over the stalls. In the sinister light, King Henry VII. and his son Henry VIII., a youth, kneel in their cloaks of the Order of the Garter. As they were then on their way to the Shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham, two costly gifts are shown. The King's mother, Lady Margaret, stands beside them, and three knights of S. George in the cloaks of the Garter are in the stalls. In the tracery, the red and white rose; the crown in the hawthorn bush; the arms of Henry VII. The legend: *Terribilis est locus iste; hic locus Dei est; est porta coeli et vocabitur aula Dei* (Office of the Dedication of a Church).

SOUTH AISLE II. (sinister). B. John Fisher's Oratory at Rochester. The Altar is shown as described in the ancient Inventory, with the pyx hanging, the representation of the head of S. John Baptist, the eight gilt Saints, the hangings, scroll, etc. The Lady Margaret Beaufort presents to B. Fisher the deed of Foundation of S. John's College.

"SOUTH AISLE II. (dexter). B. John Fisher preaching at Paul's Cross. Notice on his cope MA(RIA). He is preaching

from the fifteenth century pulpit (which was afterwards replaced by the Jacobean one). A Sheriff of the City, and others, are listening earnestly; some ladies are in a balcony, showing the old custom of people of distinction listening from temporary stages erected on purpose, between the buttresses of the Cathedral. The great spire of the old Church is seen running up into the head of the light. In the tracery, S. John's Chalice (for S. John's College), the Tudor Rose, and Portcullis.

"SOUTH AISLE III. Refusal of the Oaths of Supremacy and Succession. In the sinister light B. John Fisher is refusing to take the Oath, the preamble of which is held by a royal page. Above are the Bishops, some hesitant. Crammer is seated in the centre, with a book of Church Laws. In the dexter light King Henry, in fury, is dictating a letter to the Convocation; the Royal Arms are seen above his head, Cromwell is seated below, and the royal page is writing down the message. This scene only pretends to be symbolical of the real facts, and is brought together as explanatory of them. The legends: Over the King, *You shall swear to bear your Faith, Truth, and Obedience alone to the King's Majesty.* Over B. Fisher, *As my own conscience cannot be satisfied, I absolutely refuse the oath.* In the tracery, the arms of the See of Rochester, of Lady Margaret, and the margarite again.

"SOUTH AISLE IV. (sinister). BB. Thomas More and Fisher meeting at the gate of Lambeth Palace; the former kneels to receive the blessing of the Bishop, and says to him, "Well met, my lord, I hope we shall soon meet in Heaven"; to which the Bishop replies, "This should be the way, Sir Thomas, for it is a straight gate we are in." Some guards are looking on, and one of the Bishop's enemies is standing in the porch pointing to the two friend-martyrs. The little dog is in allusion to the story told of the B. Chancellor's playful judgment about a pet dog claimed by Lady Alice, his wife.

"SOUTH AISLE IV. (dexter). The Blessed Martyr, in shirt and rochet only, springs actively up the scaffold, to the surprise of all who knew his feebleness from imprisonment and anxiety for the Faith, and spreads his hands towards the sun, now

suddenly shining upon his face, and repeats the words of the Psalm, *Accedite ad eum et illuminamini, et facies vestrae non confundentur*. In the tracery, the Cross of S. Andrew. On the dexter side, B. Fisher's arms; on the sinister, those of B. Thomas More; at the top, S. Alban's badge."

With reference to the last emblem, we are reminded that Bishop Fisher "suffered martyrdom upon St Alban's day" (June 22, 1535).

p. 40. [In the description of the exterior of the Church it is stated that] "the statue in the niche (of the Tower porch) is, of course, that of BISHOP FISHER AS CARDINAL, the most famous Churchman whom the University of Cambridge has produced."

It would seem that the other Johnian Martyr, Greenwood,* is not specially commemorated in the church, although in the calendar at the end of our guide we find the name of 'B. William Greenwood lay brother' among those of the Carthusians, killed by slow starvation in Newgate at the end of June 1537.

* Hall's *Life of Fisher*, p. 31 (1655).

In addition to the above see p. 287



NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 247.)

FOR the material of previous "Notes" we have been indebted to the correspondence of Dr Gwyn. In the present instalment will be found letters relating to the very beginnings of College history. The deciphering of these venerable documents in faded ink and crabbed hands has taken much time. I have to thank Professor Mayor and Mr G. C. M. Smith for their assistance in the work. Several of the letters are injured by damp, probably in the transit from the writer to the recipient, and some are torn. The letter from Hornby to the Brethren of St John's Hospital has now a hole in the centre of it. There is a transcript of the letter in the Baker MSS, and this has supplied us with the missing words.

The College, as is well known, was founded upon the old Hospital of St John, which had fallen into decay. Acting upon Fisher's advice it was the intention of the Lady Margaret to have had this transformed into a College of secular students. But as she died before her designs had been completed the duty fell upon her executors. For an account of the difficulties which met them at every step from "an imperious pope, a forbidding prince, and a mercenary prelate" I must refer my readers to *Baker's History* of our House and Cooper's *History of the Lady Margaret*, both edited by Professor Mayor.

At the time of its dissolution there were but three Brethren of the old Hospital, Sir Christopher Wright,

Sir John Kensham and Sir William Chanderler. The prefix 'Sir' denotes that they were priests, either of no degree or not yet possessing the Master's degree. Henry Hornby, who was very active in the work of the College, was Secretary and Chancellor of the Foundress, and one of her executors. He became Master of Peterhouse in 1509. The College seems at one time to have possessed a portrait of him, for in Baker's MSS, Vol. 12, fol. 225b, now in the British Museum, we read

In a chamber of the old Court, next the Bell, formerly part of the old Library, there is a picture of Dr Hornby, as seems to appear by an escutcheon. The Arms or, bearing Three Bewgle Horns, betwixt a Chevron Sable, the whole encompass'd with a Bordure as a mark of distinction.

The letters it will be observed do not contain any indication of the years in which they were written. But we can form an idea of their dates by remembering that, according to the College Registers, possession was given to the executors on the 20th January 1510, and that the Chapel was opened by Fisher in July of the year 1516.

The Bishop of Ely was James Stanley, a stepson of the Foundress.

Robert Shorton the first Master was of Jesus College. He resigned the Mastership of St John's in 1516, and became Master of Pembroke Hall in 1518.

Addressed: To the felows of Saint Johns House in Cambridge.

Trusty and wellbeloued I grete you well. And accordinge to my promise made vnto you at your last being wt me I haue endeouored my self to doo the best for you that may lye in me. How be it now I perceyue that suche bulles be obteyned that whether I will or not meanes wilbe founde that ye shalbe removed frome yo^r house. Wherefor I wol aduise and also desir you to resigne and renounce all such title and interesse as ye haue in the said house in such man^r as shalbe deuised by my Chauncellor and Comissary.

And I assure you I haue so prouided for you that ye shall haue yerely viij marces eury pece of you during yo^r liefes besides that I shall be good lord vnto you otherwise. As my said Chauncellor and Co^mmissary shall shew vnto you, to whom I pray you to yeve credence. At Royston the xv day of December

JA. ELIEN.

Addressed: To my Lorde of Rochester is good Lordship.

My lord I co^maunde Me vnto you in my moost hertie man^r. And according to youre desire in your letters sent by my Co^mmissary I haue endeuo^red myself for the good and spedy expedition of the translacion of the house of Saint Johns in Cambrige in to a house of Secular Studentes, and haue had Maister Conyngesby and other of my Counsaill w^me. Whereupon Maister Conyngesby hath made a dra^ght of certain Writinges which my Chapellain this berer shall shew vnto you to whom It may like you to yeue credence. My lorde I wolde be as glad as any lyving creatur to here of yo^r good amendement of yo^r disease and sikenes. Whereof I beseche o^r lorde sende you good remedy At my man^r of Hatfelde the xxix day of December

yo^r awne

JA: ELIEN.

Addressed: To my right welbiloued Brethren of Saincte Jhones House in Cambrige and to eury of them.

After my special reco^mendcions vnto you. I vnderstand by Master Barrey this berer ye be not contente any studye or labor shulde be made to alter the condicion of yo^r house in to a college of secular prestes and scolers accordinge to the articles couⁿtes aduised and determind beytwe my Lades g^rce late the Kinges Grand^m decessed (Whom god pardon) And my Lord of Ely yo^r patrone and ordinarye. Verayly hir said grace of hir deuoute goodly and graciouse mynde had to the increse of Vertue and coⁿynges for the maintenance of Cristes faith and tender fauo^r she had to the vniu^rsite of Cambrige Willed in her testamente that the issues and prouffites of vj^c markes of land of hir inheritance beinge in feoffment shuld be employed and bestowed for creaⁿcon and

stablissinge of the said College w^t a greate numbyr of students therein [which] goodly purpose and intente all hir executo^rs labor dayly w^t greate deligence [to performe and] haue therein oppteined the kinges licence and the fauorable assente of my [said Lord your] patrone. Trusting the said matter and blessed entente breuely to take good [effect and conclusion] to the vniuersall weale of the churche and specially of the vniuersite of [Cambrige which] standeth principally in the increase of nūbyr of good and vertuose studentes [and scolers] And in case hir said will and entente therein shulde not be performed (as god forbyd) then the kinges grace will forthw^t inter in to the said landes and receyue the hole prouittes of the same to his awn use for eu^r. Wich shuldbbe a me^ruellose greate hurte and losse to the said vniuersite. In consideracon whereof it is uerayly supposed that neyther ye ne any other good person will endetu^r them to lett or hynder the said graciouse purpose. Assuring you that prouision is deuised for yo^r sufficient lifinge in as good suertie and honeste man^r as eu^r ye had befor. Whereunto I shall alway helpe the beste I can. As ye may faythfully truste. And as the said Maister Barrey can enforme you more at large, vnto whom therein and in all other the premisses I haue shewed mynde at lengeth. Wherefor I hertily pray you for the cōsideraçions aboue rehersed to be content w^t the said alteracion and fauorably to helpe and further the said blessed intente and purpose. Wich douthlesse shallbe vnto you greate honestie and right mertorouse as knoweth o^r lorde Who haue you in his m^rciful gou^rnance. At London the xirth day february

yo^r loving frend
HENRY HORNBY.

Addressed: To my singular gode lorde my lord of Rochestre.

My singuler gode lorde I comēde me vnto you ī my right humble and most hertie man^r. And ī like wyse thanke you for yo^r right lovinge and fauorable lērs wich I receyed yesterday after viij of the klok by my felow Corwen yo^r serūnt this berer. And albeit I had many grete letters by solēnite of the fest of Ascension. Absence of c^rtain persones of whom I trusted to haue had īfermācon and shortnesse of

tyme for redy expedition of your said serūnt according to
 yo^r desire ī yo^r said l^res, Thyse notwithstanding I haue
 made clere āswer as well as I can to all and eu^ry articles
 comprised ī yo^r said l^res as in the c^rtificate of the same w^{ch}
 the said berer shall delye^r vnto yo^r lordshippe shall appere
 at large: besechinge o^r lorde to send you gode and breue
 expedi^on of that matter. My lorde of Ely hath fermely
 promised vnto me that he will by his ordi^ary power vpon
 c^rtain resonable causes remoue the two breth^ren of Saincte
 Johnis house ī Cambrige to Saincte Johnis house ī Ely. And
 as I am ī formed the said breth^ren haue said of late that
 they will be c^tent if they be provided for. And what thinges
 yo^r lordshipp shall herein or ī any other matters cōand I shall
 indeuor me to accōplisshe the same to the best of my powers
 with o^r lordes m^acy who haue you alwey ī his graciouse
 prote^cion. At Cambrige this Ascension day w^t right litell
 leasur scribled w^t the simple hand of

yo^r awn assured serūnt and orator

HENRY HORNBY.

Addressed: To the right Reu^ent ffather yn gode and my
 syngler gude lorde my lorde of Rochest^r his gude
 lordshipe.

My syngler gude lorde yn my moste humble man^r I cōmende
 me vnto yo^r lordshipe plase it yo^r gude lordship I receyuyd
 my lord and maist^r my lordes of Ely his lett^rs the x day of
 March dated at his place in Holbo^rn the viij day of March
 whereyn I was streytly cōmaundet by his lordshipe I shuld
 remoue frō Camb^rge vnto Ely the late felows of Saynte Johis
 house yn Camb^rge any promyse or bounde made by any
 man to the con^try notwithstanding. My lorde w. greate
 difficoltie and labor as yo^r lordshipe will be ynformyd yn
 tyme to come I haue accomplisshde my said lordes cōmaundmēt
 and remouyd the said felows to Ely. They depted frō Camb^rge
 towarde Ely the xij day of March at iiij of y^e klokke at
 aftrnoone by wat^r. My lorde I receyuyd of them the godes
 of the saide house beyng present S^r William Asshton Olyu^r
 Scales accordynge to an Inventorye made by my said lordes
 cōmaundmēt yn the p^rsence of Docto^r Wiott and Mr ffothede
 and pute them yn saue custodye vnto the tyme I haue otherwise

yn cōmaundment. And thus I besech Iesus encrese yo^r hono^r to his pleas^r and shortly brynge yo^r lordshipe ynto o^r parties frō Camb^ge the xiiij day of March

By hym y^t is bounde to doe yo^r lordshipe seruyce.

RIC. HENRISON.

Addressed: To my right welbeloued Sr John Kensam and Sr Williā Chandeler at Ely late brethren of Saincte Johns in Cambrige. And to eith^r of them.

Aft^r my right speciall reco^mendacions vnto you. I pray you to be at London vpon fryday at nighte nexte comynge accordynge to the cōmaundment of my lord of Canterbury sent vnto you by John Lam my serūnt this berer for suche consideracions as he shall shewe vnto you more at large. Vnto whom I pray you yeue credence. Verayly trustynge it shalbe to yo^r speciall well and cōforte. Whervnto I shall Indeuo^r me to the beste I can. And to make yo^r costes in yo^r said cōmynge to London I sende you xx^s for eu^y of you vj^s viij^d. And thus eu^r fare ye well. frō London the xxvj day of May.

yo^r lovinge frend
HENRY HORNBY.

Addressed: To my right speciall gode lord my lord of Rochestre.

My right speciall gode lord after my due and most hertie reco^mendacons vnto yo^r lordshipp this present day I receyued yo^r right lovinge lres by my felowe Corwen yo^r serūnt for the w^{ich} I right hertieli thank you. And am veray glad that ye purpose to be at Cambrige to kepe my lades anniu^rsary and that my lord of Wynchester and ye be mynded to haue it the day of her decesse and truly I was and am of the same opinion and minde. As Mr Tomson the M^r of C^rstes College I suppose hath shewed vnto yo^r lordshipp byfor this tyme. The vniu^rsite shall haue knowlege therof and all other thinges shalbe prouided accordinge to yo^r mynde. And as touching wytnesses of my lades will and mynde cōcⁿynge Saincte Johⁿis house ī Cambrige ou^r and above the persones rehersed ī yo^r said lres M^r Doctores Whitstaunce, Denton and Harrington: w^{ich} at my said lades request deuised the bill to be

assigned by hir gr̄ce and my lord of Ely can and will testifie the trouthe if they be requyred. Also M^r Cristofer Midleton did see and rede the bill assigned w^t my lord of Elys awn hande concernynge the counntes bytwēn my lady and hym for that matter at M^r dean of Paules place. When yo^r lordshipp desyred M^r Whitstaunce and hym to deuise a writinge to be sealed by my lorde of Ely, and the Prior and Chapter of Ely. Also many of the Quenes serūntes wīch then serūed my lady ī household (as I haue desired this said berer yo^r serūnt to shew vnto you) can testifie therein the trouthe Our this the bill signed w^t my lord of Elys hand of the couēntes betwēn my lady and hym, made ī hir life tyme is a gode withnes thereof. wīch I send vnto you by this berer at this tyme. Also the kinges līes patentes and my lord of Elys graunte vnder his seale and cōfirmed by the Chaptor seale euidently reporte my said lades will and mynd ī that behalfe. And thus I haue shewed yo^r lordshippe my poor mynde cōcernynge yo^r demaunde ī that matter. And what shall please you to cōmande me from tyme to tyme I shall īdeuor me for accomplissment thereof to the best I can with o^r lordes m^{cy} who haue yo^r gode lordshipp eu^r ī his graciouse protecon From Cambrige the xviij of Iuly with the simple hand of

yo^r awn serūnt and orator

HENRY HORNBY

Addressed: To the ryght reu^{er}ent fader in god hys especyall good lord my lord off Rochesters good lordshipe,

Ryght reu^{er}ende fad^r in gode my especyall good lord in my most humble wyse I recōmende me vnto yowr good lordship and Wher it hath pleasyd yowr lordship off yowr good mynde vnto me & by yowr good meanys to p^rfer me vnto yowr colege off San Iohn'is: it is the thyng my good lorde that passythe my lityll for me or myne to recōpense it vnto yowr lordship; but oonly indeuer me to doo that thyng therein (whan it comēth to passe) that shalbe to the honor off gode furtherance off lernynge and contentacon off yowr lordshipe wherein I shall apply me to the uttermoste of my power w^t the love off gode: and as cōcernynge yowr comandment yevyne vnto me by this berer and by yowr letters I haue doon my dyligēs therein in part as recevide the a thousand

pownde as this berer kan certyfy yowr lorshipe, or heraft^r to doo to complisse the recedewe off the sayme. as for the scolers for whō yowr lordship is movyd to take vnto yowr said colege. it is soo my lord that Sr John Weste is thought most abyll off thos iii named to yo^r lordshipe for lyncolnshire as for the principall of Sant Thomas Hostell allthowe he be competently lernyd he is no thing p'sonabyll. I haue send vnto yo^r lordshipe herein cloytt the namys of such psonis as is thought good vertuose & lerned and men tractabyll. As for Maist^r Shaas and Maist^r Foster wyll nott take it. My lord my daly prayer y^e shall haue accordyng vnto my dewty as god knowyth whom I beseche p'serve yow to hys pleasure: from Cambryge the vjth day off February

yowr daly orator
ROBERT SHORTON

Addressed: To my right speciall good lord my lord of Rochestre.

My speciall gode lord after my due and full hertie reco^mendacions vnto yo^r lordshipp sith my late writings vnto you the Maist^r of Cristes College hath desyred me to pray y^e lordshipp that he may recyue of you money to finysse diu^rse workes i the said College necessary to be doⁿ. the tarynge whereof is to theyr grete hurte and annoyance. and i likewise at Malton. where ctain reparacons must nedes be doⁿ (as vpon bernes wherein corn must nedys be putt) byfore heruest now at hand. And truly i ctainly knowe the said necessities i both places. and as I perceyue by the said Maist^r he hath no money of the Colleges to performe the p'misses. Wherefore gode my lord I hertily beseche you to delyu^r vnto hym such money at this tyme for the intent abovesaid as ye shall thinke conuenient. Our this Vmfry Walloote i lent last past as I doubt not yo^r lordshipp hath i remembraunce was at Lambeth w^t yo^r lordshipp and there by space of vi or vij dayes toke grete labour to make a dra^ght of all the godes late my lades, whom o^r lorde pardon, and he his ij serūntes and iij horses taried i London that season only for that cause, to his grete coste as he affirmeth, and as yet he had no peⁿy neither for his said costes ne labor. And veraly he hath also taken this weke passed grete payn i makinge the accomptes

of the said College. And was w^t the said Maist^r at a lordshipp of theres bysides Lincoln, w^{ich} as the Maist^r reporteth by gode policy and meanes of the said Vmfry shalbe īproved yerly to the behove of the same College xx^s or thereaboutes. Wherefor ī consideracion of the p^rmisses I besече you be vnto hym gode lorde and to reward hym as ye shall thinke best. And what seruice it shall like you to cōmaunde me I shall effectually indeuor me for accomplisshment thereof to the best of my litell power with o^r lordes m^rcy who have yo^r said gode lordshipp allwey ī his blessed gou^rnaunce. Scribled w^t litell leas^r the xvth day of Juyⁿ w^t the simple hande of

yo^r lovinge serūnt and orator

HENRY HORNBY

Addressed: To the ryghte reu^ende fad^r in god hys espeçall good lorde my lorde off Rōchesters good lordship.

(The beginning of this letter is torn.)

We may haue I thynke wood....to vs suffyciently to serue for burnynge off bryke ffor this yere yff we may by a grose of Maist^r Swthwell whyche is in Cotton, hys seruand sayth y^t he wyll fell it & that we shall haue it befor any other, as Maist^r Hornby can schew yowr lordship. We haue sent Swann the mason ffor slatt & frestone & takyn to hym x^{li} to make barganys for it. My lord nō off thes barganys had beyn made w^tout I had schewed bothē to Maist^r Hornby & to Maist^r ffothede that I had mony & so I was in maner compellytt to schew them y^t I hade mony. Maist^r Hornby was very Inquysytyve off me whan it cay & be whom. I schewytt hym y^t it cay be oñ off yowr lordshipes seruands bott I knew nott hys naym. My lord Maist^r Hornby is myndyt to haue Scales maist^r of the workes. Whych I thynk wold be dilygent for the tyme off hys presens In the town, bott I thynke verely he hath so mony matyrs & so grett besynes that he may nott att all tymys be p^rsent. Whych must nedys be yff the workes shuld go well forwart. Wherefor aft^r my power mynde savyng yowr lordshipes bett^r avyys provycyon must be made to haue oon prest whych wyll dilygently apply it & cōtynually be p^rsent. My lord What that I can do in thes thynges

or in any other thynges cōcernyng the sayme I shalbe att all tymys redy & yowr lordship shall haue my daly praer acording to my dewty as god knowyth Who eu^r preserue yowr lordship. From Cambryg the xij day of February

yowr daly orator
ROBT. SHORTON

Addressed: To my right speciall gode lord my lord of Rochester.

My right speciall gode lord I cōmaunde me vnto you ī my most hertie manner. And ī like wyse thank you for yo^r lovinge l^res w^{ich} I late receyued by my felow Corwen yo^r serūnt. Whereby I perceyue ye be appoynted by the kinges cōmaundment to repayre you breuely towards Rome. In w^{ich} iorney I beseche o^r lorde to send you gode and prosperose passage and retorne. And as touchinge yo^r desyr to haue Henry Dey my serunte to serue you ī yo^r said Iorney: truly I myght better spare all my other serūntes than hym for he receyueth all such money as is due vnto me from tyme to tyme and makys all my reconynges and paymentes and is right trew and wyse and diligent and can do right gode and honest seruice. Notwithstandinge if he were moche better than he is, he and any other thinge that I haue shalbe allway redy at yo^r cōmaundment. And upon Wednesday next cōinge I and he shall god willing be with yow at Lambeth. And then bring w^{ith} me a geldinge of myn on of the best and surest that I haue. W^{ich} I shall leue vnto yo^r lordshipp to bere my said serūnt. Verailly trustinge that he shall do you gode seruice, he is suer of labor and fayr, I haue no moo but other four abill to labor such a Iorney at this tyme as I haue pryed the M^r of Saincte Johnis to shewe vnto yo^r lordship at length. W^{ich} with Olue^r Scales cometh at this tyme vnto you. With theyr bookes to make theyr reconynges vnto you. Ctainly after my knowledge they both haue endeouored them right diligently to theyr grete payne and labo^rs....police and wisdom prouiffitably to spede the bildinges and workes of Saincte Johns College and all other causes apperteinyng vnto the same. Not....if they haue money sufficiet: all the said bildinges shalbe (god willinge).... aft^r Michaelmas next cōinge as they can enforme yo^r said....

more at large. Grete pitie it were that nowe the same should be....i any wyse delayed. Wherefore gode my lorde prouide after yo^r....that they shall not want any thinge necessary to the....expedition of the said bildinges. And what I can or may do....thereof shalbe at all seasons redy to the best of my power....verayly trust with o^r lordes m^cy. Who haue you my....i his graciouse ptecc^on. ffrom Cambrige the xxijth....the simple hand of

yo^r awn prest and serūnt

HENRY HORNBY.

In the last letter it will be noticed that reference is made to Fisher's journey to Rome. This enables us approximately to fix its date. For in 1512 Fisher and others were appointed special ambassadors from Henry VIII to attend the fifth Lateran Council summoned by Pope Julius to meet in April of that year. The Commission was revoked and others sent. But Fisher's appointment was again renewed in 1515, and though in the end he does not seem to have proceeded to Rome he appointed in that year Richard Chetham, Prior of Ledes in Kent, and another to be his proctors to transact episcopal business during his absence. To this period the two letters which follow most probably belong. It looks as if Chetham was procuring foreign money for the journey.

Addressed: To my lord of Rochesters good lordeship.

Myn awn singler good lorde in my mooste hertiest man^r I eomaunde me vnto your good lordeship And forasmoeche as I am enfor^med that now shortely ye god willing goo into far parties by yonde the Sea as the Kinges Ambassad^r in which Joⁿay I shall pray to o^r lorde send you prosperous helth and good spede. I must beseche your lordeship to be soo good lorde vnto me as to haue me in yo^r remembraunce cōcernynge thobligacions wherein I was bounden vnto my ladies grace whose soule Jhu pardon. And that it wolde please you to let me haue theym at this season by my Comis^sary this berer Whereby ye shall bynde me to owe you suche pleas^r as may lye in me to the vttermost of my power during

my lief. And further my lorde I mooste hertely thank you that it hath pleased you to be soo good lorde vnto me in my great matier of restitution Which I pray god I may deserue vnto you. My lorde I haue bene bolde to put you in a procuracye w^t my lorde of Wynchester and my lorde of Norwich to be for me at this cōuocacion as and if I were there my self wherein I must hertely pray you to take payne and make aunswer for me in all causes as well cōcer̄yng me, if Doctor Robynson wolde make any busines, as in all other causes which shall be cōmoned of these And ye shalbe assured of me at yo^r cōmaundement As o^r lorde know^t who send you long well to fare A Som^rsham the fyrst day of February

yo^rs eu^rmore

JA: ELIEN.

Addressed: To the Singler good Lorde my Lord of Rochester.

My lord I haue been at ffystoball and Lowes la ffauo^r ys banke to know the best man^r of Change and their they hold a dukette large at iiij^s. viij^d. And a dukette de Cama^r at iiij^s. viij^d. but I thynke they wyll abate ob in the dukett. On of thē shewed me he had ben w^t you. Ther is anodre y^t wyll delyu^r a duket large for iiij^s. viij^d. And de Cama^r for iiij^s. v^d. ob. And it pleyes you to comand me at yo^r pleasure when I shal come to you and w^t Mr Metcalfe to write yo^r stuffe. I trust now I shall shewe yo^r lordshippe where it may be well and save

By yo^r owen subiect the
pryo^r of Ledes.

Rochester being on the high road from Dover to London, the Bishop had his full share of state pageantry. The following letter from the Council belongs to the year 1514.

Addressed: To my Lorde of Rochestr.

My Lorde we cōmende vs vnto you in o^r herty maner So it is the kinges grace hath knowlege that an ambassado^r sent from the poores holynes to his grace w^t a sworde and cap of mayntenēce is comen to Calais and intendith to take shipping to arrive at Dovo^r Wherupon it is appointed that the p^r of

cristeschurche of Canterbury shal mete w^t the said ambassado^r beyonde Canterbury and so to entertayn hym in his house and afterwarde vpon monycion to be geven to hym shal conduyte hym to some place conuenient betwene Sitingbörne and Rochester Where the king hath appointed that your Lordship the Mr of the rolles and Sir Thomas Boleyn shal mete w^t hym and so conduyte hym to London. Wherefore the kinges g^oe willeth and desireth you that after the komynge to Rochester of the said Mr of the rolles and Sir Thomas Boleyn and knowledge by you had of the arrival of the said ambassado^r at Canterbury ye then geue knowlege to the said p^ro^r of Cristeschurche when ye shalbe in redynes to receyue the said ambassado^r So that he may accompanye hym to the place betwene you to be appointed accordingly and thereupon ye wol entertayne the said ambassado^r and so to conduyte hym to London as is aforesaid And in case ye be not nowe at Rochestr ye wol vpon knowlege herof repaire thider where the Mr of the rolles and Sir Thom^s Boleyn shal be w^t you accordingly And we present yo^r lordship at Bayn^rd Castel the xijth day of may,

T. NORFOLK, R. DORSETT, R. WINTON, T. DURESME.

Besides this the two documents which follow refer to like ceremonies.

To conuaye and bringe to Westminster on thursdaie next comynge be ix of the clok afore none unto the quere wher there's made redy a place for these ambassado^rs folowing is appointed this busshop lordes and knight ensueing.

ffurst for the popes ambassado^r—the busshop of Rochester
ffor the ambassado^r of ffraunce—my lord of Sent Jones
ffor the ambassado^r of Spayne—my lord Barneys
ffor the ambassado^r of Venyse—Sr Edward Howard.

The names of the Lordes and oother that shall receyve thempero^rs ambassado^rs at Dovo^r and to cōvey them to Dertford.

ffyrst the Bysshop of Rochestr ^e	} w ^t the Lorde Bargheny
And the Lorde of Seynt Jhones	
Sir Gilbt Talbot—	w ^t the Governo ^r of Brest
Sir Edward Ponynge—	w ^t Docto ^r Plough
Docto ^r West—	w ^t the President.

For the metyng which shalbe on the.... and
to cōvey theym to the lodgynges.

ffyrst the Lorde Stewarde	}	—w ^t the Lorde Bargheny.
And the Busshop of Worcest ^r		
The Byssshop of Rochest ^r	}	—w ^t the Gou ^r no ^r
and my Lord of Seynt Johnes		
Sir Gilbt Talbot	}	— w ^t Docto ^r Plough
and maistr Ponynges		
Maistr Brandon—		w ^t the President
Docto ^r West—		w ^t the Provost.

The following letter from Sir George Nevill third Lord Bergavenny seems to shew that the good Bishop occasionally found time for field sports.

Addressed: To my good lord of Rochest^r his good lordship.

My lord in my right hertie maner I recomaunde me vnto your good Lordship. And in like wise thanke you for your kynde remembraunce and samond sent vnto me at thys tyme which....good & right deynty in this hethe contrey.... Lordship giveth me thanks for the poor venyson....my Lord I desyre not somoche therefor. But if suche game as I have in those pties may do you pleasy^r It may please you to send to the keper and he shal hunt for you at suche tyme as ye shal geve hym in comaundment Or ells if it shal please you to se youre greyhounds run at any tyme either w^tin or w^tout I haue comaunded my keper to geue you attendance & make you suche dispoort as if I wer there present which I beseech you to take when it shal best like you.

Also please it your good lordship to vnderstand that my lord Chancello^r & the chief Justice w^t other Justices of the peas now at Canterbury haue determyned for the levying of the kinges subcidie and devided the lathes of the shire among which they haue devided to yo^r good lordship my lord Cobham and me w^t others iustices of the peas the lathe of Ayllisford wheryn be xv hundredes. Sith that tyme dyuerse of the Justices haue been w^t me and it is determined among vs if your lordship be so pleased to followe suche direction as my lord of Canterbury hath taken Or otherwise as yo^r lordship shal thynk good. And to thentent yo^r lordship shuld more perfectly vnderstand the said direction by vs taken I haue

written to Edward Colepeper to give his attendance vpon your good lordship for the ascerteynyng you of the same and I trust shortly to be in those parties and geve myne attendance vpon yo^r lordship my self by grace of Jhu Who ever preserve you from my lodge of Erige this present friday by

your assured
G. BERGAVENTNY.

The two letters which follow shew the Bishop as the man of letters and the Chancellor of the University. Fothede succeeded Fisher as Master of Michael House in 1505. Rotheram College was founded by Thomas Scott *alias* Rotheram in 1481 for a Provost, five priests, six choristers and three masters of grammar, music, and writing. The statutes of the College are said by Dugdale to be in the Treasury of Sidney Sussex College.

Addressed: To my singler good lord of Rochest^r.

Right honorable and my singler good lord I recomaund me vnto yo^r lordshype thynkyng very longe for yo^r lordshyp by cause of Saynt Johns House. I beseche o^r lord send it a good end. My lord of late Maist. Robert Cutler Provost of Rotheram was w^t me. He clamyth not w^t stondying his promo^oion to continue felow w^t us saying that it is not worth to h^y Cs. by the yer, verely he was instituted to thole valor of his provostrye And he in possession by the license of the bushop graunted a p^esion of X/i owt of his lyuelod. For vnto that he was in possession he coulde not graunte it. And so that possession w^t hys owne gift avoydethe h^y of o^r felowshyp as me seemeth. For by our Statute if he be promoted to the valor of Cs. he shuld assese of o^r funders exhibicion. In good faith my lord I could be as well content w^t M^r Cutler for h^y self as w^t any man bot if that p^rsident of promoted men shuld ent^r in to o^r place I thynke o^r place shuld shortly cum to nowght for he is bownden to tary at hys College half y^e yeyr. And in o^r College *si in eadem domo studere neglexerit dum potens fuerit ad studendum aut remissus notabiliter extiterit cesset tunc omnino ejus persona exhibitionem domo predicta ita quod nichil inde percipiat in futurum haec sunt verba statutorum ultra alia ut satis noverit dominatio vestra.* And not only in

him bot in all other that shall take example hereof it shalbe greet hynderaunce of lernyng dekey of o^r service And few or none to tary at home to pray for our founder and to kepe his messes. My lord I besече yo^r lordship to loke well of thys matt^r, for if it shuld passe it shuld be a matt^r of greet conscience and likely destruction of o^r poor house. For I dowt not but meny walbe glad to take a benefice and to geve a pension so that he may haue a rowme of a felow still. The whiche I am well assured was neu^r o^r founders myn. He saith he wilbe ruled by yo^r lordship. I wer loth the place shuldbe put to trowble. Sense lente he had non advantage therof nor now shalhaue to that I her yo^r lordshypes pleaso^r. And thus o^r lord haue you eu^r in his blessed kepyng scribed in yo^r College of Saynt Mighill the vjth day of Nouember w^t thand of yo^r prest and bedman

JOHN FOTHED

Addressed: R^{do} ac prestanti in Chr^o Patri ac domino D. Jo. Roffensi. Episcopo domino meo colendiss.

In Anglia.

Accepi hodie *litteras* a Thoma Porto quibus uerbis tuis mihi iussit ut indagarem si apud bibliopolas comperirentur cartones Jo. Aniani viterbiensis super uniuersa sacra scriptura. Collustro illico fere *omnes et tantum* Antiquitates eius inuenio parisii impressas ubi (si *quae* alia eius uolumina extant) inueniri autumant. Non *tamen* Aniani sed Jo. Anii inscriptio est. Si post hac theologiam eius inuenero; D. tuam *Reuerendam* et certiore faciam et in aduentum tuum seruari curabo. Munus tuum iam dudum accepi *et gratiarum* tibi *litteras* conscripsi que (ut *?* conscriptae sunt) in hoc cardine uertuntur ut sic ob tam memorabilem in me benignitatem tuam fidem constantiam officium, *omnem* denique operam meam tibi antea semper destinatam iam et uoueam *et* conservem. Vale.

Roma octa^o Idus Junii

Nihil gratius ex Anglia huc feres quam anulos a Rege sacratos mirum in modum hic et a Magnatibus expetuntur.

Addictus Tuus

JO: RENATUS

I have as yet found only one letter written by Fisher himself. It appears to be written to a bishop, perhaps the Bishop of Winchester, on some matter relating to the Lady Margaret's estate. The letter is torn and the words in brackets are only conjectural.

Nunc pater si non a[?diuer]is *quam* primum vereor ne res domine nostre tui am[?antissime] magnam iacturam acceptura sit. Sic sane [?aliquib]us elapsis diebus misi *quemdam* ad Compton qui [] satis vicinus est. Illum oraui ut curaret [?litteras] quasdam in causa domine manu Regia assigna[?ri]. Quod *et* recepit facile se facturum. Sed quum vetus exemplar earum non satis responderet, immo discreparet non nichil, vt pote per *summam* sex librarum, Id vbi Regia maiestas intellexerit, noluit apponere manum. Quamobrem nisi tua paternitas opem tulerit, in hac re desperamus penitus. Misi igitur ambas litteras dominacioni tue ut *perspicere* posses vnde sit natus hic error. Non *enim* exspectamus ex eis plures patentes litteras ex hanaperis *quam* tres quas *et* Rex ipse ab initio promisit ut constare potest sua manu. Error itaque si quis fuerit, in nobis certe non est sed in Episcopo Dunelmensi solum, cuius iussu littere priores confecte sunt. Tua paternitas felix valeat. Ex Lamhethe

JO. ROFFENSIS.

NOTE.—Contarini Paleologus p. 142.

Our Sub-librarian, Mr Sayle, inserted a 'Query' in *Notes and Queries*, as to the identity of this nobleman. Mr Thos. H. Baker, writing from Mere Down, Mere, Wilts, replies as follows (*Notes and Queries*, Ser. 7, x. Sep. 27, 1890):

"In the churchwardens' accounts of the parish of Mere, amongst the payments to briefs &c., in the year 1622/3 is the following entry 'To Contarini Paleologo at two sev'all collec'cons iiijjs.' From this it would appear that a collection was made for him throughout the country."

R. F. S.



THE FIRST ATHLETIC SPORTS IN CAMBRIDGE.

ATHLETIC Sports were formally introduced into the University of Cambridge in the year 1855. If it be asked, "what brought them?" the answer is this: In that year the late Prince Consort visited Cambridge, as its Chancellor, and some Johnian Undergraduates, while waiting about to give him a welcome, indulged in foot-racing in their College grounds. The winner, speaking perhaps a little too boastfully of his success, was challenged and beaten next day by a member of the College. Rumours of this spread beyond the College walls, and a few days later on the Johnian was invited to try conclusions with a Trinity man who enjoyed a reputation for great pace. The two met in a hundred yards' spin in the Trinity backs, and the Johnian won. St John's now got up what was facetiously called a "Johnian Derby," to be held on Fenner's ground. A programme of "Events" was drawn up. Entries (limited to the College) were invited, and competitors were soon forthcoming and in training. This programme consisted of

(1) A Flat race of 100 yards, for which there were 32 entries (run in 5 heats: the 1st of 16 pairs, the 2nd of 8, and so on, the 5th heat being the "Final").

(2) Throwing the Cricket Ball.

(3) A Hurdle race, 200 yards, 12 flights, for which there were 12 entries (run in 3 heats of 4 each heat, with a final heat for the 3 previous winners).

(4) Sixteen Hops. (5) Putting Stone (14 lbs).

(6) High Jump. (7) Long Jump. (8) Mile Race.

The Sports took place on Fenner's Ground on the afternoons of the 19th and 20th November 1855; and the winners of the several events were

Event 1—Jackson.

„ 2—Gilston.

„ 3—Harkness.

„ 4—M^cCormick* (*cleared 51 yards*).

„ 5—Williams.

„ 6—M^cCormick and Lawrance (*a tie*).

„ 7—Sykes.

„ 8—Fisher (*14 started*).

The following is a copy of some “impromptu” lines written for the occasion by a member of the College, an imaginary betting list accompanying his verses:—

THE JOHNIAN DERBY.

I've something now to tell you, Sir,

I've something to tell you:

'Tis all about the Derby, Sir,

For Wednesday at two.

The Derby do you cry, Sir,

The Derby do you say?

Aye! Epsom Downs have come, Sir,

At the 'Varsity to stay.

The sun sees no new thing, good Sir,

So pray do not complain:

For did not Birnam wood, good Sir,

Once go to Dunsinane?

I'll promise you good sport, Sir,

Of every kind. They'll run

The hundred yards, as lightning, Sir,

Just greased, to help the fun.

* Now Vicar of Hull and Canon of York.

The mile, the Malt and "Hops," Sir,
 With which to wash it down :
 And e'en encased in Sacks, Sir,
 They'll stumble on a Crown.

All these and many more, Sir,
 Of our old English sports,
 Will draw a "wapping" lot, Sir,
 Within great Fenner's Courts.

Here is a list of all, Sir,
 The "running horses" then ;
 With all the latest odds, Sir,
 Upon the leading ten.

And if you'll back my tip, Sir,
 1000—1 you'll get :
 For certain 'tis, the winner, Sir,
 Will be the "Johnian pet."

LATEST BETTING.

Hundred Yards Race.

Even on Lord John.*

3—2	against	Tony Lumpkin.†
4—1	„	The Nigger‡ (by <i>Dred</i> out of <i>Master of Maudlin</i>).
10—1	„	The Ditton Publican.
12—1	„	Frosty Headed B.
15—1	„	Blue Peter.
30—1	„	La Maison Blanche.
50—1	„	Judas (not Iscariot).**
100—1	„	Bombastes Whiskeroso.
1000—1	„	The Johnian Pet.

Mile Race.

Even on "The Bishop of Roff, 1754.'

3—2	against	The Freshman.
2—1	„	Powder and Shot.
10—1	„	Out of the Camp (<i>vide</i> Livy).††

By Electric Telegraph. 5—4 against Welsh Rabbit.‡‡

* John Russell Jackson.

† Anthony Wilkinson.

‡ Nigel Neville.

** Williams.

†† D. De Castro.

‡‡ O. J. Owen.

Hurdle Race.

2-1	against	Harkaway.*
3-1	„	Bulstrode's Co.
4-1	„	What-now! (out of <i>Gymnasium</i>).
10-1	„	χλωρος.
1000-1	„	Chaw'd up.

Thus the 19th November 1855 is the birthday, and St John's College is the birth-place of Athletic Sports in the University of Cambridge. This College held its second meeting in 1856; and other colleges held their first. In this same year "University Sports" were promoted and held. Nor had Cambridge long to wait for a worthy rival, for Oxford was soon busy on similar lines, and in due course matters ripened for those popular inter-university meetings at Lilliebridge or the Queen's Club, which assist in giving healthful exercise and pleasure to so many, year by year.

J. R. J.

* J. C. Harkness.



"A PACQUET OF GOOD ADVICE

AS WELL FOR PERSONS *IN STATU PUPILLARI*
AS FOR SUCH AS BE OF RIPER YEARS."

GIVEN readers of the *Eagle* are sufficiently familiar with the attempt of an enterprising firm of publishers to reduce all human wisdom to the form of a compendium, and so to fulfil the desire of a restless eye that searches for knowledge as for hid treasure. *Cassell's Popular Educator* satisfies the hungry soul, but we should find ourselves in error if we assumed that the need the *Popular Educator* supplies is peculiar to the Victorian age. The literary ghoul who haunts second-hand bookshops, and digs in the 'twopenny tray,' would be able to introduce us to an *Educator* nearly two centuries older than the one we know, dating back to the dim unlighted days, even before the founding of the great house of Cassell itself.

The Young Man's Companion was prepared by one William Mather, in the year of our Lord 1710. History is silent concerning his character, and he does not appear to have written any other books. The bibliographers know nothing of him except that his volume is 12mo. and that it discourses of the principles of Arithmetic, ETC. It is with the ETC. that we are chiefly concerned. The work of this unknown author, arithmetic and all, is of modest dimensions (some 470 small pages), but it gathers within its compass all that a young man of those days could with any decency desire to know, from the 'preserving of

Barberries' and the 'pickling of Walnuts' to Troy Weight and *Te Deum Laudamus*. The author himself claims in his preface that his book is 'useful to all persons, but more especially to Accomptants, Writing-Masters, Surveyors, Masons, Carpenters, Bricklayers, Plaisterers, Glasiers, Gardeners &c.,' that it educates youth in the knowledge and love of Religion, that the perusal of it is 'for the good of Soul and Body,' and that it treats exhaustively 'Measuring, and Gunter's Line.' Instructions for 'extinguishing a Chimney on fire' are to be found within easy distance of the 'Weights and Measures mention'd in Holy Scriptures,' and from 'the Globe of the Earth with remarks upon it' we speedily pass to a dissertation upon 'Marmalade of Quinces.'

As many of us, in spite of the *Popular Educator*, do not possess an adequate knowledge concerning Marmalade of Quinces, and as the good Mather's work is daily becoming rarer, the writer of this paper ventures to make a few selections from his collected wisdom for the benefit of the 'sober Young Man' who reads his *Eagle* regularly, and subscribes for it on the five years' system.

From the preface, which is full of miscellaneous precepts, we glean sound advice concerning methods of study. With a prophetic appreciation of the value of our lecture system, our author writes:—'Young Man, Read or Study not above one Hour at a Time, and then walk or work in a Garden (Man's first healthful Employment, Genesis 2. 15) another Hour of some stirring Exercise of Body (as thy Time will admit) and when thou art weary, sit down to Read (which may be called Rest) not leaning thy Breast against a Table (for that may occasion a Consumption) and then thy Faculties will be fresh, and thou may'st study another Hour with Delight.'

Having unburdened his mind of this exhortation, our Author plunges at once with a clear Conscience

in medias res. Since among children ‘there is scarce One in Twenty that writes tolerable *English*; and this Defect is to be found amongst Persons of Either Sex, as well those who are descended from wealthy Parents, and are of good Parts, as others of meaner Birth; who, notwithstanding many of them can write good Sense, and a fair Hand, yet oftentimes commit such Errors in Spelling as exposes them to the Laughter and Derision of others, and so makes them ashamed to express their Minds in Writing, to the great Prejudice of their Affairs; to Accommodate such, I have,’ says our author, ‘Collected and Digested the following *Rules* and *Directions*, which, I doubt not, will be of great Use to all Pious Young Men and Women, who seek after Knowledge in the fear of the Lord.’ And here accordingly follow eight and thirty pages of ‘Directions for Spelling, Reading and Writing true English.’

Lest the Young Man should be weary of well doing, these ‘Directions’ are followed by a number of quotations from ‘Judge Hale’s Contemplations in his Account of the Good Steward’ in prose, varied by ‘The aforesaid Author on Solitude in verse,’ a couple of hymns, and a Version of the Commandments. All this, however, is only a concession to the frivolous side of man’s nature, and we soon find ourselves again at more solid business. For 40 pages we are learning to hold a pen properly, to make red ink, and to write a good hand. ‘I have found it most beneficial for Youth in general,’ says our author, ‘to learn to write one plain Hand for Business; and as for Flourishing great Letters to begin their Copies, they are as needless as long Periwigs.’ He then proceeds to accumulate a vast collection of moral Sentiments intended to serve as head-lines. From these we select three for quotation—the first because it is historically true, the second because it displays much boldness of imagination, and the third because

it is likely to be useful to men who keep on the ground-floor and never sport their oaks. (1) 'Diversity of Opinions in matters of Religion commonly is the ground of a Civil War, and Ambition its Support.' (2) 'Rude and Morose Behaviour in Conversation is as absurd as a round Quadrangle in the Mathematics.' (3) 'Visits made or received are usually an intolerable Consumption of Time, unless prudently ordered; and they are for the most part spent in vain and impertinent Discourses.'

A section on Writing is naturally followed by a Complete Letter Writer. The Sober Young Man having learnt the art will naturally desire an opportunity of exercising it. The selection of letters is a large one, including 'A Son's Return of Thanks for Good Education,' 'A Letter from an Elder Brother to a Younger, exhorting him to a good Behaviour and seemingly Carriage,' 'A Letter from an Apprentice to his Friends in the Country,' and 'A Letter from a Gentleman to a Gentlewoman to beg Pardon for an Offence.' Our author also attempts, without much success, to grapple with the most difficult of epistolary problems in his 'Letter of Consolation to a Lady on the Death of her Brother.' To readers of the *Eagle* only one of the collection is likely to be practically useful, and this we extract for their benefit.

A Letter from a Scholar, inviting his Cousin to betake himself to Learning.

DEAR COUSIN,

The Kindness I have for you cannot be easily expressed; and not only for your Person, but your future Happiness and Welfare, which you can secure no better Way, than by Learning; it will prove a fast and faithful Friend to you, when those Friends you too fondly rely on may fail you.

Wherefore, let me intreat you, not any longer to Trifle away your Time, in pursuing Things lighter than vanity, but leaving those childish Extravagancies,

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betake yourself to your Book; for certain, did you know what Sweet Content and Pleasure I find in my Studies you would not be long absent from me.

However, let me hear from you, and know how you stand affected in this Thing; till then, I rest in Expectation of an Answer, and am

Your very Loving Cousin,
ADAM TRUE.

Evidently Adam True had come up early in the term to read, while his cousin wanted to stay down for the Cesarewitch.

Incidentally our author reminds us that a 'Letter of a piece of Paper, or a whole Sheet, is two Pence by the Post 80 miles or under, if carried above 80 Miles, three Pence: But if your Letter be of two pieces of Paper enclosed, it's double the Price Carriage. A Letter of an Ounce weight, is 8*d*, above 80 Miles 1*s*. 'Tis said the Post goes 120 Miles in 24 Hours.'

Every provision is made for the contingency of the Sober Young Man moving in circles higher than those in which he was born. Should he have occasion to write to the Queen, he is duly instructed to begin his letter 'Most Sacred Majesty,' and to address it 'To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, Anne, by the Grace of God of *Great-Britain* &c. Queen.' He is also posted up in the titles of the Archbishop of Canterbury and other dignitaries, down to 'Worshipful Mr Mayor.' But in these exalted circumstances he is not to forget the precepts of his youth. 'Let a Man be of a very great Office in the Nation' yet if he take to 'Cursing and Swearing prophanely' in the Young Man's presence, he is to rebuke him without fear. And here, as elsewhere, William Mather commands our high respect. His confidence in the adequacy of the Companion for steering the Young Man into lofty station may seem somewhat ill-founded, but his determination that he

shall demean himself properly when he gets there does him infinite credit.

As the Young Man is *ex hypothesi* prudent and thrifty, and contemplates the time when he shall be young no longer, the complete Letter-writer ends with forms for making his will. Of these one in particular begins in a quaint old-world fashion. '*In the Name of God, Amen.* I W. M. of &c. an unworthy member of the Church of England, being, thro' the Abundant Mercy and goodness of God, tho' weak in Body, yet of a sound and perfect Understanding and Memory, do constitute this my Last will and Testament, and desire that it may be received by all as such'..... To continue our quotation would, in these irreverent days, be a desecration, as if one should disturb his father's sepulchre. The Testator, after expounding his doctrinal position at great length in the resonant sentences of his day, finally bequeaths his Soul to God his Maker, his body to the Earth from whence it was taken, and his worldly goods to his 'dear and loving Wife.' And who among us could make a better will?

The section entitled 'of Women, Children, and Servants' is of small value to collegians, and of Bed-makers our author knows nothing. From this we may pass at once to Arithmetic, to which nearly half the book is devoted. This chiefly consists of examples, all of which have an economic and some a moral value. Thus we learn from William Mather that in Queen Anne's reign Tape was a penny a yard, while in the present day (unless you are an undergraduate) you buy three yards for your penny. The same authority prices Rye at $\frac{3}{6}$ a bushel, Coals at $7d.$ a bushel, Malt at $16\frac{1}{5}$ a quarter, and nutmegs at $\frac{5}{1}$ a lb. Further on we find Sugar at $5d.$ a lb. (now at $3d.$), Ginger at $6d.$ (now $1/-$), Candles at $\frac{5}{2}$ a dozen (now about $10d.$), and Sugar at $15d.$ a lb. (now $4d.$). Tobacco is $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ a pound. The

advance of civilisation is not an unmixed benefit, and evidently in those days the Sober Young Man had his little compensations.

But our author is nothing if he is not moral. He leavens even arithmetic with ethics, and displays the wisdom of the serpent in introducing statements of doctrine into examples which are primarily intended to illustrate mathematical processes. The rule of 'Substraction' is illustrated by the time which has elapsed since the various sects of Dissenters separated from the Church of England, and here our author takes occasion to enumerate twenty Popish errors. In dealing with more complicated problems he is at pains to show that 'a Penny idly spent might buy a Yard square of Land, that is 9 square Feet, after the Rate of £20 the Acre.' Wherefore in time the Sober Young Man might hope to acquire out of such savings 'space enough to build a pretty House upon, or make a little Garden, which being planted, the Fruit thereof may every Year make a Man blush that he should lose such a brave Conveniency, meerly for Drinking an unnecessary Quart of adulterated Sack, or two Bottles of stumm'd Claret, that hold not three Pints, which perhaps impairs his Health, and exposes him as a Drunken Beast, to the Reproach of Human Nature.' Which is excellent advice!

As the Young Man will, from the nature of the case, take all the advice which is thus liberally offered him, his preceptor proceeds logically enough to give him in another section elaborate directions for building a house. The cost of constructing one the size the Young Man is likely to want (of which a ground plan and dimensions are given) is estimated at about £100. For this sum he may expect on the Ground floor a Hall, a 'Great Parlour,' a 'Little Parlour,' a Kitchen, a Brewhouse, and 'A Pastery or Milk-house, or to set Beer in'—to say nothing of a dining-room and bedroom on the floor above. Mr Mather's experience

leads him to advise his readers at once to double all the estimates given them by workmen, but he does not suggest that this rule need be applied to his own.

After supplying the fullest information concerning the house, including sections on carpentering, brick-laying, and painting, our indefatigable author treats us to a lecture on astronomy, and gives by the aid of diagrams 'A Description of the Visible World according to *Copernicus*, and since by Vincent Wing in his *Harmonican Coeleste*.' .

At this point his energies begin to flag, and after an account of 'The Thirty-two Winds, or the Seaman's Compass,' and 'How to make a Sun-dial,' together with 'A Brief Description of the map of England,' and sections 'Of Traffick,' 'What makes a Compleat City,' 'of Coins, Weights, and Measures,' of 'Exchange', and a Dissertation on Chartered Companies and Exports and Imports, he winds up with 'Monthly Observations in Gardening,' instructions 'To make Jelly of Currants, to cool the Stomach and Throat if Thirsty,' a list of Medicines, and a guide-book to the sights of London. This last is a touch of worldliness which suggests that even the Sober Young Man was human.

Some of the remedies recommended to us in the medical section sound curious enough in these doctor-ridden days, when we are afraid to try experiments upon ourselves, but maintain a profession to try them for us. For a burn or scald 'a bruised Onion with Salt' is recommended; for a cough 'drink at going to bed *Brandy*, *Treacle*, and *Salad Oyl*,' for rickets in children a preparation of House-snails. The prescription for 'melancholly' is to 'eat often of *Cream* of *Tartar* mixt with *Honey* or *Treacle*,' and shun all Musical Meetings; for madness 'hold him under Water till he is almost drown'd, put him into Bed in a dark Room, and his diet only Milk Pottage, half-water.' 'Yet chewing Tobacco,' says our author, 'is against all Diseases.'

Queen Anne is dead. The days of Young Men's Companions are over. The Sober Young Man is an extinct species, and his modern counterpart scorns advice, particularly in manuals. But in readers of the *Eagle*, if anywhere, the ancient spirit of soberness may perhaps be found. Should any of these the noblest of their species desire to attempt life under guidance, they might do worse than call up the spirit of that very excellent sage whose claim to immortality rests upon *The Young Man's Companion*. And should any such come suddenly and by good luck upon his work, let them put their hands in their pockets and pay its modest price. For 'Young Men by the Reading such Books as treat of Moral Goodness, and the most useful and profitable Arts, are kept from Idleness and freed from Melancholy.'

J. R. T.



SCIENCE AT SEA.

NONE evening towards the end of the Easter Term I am considering how to employ the first few weeks of the "Long," when to me enters the Skipper, who offers a solution of the problem. "Look here," he says, "I've just invested in a yacht, a regular beauty, none of your Norfolk Broads eggshells." (I am an experienced Broadsman, when there is a man to navigate and wash up.) "She is an old racer, and won lots of prizes in her time. I'm going to sail her to France this 'Long,' and then go to Brussels and Waterloo by train. I want you and the Savant, who has promised to come. Great fun doing all the work ourselves, you know." I am aware that the Skipper has applied himself to the art and practice of navigation from his cradle, but I venture to suggest the advisability of carrying a professional crew. The idea is sternly repelled, and I am told that if we get up the charts and sailing directions beforehand the Channel will be much easier to tackle than Hickling or Oulton, as there are no gales in June. I surrender, and with the Savant, who is all enthusiasm, I begin to assimilate the necessary material in the shape of charts which make the sea bottom a continuous sandbank, and pilot's hand-books showing how to get round the edges thereof.

By the middle of June the crew are summoned to Ipswich, and the new yacht lies revealed in all her glory. Certainly a nice looking boat, though rather small I think, but I don't say so, for it has been previously

explained that she is a ten-tonner, and "can live in most seas." We were not told whether her crew can. Two men on board are giving the last touches of paint. "Welcome on board the good yawl *Thistle*," says the Skipper. On this one of the men growls "Can't come aboard to-day, sir, cabin won't be varnished till to-morrow. Look up, sir, that 'ere's all tarry" (this to me, whose hands have lighted on a stay or something—I come away with difficulty). "Never mind," says the Skipper, "we must put up at an hotel for a day or two," which we do, and astonish the proprietor by the nature of our luggage. This, by instructions from the commanding officer, consists wholly of kitbags enveloped in blankets. "You can't bring portmanteaus, and you can easily make beds of your clean linen."

In a few days the varnish has dried, or rather reached a stage of merely moderate stickiness. We manœuvre the *Thistle* through the lock-gates and into the Orwell. It is proposed to sail for Boulogne direct, but four miles down the river we stick fast on a mud-bank, which is frightfully odoriferous when we find ourselves high and dry next morning. We turn out with difficulty, the varnish having partially cemented ourselves and blankets to the bunks. Release of crew and ship is at last effected, and we drop past Harwich in great form. I am told off to prepare breakfast, so incarcerate myself in forepeak before a forbidding-looking paraffin stove; light stove and make a mixture of oatmeal and water in the hope of its turning into porridge; then cut up bacon. Stove takes some time to boil, and general stuffiness of forepeak increases, while a sudden lurch tells me we are on the high seas, at the same time emphasising the fact by upsetting the kettle over my legs. I put my head through hatch to aërate, and find I have a reason for staying outside. A disdainful hail from Skipper to "come out of that" is followed by advent of Savant to complete cooking of breakfast.

Am now told to remain for'rad, and look out for a certain buoy with "Whitaker Channel" or some such name on it—anyhow, it has a staff and triangle for me to know it by. Eyes somewhat damaged by smoke, but I determine to retrieve reputation and spot staff and triangle. First object noted is the Savant, who comes out of forepeak with a headache and retires to his bunk. "First day at sea always affects me in this way," he says, "it's the excess of ozone in the air." I don't think so, but haven't the heart, or rather the stomach, to contradict him, as I mournfully and in judicious silence take the tiller, under instructions to "keep her full and by," the Skipper going forward to complete a breakfast "pretty well spoilt," as his uninterested crew is informed. Skipper devours unspoilt portion in solitude, and then produces hideous stump of blackened clay, his "seagoing pipe" he calls it; sight intensifies sufferings of crew. He informs us that he shall run into the Thames for the night, as we are unfit for keeping a look-out in the dark. In the evening crew partially revive, and are able to assist in anchoring for night off Southend Pier. Skipper passes jovial evening with clay pipe, while crew mature plan for committing it to the deep if opportunity arises.

Next morning we are convalescent, and hungry, and by special indulgence breakfast is served before getting under weigh. Pleasant sail through Queen's Channel to Margate on smooth sea; evening ashore, and a visit to variety entertainment and *al fresco* dance. Variety entertainment consists chiefly of clairvoyance, the performers being experimented on by Savant with his sport key. He says he has spotted method, but refrains from exposing them publicly from charity of heart. The Skipper also displays this excellent virtue by making performing baby elephant ill on Bath buns. Next morning it rains and blows hard; quite a sea on outside.

Skipper nearly decides to sail for France in face of elements: "I should like to show you the *Thistle* thrash close-hauled through that," he says, but at last yields to urgent representations of crew regarding yet unseen attractions on shore. We take afternoon train to Ramsgate to enable him to explore harbour; he makes acquaintance of all the boatmen and obtains much technical information as to dangers of coast, and how they may be avoided by duly "making" certain buoys dimly to be seen in offing. "Nothing like coming over first and finding out about a port: must use Ramsgate as harbour of refuge if we're caught. Very dangerous entrance though, for it's ten to one you'll run on to one of the pier heads, as many a big ship has done." It appears that "any port in a storm" loses some of its point in this case. We return, crew hoping for fair weather and that we shan't have to depend on Ramsgate for a retreat from possible tempest. However, next morning is fine, and we sail for Calais at an early hour. After first mile a light breeze is succeeded by dead calm. We glide backwards on tide towards the Thames. Forward again after a bit as breeze re-appears. Make up lost ground and approach North Foreland, off which much broken water is descried, a sort of small storm by itself without any wind—shall we have to rush from this Scylla to Charybdis of Ramsgate Harbour? The Savant suggests breakers. "Nothing of the sort," says the Skipper, "its only the race over Longnose Ledge"; and then explains cause of phenomenon and cites similar one at Portland Bill. Pilot Book produced as authority. "The aspect of the sea is appalling and small vessels have been observed to founder in the Race," he reads. Glad this isn't Portland. Presently we enter race. Wind falls again: if the aspect of sea is not appalling, the motion of yacht is—boom crashes from side to side and will evidently act as automatic guillotine for any head in

its way—kettles and saucepans waltz gaily round forepeak, general confusion on board. Crew are ordered forward to stow things. The Savant takes outside course over deck and arrives at hatch with contused wrist and suspected fracture of little finger from blow of jib tackle. I adopt cabin route and am met half-way by pantry door. Scalping narrowly escaped only to find further way blocked by barricade of books and most of dinner service across gangway. We "stow things" at last, and escape from forepeak just in time to avoid being overcome by aroma of stove. Breeze reviving, we make slight progress towards Ramsgate. Backward progress made at same time by jolly boat, which has smashed her tow-rope in tumult of race and is half-a-mile away before accident is noticed. Exciting time picking her up. First shot ineffectual, in spite of prodigies of valour on part of Savant, who hangs chiefly by his toes from gunwale in efforts to grab her. She bounds away just as he thinks he has hold of her bow, and we haul him on board again. Second shot successful and we proceed. The Skipper decides to give crew another night in an English harbour, as a rest after toils of day and reward for efforts to overcome seasickness, which have been partially successful to-day. Evening ashore at Ramsgate. Next morning switchbacks and other local phenomena prove so interesting that the Skipper postpones sailing till to-morrow's tide.

We sail at five a.m.—sea quite smooth with gentle breeze, which Skipper prophesies will freshen as sun gets up. Preparations for breakfast made by lighting stove and mixing porridge—this particular breakfast has not been served yet, but of that more anon. Off Deal wind does freshen and we begin to expect to arrive at Calais before dark. Meet large ironclad near the South Foreland. The Skipper is inspired with patriotism by the spectacle and delivers himself

of oration on naval might of England, to the wonder of his crew, who are more accustomed to sarcasms on Royal Navy in connexion with bursting guns and turret-ships which run each other down. As Signal Officer I propose saluting in due form, but am unfortunately ignorant of exact procedure. Skipper says he thinks I should hoist ensign rolled up so as to burst out in breeze on striking the truck, and salute by dipping when we pass. Programme is duly carried out as far as arrival of ensign at truck, where, however, it remains sulkily coiled up in spite of delirious jerking at halliards. Ignominiously hauled down, it is sent up again flying, when ceremony of dipping is performed with *éclat*. No response from ironclad. Snubbed feeling perceptible. The Skipper now thinks yacht navy will be disaffected in case of war if insults of this kind are permitted. The Savant says "Take the mean of two experiments and dip again." Recovery of spirits all round as ironclad's ensign responds smartly to salute. After all, we were only too impatient to wait till quite alongside.

We proceed towards France through a rising sea. Breakfast still in abeyance, but desire for it on part of crew nearly down to zero, and we applaud decision of the Skipper to hail South Sand Head Lightship, as to advisability of crossing to-day in face of falling barometer and dirty mass of clouds to windward. Answering hail unintelligible to us, but Skipper translates it as "A little bit of wind that won't hurt you." Crew look wistfully towards Ramsgate, but we urge on our wild career. Visits to leeward gunwale increase in frequency. Presently appalling spectacle presents itself in shape of column of smoke from forehatch. Fire brigade, represented by Savant and Signal Officer, are called away at once and forget their personal troubles. Savant-half of brigade seizes our one bucket, which is nearly lost overboard in filling, and then charges wildly forward to scene of conflagration,

On arrival at hatch tears it off, when a lurch sends it overboard. I clutch a kettle, rush forward through cabin, capsize kettle, and arrive without it in forepeak just as the Savant empties a bucketful down hatch. Shower-bath not in it with this. Through cataract I dimly see stove capsized, blazing paraffin all over floor, and woodwork beginning to catch. A roll jerks sliding-door on to me and I am wedged tight between cabin and forepeak. Fire is gradually got under, the brigade above pumping on fire and myself indifferently. Nothing but smoke and steam now, but brigade still at it. It has done its worst, there is a foot of water in forepeak, and I can't be made any wetter. As soon as I conclude that suffocation from smoke is going to be exchanged for water method I hail feebly that all danger is over and I want rescuing. But brigade replies, "Can't help it, my dear fellow, the flashing point of commercial paraffin is so and so degrees and that stove is still hot enough to evaporate a sufficient volume of vapour for explosion. If such an event takes place"—here a bucketful prevents me hearing rest of lecture. I am not going to be blown up as well as suffocated in two different ways, so, by an effort of the sort usually called "supreme," I get unwedged and go into hospital, while fire brigade reports to Skipper—"Called at 7.30 a.m. to fire in forepeak caused by upsetting of cooking stove. Outbreak suppressed by 175·2 bucketfuls. Saucepan of porridge destroyed, stove, woodwork, and other contents of forepeak, including the Signal Officer, badly damaged by smoke and water." Report concludes with neat thesis on combustion of paraffin and effects of sooty particles on lungs of firemen on duty.

After this things settle down, that is, everything except the sea, which gets a good deal rougher. Much water comes in through unroofed hatch, and at last the Skipper decides on returning to Ramsgate. A few hours later we are at rest in harbour, which

gives the Savant an opportunity of impressing the natives with an awe-inspiring tale of disaster. I do not mind their knowing we have been on fire, but I wish he wouldn't make so much of the bucketfuls which went down my back.

After a day or two in harbour we once more start for Gaul, with a new hatch and replenished stores of potted meat and squish. Great excitement over impromptu race with another yacht about our size, which left Ramsgate at the same time. First one, then the other, gets ahead. Signal station at Deal evidently thinks it is the *Genesta* and *Puritan* over again, and hoists "Shew your distinguishing signals" as we pass. We have the code-book on board but no flags, so my post is a sinecure after all. However, I am consoled by remaining well, while the Savant throws away a half-finished cigarette and retires into obscurity and a bunk. Other yacht goes westward and England fades away astern, and presently we get into a region of smooth water crossed by lines of waves resembling breakers. "The overfalls of the Ridge Shoal," says the Skipper, and explains influence of irregularities of sea bottom on wave forms. I fetch up the Savant to be edified, but he mournfully says that he has quite appreciated the practical work and would rather not attend the lecture. I have had my revenge for the drowning of two days ago.

Soon after this we make the French coast, and after mistaking Cape Grisnez lighthouse for the Column of the Grand Army we manage to hit Boulogne. We air our French to the lock-keepers at dock gates, who reply promptly "Put your 'elm down, sare, and chuck us a rope." Presently we make fast among a small fleet of English yachts, for whose benefit the harbour seems to have been chiefly constructed. Dinner ashore—bill a complicated document requiring much explanation from hostess. The Skipper's arithmetic fails to "homologate" French and English

currencies—so does ours, but we all explain the thing a great many times over to each other and agree that it is all right—a mistake, as it subsequently turns out.

Next few days are spent in exploring town and neighbourhood. We conscientiously “do” everything, from dome of Cathedral to automatic whistle-buoy off new breakwater. One day we bathe. We first of all go down to machines, in innocence of our hearts hoping to go in at once after buying tickets from man in charge, but we are directed back to Municipal Swimming Bath behind Casino for the tickets. We explain that we want to bathe in the sea, not in a bath. This surprises the man (it is a dull day, though smooth, and no one else is bathing), but at last he makes it evident that sea and swimming bath are “homologated” by municipal Code, and that the tickets are the same for both. Office at last found, after having circum-navigated Casino twice. We take a ticket for a towel, another for bathing, another for a costume, and another for a second towel or something. At separate counters we obtain paraphernalia, and discharge first cargo of tickets, and take on board another lot for right to use machines. Away again to beach. Tickets taken by a woman in general command, who hands us over to man of subordinate rank. People on beach look as though they think us very foolish to bathe to-day. We all cram into one machine, and with a shout of “Gardez-vous, messieurs,” we are hurried into the deep. Costumes at least are not homologated, and damage is done to them and wearers before we get into them. But our troubles are over, we are in the water, though three-quarters of an hour after arrival on scene. We all swim out a little way, but do not escape the Code, for as the Skipper gets ahead and nears end of jetty lynx-eyed officials discover him, and a boat is manned and launched. A great flag flies aloft, and the boat carries a bugler. The Skipper is “recalled by bugle.” Alas! he has offended the

Code by swimming so far and must return at once. The boat overtakes him, and while the bugle still sounds he is convoyed back in disgrace. It seems the impression created on shore was that he was attempting a return to Albion without paying harbour dues. Bathing is evidently attended with many terrors, and we do not try again, but start overland for Brussels next day, leaving the *Thistle* in charge of an English skipper in port.

THE S. O.

Obituary.

THE REV CANON CHARLES TOWER M.A.

The Rev Charles Tower, Honorary Canon of Salisbury, and for thirty-seven years rector of Chilmark, died on June 12 at Avondale, Bathford. He graduated at St John's College in 1837, and was ordained in 1838, his first curacy being Moreton, Essex. From 1840 to 1843 he was curate of Loughton, in the same county, and in the latter year he was presented by the Earl of Pembroke to the rectory of Chilmark, which he continued to hold till 1880, when he was succeeded by his son, the Rev C. A. M. Tower. He was Rural Dean of Chalke from 1863 until he resigned his living, and Succentor of Salisbury Cathedral from 1869 to 1877. In 1859 Canon Tower took an active part in the formation of the diocesan choral association, of which he was the first secretary. During his long incumbency of Chilmark, says the *Salisbury Journal*, he endeared himself in the highest degree to his parishioners by his zealous and unremitting discharge of the duties of a parish priest.

THE REV ARTHUR BEARD M.A.

On Sunday, August 3, at his Rectory of Great Greenford, Southall, died the Rev Arthur Beard M.A., who was formerly a Scholar of the College. He was twenty-ninth wrangler in 1855, and took his M.A. degree in 1858. From 1855 to 1857 he was curate of Weeford, Staffordshire, but returned to Cambridge in 1858, when he was appointed chaplain, precentor, and lecturer at King's College. Soon after entering upon his duties at King's College, Mr Beard, who devoted the greater portion of his leisure time to music, with other ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom was Mrs Ellicott, wife of the present Bishop of Gloucester, founded the Fitzwilliam Musical Society, which he (Mr Beard) conducted; he was

exceedingly popular with all connected with the Society, as well as with everyone with whom he came in contact, and upon his being appointed rector of Great Greenford in 1874, by King's College, the Society, thinking it difficult to replace him, resolved to affiliate itself with the University Musical Society. His loss is deeply regretted by the parishioners, amongst whom he has earnestly laboured during the past sixteen years. He was one of the Editors of the *Oxford and Cambridge Psalter*, and published several theological works.

THE REV JOHN DAVIES M.A.

The Rev John Davies M.A., whose death was recently announced, was a native of Salford, and a brother of the late Alderman Thomas Davies, formerly mayor of that borough, and chairman of its Libraries and Parks Committee. The alderman was a well-known Wesleyan, but his brother was an Anglican clergyman. Mr John Davies was educated at St John's, taking his B.A. degree in 1842, and his M.A. in 1845. He was Hulsean prize essayist and thirty-first wrangler in 1842 (Cayley's year), and in the same year took holy orders. He was perpetual curate of Smallwood from 1853 to 1857, and rector of Walsoken from 1857 to 1871, when he retired from clerical labour. He was an accomplished Oriental scholar, and translated the *Bhagavad Gita* and the *Sankhya Karika* of Iswara Krishna for Trübner's *Oriental Series*. These deal with the fascinating but exceedingly difficult subjects of Sanscrit philosophy, and especially of the system of Kapila, which has its intellectual relations with the theories of Spinoza and Schopenhauer. Mr Davies, who was a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, did not restrict his researches to Hindu philology, but was also versed in Celtic lore. He wrote *The Races of Lancashire as indicated by the Local Names and the Dialect of the County*, to show the importance of the Celtic substratum in the local ethnology and philology. This was printed by the Philological Society in 1855, and in 1884 he returned to the subject in some papers contributed to the *Archaeologia Cambriensis*. The Salford Free Library owed to his thoughtful liberality a number of rare and valuable local books and tracts.

THEODORE COPPOCK M.A. LL.B.

This rising barrister was accidentally drowned whilst bathing in the Hardanger Fiord, Norway, on August 26. He was the youngest son of the late Major Henry Coppock, Daw Bank House, Stockport, formerly Town Clerk of Stockport, and was in his thirty-second year. His early education was obtained at Stockport Grammar School, where he was a general favourite. His education was continued at Owens College, Manchester, and afterwards at St John's. In 1881 he was a Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos. In due course he took his M.A. degree, and subsequently that of LL.B. After this long scholastic training he began to study the practice of the law, and for a time was in the chambers of Mr T. T. Methold. He afterwards read with Mr J. Horne Payne Q.C. He was called to the bar in 1884, and went the Northern Circuit, of which he was one of the most promising juniors. The Coppock family have been closely associated with Stockport for many years. For some time past the deceased gentleman and his friend Mr Joseph Craven had been engaged in writing a book on medical law, which was about to be published at the time of Mr Coppock's death.

WATHEN MARK WILKS CALL M.A.

Mr Call, who graduated from St John's in 1843, died suddenly at the age of 73 on August 20. He was for some years after his degree a curate in Cornwall and Somerset, but in 1856 renounced his orders. He was a scholar of wide and various learning, and contributed many articles to the *Westminster*, *Fortnightly*, and *Theological Reviews*. His poems, some of them written by him as an undergraduate at St John's, while bearing frequent indications of his love for Shelley and Keats, display also considerable power, and reflect the expansive hopefulness that marked the fifth decade of the nineteenth century. *Reverberations* and *Golden Histories* are the titles of two volumes, of which the latter contains some translations from the Greek, previously printed as *Lyra Hellenica*. The versions of several Homeric hymns, in the manner of Shelley's *Hymn to Mercury*, are especially remarkable for their spirit and freedom.



THE FIRST WEEK IN JUNE, 1890.

Flos succisus aratro.

One plucked another takes his room,
And flourishes with equal bloom.—*Virgil.*

By the banks of the Cam a sweet youth was reclining;
His eyes were bright blue and with intellect shone;
But the air which he wore was an air of repining,
And misery seemed to have marked him her own.

A pocket book slowly he took from his pocket;
He surveyed it with many a sorrowful sigh;
From his bosom he snatched a superlative locket,
And the light of young love effervesced in his eye.

He gazed on them both and he murmured—"O, blow it!
How on earth can I get through this blooming big
week?"

(The youth, it is clear, was by no means a poet,
For his modes of expression were slangish and weak.)

"Six Inter-Collegiate Cup competitions;
Three Organ recitals by Cobb, Carr, and Mann;
Three Concerts a night, with the usual additions
Of neat little suppers for Emily Anne.

"The Senate House list, and Miss Fawcett's ovation;
A Pastoral play in the gardens of Merton;
The Newnhamite bonfire, and grand jubilation;
Three five o'clock teas with the Fellows of Girton.

"The Flower Show; Australian Match; the Boat-races;
Dr Jebb on Erasmus; Der Freischütz; four Balls;
Dr Jowett's degree, and the Senate House Graces;
With the usual number of Chapels and Halls.

"O Emily Anne, for thy sake I can do it;
(He cried, as his teardrops replenished the Cam)
I can get through it all for thy sake, and not rue it,
If I only could get through that blooming Exam."

* * * *

Ten days had elapsed; all alone and neglected,
That youth by the river was wailing aloud;
For his suit had by Emily Anne been rejected,
And he by Examiners stern had been ploughed.

And now, a lone pilgrim in country and city,
He plays on his banjo a woe-begone tune;
And sings a sad song "Pity, kind friends, O! pity
A victim forlorn of the first week in June."

And if there's a word that he views with abhorrence
'Tis "blooming"—a word that he used to adore;
For he cries, as his tears flow in plentiful torrents,
"Alas, I am plucked, and shall bloom nevermore."

ARCULUS.



OUR CHRONICLE.

October Term, 1890.

The Scotch Judgeship, vacant by the death of Lord Lee, has been filled by the selection of Mr Alexander Low, Sheriff of Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherland. Lord Low, who has long enjoyed a large practice at the Scottish Bar, was born on the 24th Oct. 1845, and is one of the youngest men ever promoted to the Scottish bench. He graduated at St John's College, with first-class honours in Moral Science, in 1867. He was a staunch Lady Margaret man, rowing 2 in the First Boat, May 1866, and 2 in the College Four, October 1866.

Mr Henry John Roby, our Honorary Fellow, was on October 22 returned to Parliament as Liberal member for the Eccles Division of Lancashire. Mr Roby received 4901 votes, his opponent the Hon A. F. Egerton obtaining 4696. The result is a gain of one seat to the Liberals. The following particulars of Mr Roby's career will be of interest to our readers. Born in 1830 at Tamworth, where his father was a solicitor, he came up in 1849 to St John's, and was elected scholar and exhibitor of the College, graduating B.A. in 1853, as Senior Classic; he was elected the following year to a Fellowship, and subsequently was appointed Tutor and Classical Lecturer. He remained at Cambridge until 1861, filling the offices of Secretary to the Local Examinations Syndicate and of Examiner for the Law Tripos, the Classical Tripos, and the Moral Sciences Tripos. Upon leaving Cambridge he became an under-master at Dulwich College, and while there he published his *Elementary Latin Grammar*. From 1864 to 1868 he was Secretary to the Schools Inquiry Commission, and in 1869 Secretary to the Endowed Schools Commission, and subsequently Commissioner. During this period he was for two years Professor of Jurisprudence at University College, London, where he lectured on Roman Law. The University of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1877. In 1874 Mr Roby, who in 1861 had married Miss Ermen, daughter of Mr Peter Ermen, removed to Manchester as a partner in the firm of Ermen and Engels, which in the course of a few months was changed to Ermen and Roby. He is a Life-Governor and Councillor of the Owens College, Manchester. He now enters Parliament for the first time, and he will be the 103rd new member who has taken his seat since the General Election of 1886. His works on the *Digest* and his larger *Latin Grammar* have won him high reputation as a scholar and a jurist.

Lord Windsor (B.A. 1878) was chosen to move the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present session of Parliament.

On November 3 the following were elected Fellows of the College: Lewis Erle Shore M.A. M.B. B.C. (First Class Natural Sciences Tripos 1885—86), Senior University Demonstrator of Physiology; Charles Alexander Maclean Pond B.A. (First Class Classical Tripos 1885—87), first Prendergast Student, formerly an Editor of the *Eagle*; Ralph Allen Sampson B.A. (Third Wrangler 1888), First Smith's Prizeman 1890, Senior Mathematical Lecturer at King's College, London; Edwin Joseph Brooks B.A. ('Senior Classic' 1888), Craven Scholar and Chancellor's Medallist; Ernest Hanbury Hankin B.A. (First Class Natural Sciences Tripos 1888—89), Hutchinson Student, Junior George Henry Lewes Student in Physiology, formerly an Editor of the *Eagle*.

Among the writings, published and unpublished, submitted by the successful candidates for Fellowships were the following: Mr Shore, *The physiology of taste*, *The transformation of peptone*, and *The influence of peptone on clotting*; Mr Pond, *Studies in the inheritance-system in the laws of Gortyn*, and *The inheritance-system at Athens*; Mr Sampson, *On Stokes's Current Function*; Mr Brooks, *Stilicho*; Mr Hankin, *On acquired immunity*, *Defensive proteids*, *A bacteria-killing globulin*, etc.

The Editorial Committee have to acknowledge with many thanks portraits of the following former Editors contributed to the *Eagle* album: The Rev E. A. Abbott, the Rev G. Richardson (Winchester), Dudley C. Falcke, C. H. Salisbury, the Rev T. Roach, Herbert Cowie, the Rev A. G. S. Raynor (Westminster), W. N. Roseveare (Harrow), the Rev E. W. Bowling ('Arculus'), H. Lee Warner, W. P. Hiern, T. Moss, the Rev H. W. Moss (Shrewsbury), H. G. Hart (Sedbergh), the Rev Canon Whitaker, the Rev A. B. Haslam (Ripon), Walter Baily, H. R. Tottenham, the Rev C. Stanwell, C. A. M. Pond, E. B. Moser (Shrewsbury), the Rev C. E. Graves, Philip R. Christie, the Rev Charles Yeld, A. A. Bourne (Cheltenham), J. P. M. Blackett.

At the Diocesan Synod held at Newcastle, Australia, on July 22—25, the resignation of the Rt Rev Dr J. B. Pearson, formerly Fellow, was accepted, and the following resolution was passed—

"That this Synod having now accepted the resignation of our beloved and honoured Bishop, the Right Rev Dr Pearson, desires to place on record its appreciation of the ability, zeal, impartiality, and gentleness which characterised his administration of the affairs of the diocese during his residence among us, and it prays at the same time that it may

please the Almighty in his goodness to restore him to his work and usefulness in the Church. The Synod further respectfully requests that the Vicar-General will forthwith convey to Bishop Pearson this resolution of the Synod."

The Bishop of Manchester (Dr Moorhouse, of St John's) has appointed the Rev J. M. Wilson, head-master of Clifton College, to the vicarage of Rochdale, to be soon resigned by Canon Maclure, the newly appointed Dean of Manchester. Mr Wilson has also been appointed to the archdeaconry of Manchester, vacant by the resignation of Archdeacon Anson. The *Times* says—"Mr Wilson succeeded Dr Percival, the present master of Rugby, at Clifton College in 1879. During his presidency the buildings of the college have been considerably extended, and one of the latest instances of his interest in the institution was the presentation of the new mosaic picture and reredos in the college chapel. Mr Wilson has also taken a prominent part in the social, educational, and religious movements in Bristol, and has exercised considerable influence in the public life of the city. The news of his departure was received with regret by the citizens generally. Mr Wilson will be required to enter upon his new duties in October, but it is not certain that he will leave the college before the beginning of the next term, for, although his resignation is in the hands of the college council, he will defer his departure until a successor has been appointed."

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says—"The Rev J. M. Wilson has many qualifications for his new work. In spite of his great scientific attainments and his record as Senior Wrangler of his year, his friends bear witness to the almost boyish enthusiasm with which he throws himself into every scheme of social reform. To the Bristol workmen Mr Wilson is almost as well known as his predecessor in the head-mastership, Dr Percival; indeed, ever since he left Rugby Mr Wilson has worked untiringly for their interests. The Rochdale Pioneers will certainly find their new vicar provided with excellent credentials by the Bristol co-operators. Mr Wilson, who hails from the Isle of Man, is well known as one of the leaders of the Broad Church party."

Archdeacon Wilson was a Scholar of St John's, Bell's University Scholar (1856), and graduated (Senior Wrangler) in 1859. He was ordained in 1879—the same year that he was appointed head-master of Clifton College. He was Fellow of St John's from 1859 till 1868, and has been chaplain to Bishop Temple—first as Bishop of Exeter and also since his translation to London—from 1879. He preached in the College Chapel and in the University Church during the present term.

Mr F. C. Wace, late Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer of the College, has been elected for the third time Mayor of Cambridge. He was entertained at a festal dinner by members of

the University and of the Corporation at the close of his second period of office. From the speeches then made it is clear that Mr Wace has presided over the Borough Council with wisdom, fairness, and geniality.

On October 2, at the Freemasons' Tavern, the City of London School held their thirtieth Old Boys' Re-union Dinner. The special feature of the evening was the presentation to the Rev E. A. Abbott, the late headmaster, of a portrait of himself painted by Professor Herkomer, which had been subscribed for by his old pupils at the school. From two to three hundred Old Boys were present. Dr Abbott, in returning thanks, said that in retiring from the head-mastership he had attempted "to do homage to no authority except the authority of truth," and that he "had endeavoured to practise in his retirement some of the precepts which he had endeavoured to inculcate in his past pupils." In making allusion to his work in the future he said, "I have ceased to work in the class-room, but not ceased to work in the study," and that he hoped "to live a life of quiet study and research."

A testimonial gift of £300 has been presented to the Rev Dr Momerie, formerly Fellow, by his pupils and friends.

On Friday June 6, a new window was dedicated at Cockfield Church to the memory of the late rector, the Rev Dr Churchill Babington, formerly Honorary Fellow. The church was well filled, and Archdeacon Chapman preached the sermon. The window is the work of Mr C. E. Kempe, and consists of four lights, with decorated tracery above. At the top is the monogram, "I. H. S.," and the trefoils below are filled with vine branches. The two quatrefoils are filled with angels bearing a scroll, on which are the words of Psalm cxvii. 24, in the Vulgate version, "*Hæc est dies quam fecit Dominus; exultemus et lætemur in ea.*"

Mr R. P. Hookham has presented to the College the life-size sculptor's model for the statue of William Wilberforce in Westminster Abbey. The statue has been placed in the lower room of the Library.

The Rev J. Griffith LL.D. (B.A. 1840) has been re-appointed by the Council a Governor of Aldenham School.

When Dr Birch was writing the life of Ben Jonson for the *General Biographical Dictionary*, folio, 1738, he applied to a member of St John's College for information respecting the residence of the poet, &c. This person procured several memoranda for his use, from the learned T. Baker, Ejected Fellow. The last of them runs thus: "Mr Baker adds that there has always been a tradition handed down that he was of our College. The Registrar tells me that there are several books in our Library with Ben Jonson's name, given by him to the College; particularly an ancient edition of Aristotle's Works."

As regards the evidence afforded by the presence of Ben Jonson's signature in different volumes in the Library, it may be observed that two are in the collection presented by Bishop Gunning and one in that given by Bishop Morton, and in this last the autograph is crossed out; while the Aristotle (in 2 vols.) has new 'wastes,' and it is consequently by no means certain that this was not also part of a collection bequeathed to the Library.

At the biennial election of members of the Council of the Senate, held on November 7, Dr Donald Mac Alister, our senior Editor, was returned at the head of the poll for members of the Senate. Mr R. T. Wright, Law Lecturer of the College, was also elected.

Professor Cardale Babington and Professor Liveing have been elected Vice-presidents, Mr Larmor a Secretary, and Mr Harker a member of Council of the Cambridge Philosophical Society for the current year.

The College is strongly represented on the new Council of the London Mathematical Society by the following: *President*, Mr A. G. Greenhill, F.R.S., late Fellow; *Vice-President*, Mr J. Larmor, Fellow and Lecturer; *Secretary*, R. Tucker; *Councillor*, Mr A. E. H. Love, Fellow and Lecturer.

The Rt Hon Leonard Courtney M.P., Honorary Fellow, has been appointed Vice-president of the recently founded Economic Association.

A meeting of the Counties Chess Association was held in Cambridge during the last week in June, play taking place in the hall of King's College. In the first class, open to all British amateurs, there were ten competitors, including several strong players who had previously taken first place at similar contests. After a close and interesting struggle the first prize was taken by Mr W. H. Gunston, late Fellow and now Auditor of the College, with a score of $7\frac{1}{2}$, made up of six wins and three draws, not one game being lost.

At the much more important congress of the British Chess Association held at Manchester at the end of August, Mr Gunston entered as a competitor in the principal tournament, open to all the world, amateur or professional. But for his success at the Cambridge Congress in June he would scarcely have been admitted to compete, his object being simply to gain some experience from meeting really first class players. His final score was 9, made up of 6 wins, 6 draws, and 7 losses, a result much better than could have been expected considering the strength of the competitors. Though he did not obtain one of the ordinary prizes he was awarded the special prize of £5 for the most brilliant game in the tournament, for his victory over Gunsberg in the last round but one. The game has been published in many of the chess journals.

The Rev Frederick Smith (B.A. 1858), formerly Hare Exhibitioner of the College, and Vicar of St Mary's, Aston Brook, Birmingham, was on October 7 presented by his congregation with a handsome testimonial on the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his incumbency. Mr Smith is almost the senior clergyman in Birmingham, as regards length of service.

In *The News* of September 12, 1890, is a portrait and biographical notice of the Rev W. Carr (B.A. 1880), Vicar of Goole, and formerly Chairman of the Rotherham School Board.

The same journal on October 3 gave a likeness with a most appreciative notice of the Rev Canon M^c Cormick, now Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hull, and famous in his generation at College as Captain of the University Eleven, and a member of the winning University Crew in 1856.

A portrait and biography of the Rt Rev Dr James Moorhouse, Lord Bishop of Manchester, formerly Scholar of the College, are given in the *Christian Herald* of October 8, 1890.

An esteemed correspondent, formerly Editor of the *Eagle*, writes: There is a paragraph in the *Co-operative News* of November 16, 1889, stating that the *Book Almanac* issued by the Co-operative Printers contains amongst other illustrations a portrait of Professor Marshall and a view of the tower of St John's College Chapel. There is also a view of the Senate House. These show the impression produced by the visit of the Co-operators to Cambridge last year. St John's coming out well. It is astonishing how deep the impression is; I am told that they say that this year's Congress is all very well, but "they will never have another such a day as the one they spent at Cambridge."

The Rev Joseph Foxley, Rector of Carlton, Worksop, writes to Dr Sandys as follows: A Johnian, John Phillipps M.A., who was Rector here from 1646 to 1666 and a native of the parish, has left many curious memoranda in the Register, some of which might, I think, be acceptable to the *Eagle*. Among other things he wrote in his last year—

Aug. the 6th 1666

I sent to Cambridge for the visited of the Plague twenty and two shillings and four pence to Mr Thos. ffothergill President of St John's I say I sent 1*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

By mee Jo : Phillips.

[The Editors will be happy to hear further from Mr Foxley].

The Rev R. P. Ashe, "St Paul of Uganda's" friend and co-worker in Uganda during the reigns of Kings Mtesa and Mwanga, who has paid such eloquent tribute to his dead friend's qualities, has resolved to resign his curacy and go back to Uganda. A letter from a native convert decided him in taking this step. The letter stated that since Mackay's death they had been left without a teacher, and the people were eager to hear the Gospel. Mr Ashe is at present curate at Wareham, Dorset.

The Rev R. B. Davies M.A. (Classical Tripos 1882) has joined the Universities Mission in Central Africa.

The Rev R. Isherwood (B.A. 1865), formerly Scholar, has been presented by the College to the Vicarage of Stoke Row, Oxfordshire, vacant by the death of the Rev J. Arrowsmith M.A. (Oxford).

Surgeon Parke was Dr Mac Alister's guest in College during the visit to Cambridge of Mr H. M. Stanley, who received the honorary degree of LL.D. on October 23.

Dr Taylor, our Master, has been re-appointed by the Council of the Senate a Governor of Lampeter College. He is also appointed a member of the Court of Discipline for persons *in statu pupillari*.

Mr C. E. Sayle, M.A. of Oxford, who has in hand the preparation of the new Catalogue of the College Library, has been admitted by incorporation to the degree of Master of Arts, and is now a Member of the College.

Mr W. F. Blaxter (B.A. 1884) has been appointed Vice-principal of the Liverpool College.

Mr R. Holmes B.A. (Fifth Wrangler 1885) has been appointed Assistant Mathematical Lecturer in King's College, London, under Professor W. H. H. Hudson, formerly Fellow of the College. He succeeds Mr John Cox, late Warden of Cavendish and now Professor of Physics in McGill University, Montreal.

Mr F. A. Hibbert B.A. (Historical Tripos 1889), twice *proxime accessit* for the Chancellor's English Medal, has been appointed Senior History Master at Denstone College.

Mr W. A. Russell B.A. (Classical Tripos 1886, and Mathematical Tripos 1887) has been elected Head-master of the South African College School at Cape Town.

Dr William Hunter, who has resided with us for the last three years as a Fellow Commoner, has just ceased to hold the John Lucas Walker Studentship in Pathology. On his retirement the Managers resolved—That the Managers request the Secretary to make known to Dr Hunter, on the occasion of his ceasing to be John Lucas Walker Student, their great satisfaction with his conduct as student during the tenure of his office, and their high appreciation of the value of the researches which the possession of the Studentship has enabled him to carry out.

Mr E. H. Hankin, Fellow of the College, has been appointed to supervise the medical studies of students of Clare College. Professor Koch has invited him to work in his laboratory at Berlin in connexion with his researches on the means of producing immunity from germ diseases. Dr William Hunter has also been assigned a place in Dr Koch's laboratory.

The Vice-Chancellor has appointed E. E. Sikes (B.A. 1889), Scholar of the College, and formerly Editor of the *Eagle*, to the Newton Scholarship offered by the Committee of the British School of Archaeology at Athens. Mr Sikes proceeds to Greece at the end of the present Term.

Mr P. Horton-Smith (B.A. Natural Sciences Tripos 1889) has gained the Shuter Scholarship, and a Senior Entrance Scholarship in Biology and Physiology, at St Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

J. B. Dale, Scholar of the College, was placed second in the list of honours at the Matriculation Examination of the University of London held last June. He was awarded an Exhibition of £20.

A. P. Bender has been elected President of the Cambridge Hebrew Congregation for the current year.

A. C. Millard (B.A. 1888), First Captain of the L. M. B. C. October Term 1887, recently coached the successful Sydney University Crew for their race against Melbourne University.

Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, Mac Mahon Law Student, and well-known for his services to the L. M. B. C., was this Term called to the Bar of the Inner Temple.

A correspondent informs us that the following corrections should be made in *Our First Flight* contributed to vol. lxxxviii of the *Eagle* by Mr J. M. Wilson: J. H. Clark, not T. Ashe, was the author of *Arion*; and Samuel Butler sent the letters entitled *Our Emigrant*.

The Carus Greek Testament prize for Bachelors has been awarded to Ds Harold Smith, Scholar of the College (First Class, Classical Tripos 1889).

We have to apologise for the following oversights in our list of College and University honours published in the last number of the *Eagle*. In the *Classical Tripos Part I*, Radford should be added to our First Classes. In the *Moral Sciences Tripos*, First Class, 'Gilson' should be 'Gibson.' In the *Theological Tripos*, Ds Greenup should have had the mark of distinction awarded him by the Examiners.

In the list of prizemen in the College Examinations we should have added—

SEMITIC LANGUAGES.

Bender.

We may note that St John's gained 28 First Classes this year, Trinity gaining 30.

The following portraits have been added to the collection in the smaller Combination-room :

(1) A photogravure by Herr Haefstangl of Munich (proof before letters) from W. Shuter's picture of WILLIAM WORDSWORTH (1798). This is probably the earliest likeness of the poet, and is given as "no. 1" by Professor Knight in his *Portraits of Wordsworth*. It fully confirms Hazlitt's word-picture of him at this interesting period of his life, seven years after he left St John's College: "There is a severe, worn presence of thought about the temples, a fire in his eye (as if he saw something in objects more than the outward appearance), an intense, high, narrow forehead, a Roman nose, cheeks furrowed by strong purpose and feeling, and a convulsive inclination to laughter about the mouth, a good deal at variance with the solemn, stately expression of the rest of his face."

(2) An engraving by Samuel Cousins of WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, from the portrait in water colours by George Richmond R.A., painted in 1832.

(3) An engraving by Samuel Cousins of GEORGE AUGUSTUS SELWYN, from the half-length portrait in water colours painted by Mr Richmond in 1841.

These three pictures were presented by Dr Sandys, Public Orator, Nos (2) and (3) being gifts to him from the artist. It will be remembered that the oil-paintings of Wilberforce and Bishop Selwyn in the larger Combination Room were painted by Mr Richmond, the former in 1834, and the latter in 1854.

Mr Scott, our Bursar, has been appointed a member of the Syndicate for considering the question of Agricultural Education in the University; Dr Sandys is appointed a Manager of the Craven Fund; Mr W. Wills is appointed an Examiner for the Law Tripos; Professor Liveing, Mr J. E. Marr, Professor A. Macalister, and Mr L. E. Shore, Examiners for the Natural Sciences Tripos; Mr E. H. Acton an Examiner in Pharmaceutical Chemistry for the Second M.B. Examination; Mr Love, Chairman of the Examiners for Part I. of the Mathematical Tripos; Mr Pendlebury, an Examiner for Part II. of the same; Mr J. R. Tanner, a member of the Local Examinations Syndicate and of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board; Dr Besant, a member of the Special Board for Mathematics.

Dr Donald Mac Alister has been appointed Assessor to the Regius Professor of Physic.

Mr T. Roberts M.A., Assistant to the Professor of Geology, has been appointed an Elector to the Harkness Studentship.

Mr R. F. Scott has been appointed by the Council of the Senate an Almoner of Christ's Hospital for six years.

The following members of the College were ordained in September:

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish</i>
Wheeler, A.	Durham	St James, W. Hartlepool
Greenup, A. W.	Ely	St Matthew, Cambridge
Williams, E. F.	Ely	St Matthew, Cambridge
Bigg, R. H.	Ely, for London	
Holmes, E. L.	Gloucester and Bristol	Ch. Ch. Cheltenham
Du Heaume, J. le G.	Llandaff	Porth Kerry
Stone, T.	Norwich	Holy Trin., Higham
Harker, G. J. T. (M.A.)	St Albans	
Stacey, R. H.	Worcester, for London	

Messrs Stacey, Stone, and Williams studied at Ridley Hall after taking their degrees.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

<i>Name.</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>to</i>
Salman, J. S., M.A.	(1868)	R. Full-Sutton, Yorks.	V. Lastingham, Yorks.
Wilkinson, C. G., M.A.	(1879)	C. Keighley	V. Emu Bay, Tasmania
Wilkinson, J. F., M.A.	(1854)	V. Flamborough	R. Folkton, Yorks.
Keely, A. W. J., B.A.	(1877)	C. W. Cowes	R. Greete, Tenbury
Payton, J., B.A.	(1866)	Chap. Haslar Hospital	R. Hopton Wafers, Salop
Browne, A. Y., M.A.	(1882)	Ass. master Glenalmond	Chap. Bombay Establishment
Bell, C. E. B., M.A.	(1884)	Succentor	Precentor, Liverpool Cathedral
Aitken, A., B.A.	(1850)	Chap. Hosp. Bath	V. Stowupland, Suffolk
Clarke, H. L., M.A.	(1874)	V. St Martin, York	V. Dewsbury
Codd, A., M.A.	(1866)	V. Beaminster and Canon of Sarum	R. Stockton, Wilts.
Lees, G. W., M.A.	(1873)	C. Saltburn	V. Clifton, Yorks.
Mattinson, G. F., B.A.	(1884)	C. Battysford, Yorks.	R. Lesnewth, Cornwall
Patten, F. W., B.A.	(1883)	C. Falmouth	V. St Mary-le-Gill, near Colne
Bailey, J., M.A.	(1854)	V. Holy Trinity, W. Cowes	R. D. Isle of Wight
Denton, J., M.A.	(1885)	V. Ashby de la Zouch	Hon. Canon Peterbo'
Perkins, T. N., M.A.	(1866)	V. Barkingside, Essex	V. St. Peter, Newlyn, Cornwall
Wilmot, J. J. T.	(1852)	R. Ampthill	R. Litchfield, Hants.
Bonney, A., M.A.	(1871)	C. Remenham, Oxon.	C. C. Rusbury, Salop
Isherwood, R., M.A.	(1865)	Chaplain St Martin's Almshouses, N.	V. Stoke Row, Oxon.
Squibb, A., B.A.	(1861)	C. Tivetshall	R. Clothall, Herts.

Mr Lowther Clarke M.A., seventh Wrangler 1877, has been appointed by the Archbishop of York to the Vicarage of the important West Riding town of Dewsbury. Mr Clarke has had a varied experience, having been an Assistant Master at St Peter's School, York, a county vicar, and a city vicar in York, where his educational interests and vigorous character caused him to be elected Chairman of the School Board. He read a paper at the Hull Church Congress, criticising free elementary education adversely by giving results of its working in other countries. Mr Clarke preached in the College Chapel last Easter Term.

The Rev J. P. A. Bowers, M.A. has been appointed to the fifth Canonry in Gloucester Cathedral, just re-established by private munificence. Mr Bowers is Diocesan Missioner and the Canonry provides part of the emolument required, as he is free from parochial charge. The large number of clergy present at Gloucester Cathedral from all parts of the Diocese when the new Canon was installed, shewed the respect already gained by Mr Bowers and the expectation raised by this new basis for diocesan work.

At the recent election of officers of the Cambridge Union Society for the Lent Term, E. W. MacBride was chosen as Vice-President, and T. R. Glover and G. H. R. Garcia as members of Committee, G. D. Kempt being a good second for the Secretaryship. Mr G. C. M. Smith has acted during this Term as Deputy Librarian of the Society.

At the recent performance of the *Ion*, Mr Wynne-Willson, Scholar of the College and formerly Editor of the *Eagle*, took the part of the *First Maiden*, and was much praised for his graceful manner and dramatic skill. The College was also represented by several members of the Chorus.

The following books by members of the College have recently been announced.—*The Elements of Solid Geometry* (Macmillan), by R. B. Hayward, F.R.S; *Scripture Handbooks* (Nisbet)—*St Matthew*, by J. H. Whitehead, and *St Mark*, by W. E. Pryke; *An Historical Sketch of the Equitable Jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery* (University Press), by D. M. Kerly, Fellow of the College; *English Fairy Tales* (Nutt), collected by Joseph Jacobs; *Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry* (Macmillan), revised by R. W. Hogg, Fellow of the College; *Chronological Outlines of English Literature* (Macmillan), by Frederick Ryland; *The Western Kshatrapas of Pandit Bhagvāntāl Indrajī* (British Museum), edited by E. J. Rapson, Fellow of the College; *Studies from the Biological Laboratories of the Owens College vol. ii.* (J. E. Cornish), edited by Dr A. Milnes Marshall; *The Life of Abraham* (T. and T. Clark), by C. A. Scott; *Principles of Economics vol. i.* (Macmillan), by Professor Alfred Marshall, Fellow of the College; *Sandhurst Mathematical Papers* (Macmillan), by E. J. Brooksmith; *Aeschines in Ctesiphonta* (Macmillan), by Rev T. Gwatkin and E. S. Shuckburgh; *A revised account of Experiments made with the Bashforth Chronograph* (University Press), by F. Bashforth, formerly Fellow; *Courtship and Marriage* (Fisher Unwin), by the Rev Harry Jones; *Handbook of Monumental Brasses* (Sonnenschein), by the Rev H. W. Macklin; *The Law and Practice of Letters Patent for Inventions* (Stevens), by Lewis Edmunds; *Education etc.: Three Addresses to Girls at School* (Perceval), by the Rev J. M. Wilson; *Monasticism in England before the Reformation*, by L. T. Dibdin; *North's Lives of the Norths* (Bell), by the Rev Dr A. Jessopp; *Atlas of Central Nervous System* (Churchill), by Dr H. Tooth.

The following have been elected to exhibitions attached to the undermentioned schools:—Lupton and Hebblethwaite Exhibition of £33, for scholars from Sedbergh School, to R. Stowell; the Munsteven Exhibition of £30 for scholars from Peterborough School, to A. F. Ogilvie; the Robins Exhibition of £20, for scholars from Sutton Valence School, to A. S. Hewitt; the Spalding and Symonds Exhibition of £18, for a scholar from Bury St Edmund's School, to E. J. Kefford; the Duchess of Somerset's Exhibitions, for scholars from Hereford School, to H. E. Knight and C. E. Lord, and for scholars from Manchester Grammar School, to T. W. Morris; Archdeacon Johnson's Exhibition of £32, for scholars from Oakham or Uppingham Schools, to E. L. L. F. Gorst, of Oakham School; the Shrewsbury Exhibition, founded by Mr Aston for a scholar from that school, to W. R. Lewis.

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.D.

H. R. Jones M.A.

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREES OF M.B. AND B.C.

F. W. Burton.

The closing of the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, puts an end to a connexion between London and Cambridge which has existed since the reign of George I. For a long time Oxford and Cambridge supplied each twelve preachers at this Chapel, but in 1837 it was reduced to one from each University, the appointment being for two years in each case. Of the twenty-nine preachers from Cambridge since 1837, the College supplied seven: namely, Dean Merivale, Dr Currey, the present Bishop of Hereford, Dr J. S. Wood, Bishop J. B. Pearson, Dr Bonney, and Canon Whitaker. Another effect of the closing will be that another pulpit will have to be sought for the delivery of the Boyle Lectures, for which Dr Bonney is at present responsible.

The University of Cambridge proper has not much patronage to dispense in the presentation of livings, except that which it enjoys in twenty-seven counties in England and Wales, through the disability by law of Roman Catholics to present to any ecclesiastical benefice. The colleges, however, enjoy the right of presentation to over 300 livings, which are of the net annual value of £121,000. Apart from the patronage already referred to, Cambridge University presents to only two livings in its own right, and even in the case of one of these, the actual selection is made by the Earl of Guildford from the clergymen nominated by the University. The following particulars respecting the college patronage have been derived from official sources:

Colleges.	No. of livings in presentation.	Net annual value.
St John's.....	51	£23,212
Trinity.....	62	19,707
King's.....	38	14,098
Emmanuel	25	12,046
Caius	18	8,211
Clare	16	6,933
Christ's	16	6,523
Pembroke	12	5,682
Jesus	16	4,769
St Peter's	11	3,830
Queens'	10	3,331
Corpus Christi	10	3,262
St Catharine's	6	2,398
Sidney Sussex	8	2,376
Magdalene	6	2,362
Trinity Hall	7	1,352
Downing	2	372
Corpus and Clare (alternately)	1	510
The University	2	652
	<hr/> 317	<hr/> £121,624

JOHNIANA.

In looking back at the sufferings of the University, we are reminded of the prophetic declaration of Cleveland, who, after a strenuous but ineffectual opposition to the election of Cromwell for the town of Cambridge, which he gained by a majority of one, is reported to have exclaimed, "That single vote has ruined both Church and State." Cleveland was [tutor] of St John's; and his pupil, Bishop Lake, has called him the delight and ornament of that Society; he enriched the library, improved the chapel, and elevated the character of the college.

Anon : Conversations at Cambridge (1836), p. 223.

St John's has added a charm to its venerable Combination Room in the portrait of Mr Wordsworth by Pickersgill, which is not inappropriately hung opposite to that of Sir John Herschel; at a certain point, says De Staël, Poetry and Science meet. Its resemblance to the Poet is happy and striking; though glowing, perhaps, with a ruddier health.

Ibid. p. 237.

"The work it selfe also being a Librarie in this kind, presents it selfe to your Honour, the Founder of two famous Libraries; one in *Westminster* (where the Stones and renewed Fabrikes speake your Magnificence) the other in that famous Nurserie of Arts and Vertue Saint JOHN'S COLLEDGE in *Cambridge*, which sometime knew you a hopefull Sonne, but now acknowledgeth your Lordship a happie Father, where also the Author first conceived with this Travelling Genius whereof (without travelling) he hath travelled ever since."

Samuel Purchas (B.D. of the College) : Epistle dedicatory to Bp. Williams, *Purchas His Pilgrimes*, Vol. III. (1624).

Professor Thorold Rogers was well known to monopolise a good deal of the conversation after dinner. He was once dining at St John's College, Cambridge, where he had been engaged in looking over some of the historical manuscripts, and after dinner, as is the wont of the College, the Fellows

assembled to drink their wine in the Combination-room. Professor Rogers talked incessantly, and the whole table listened with interest and attention to his amusing stories, but no one could even "get a word in edgeways." In walking across the court to his rooms with a friend [? the Bursar] when all was done, he remarked, "What capital company your Fellows are; I never knew people who could sustain a conversation better."

Cambridge Weekly News.

FRANCIS HAWKINS, D.D.—William, son of Francis Hawkins, D.D., born at Barnelmes, Surrey, educated at Stamford Grammar School (under Mr. Smith), was admitted a pensioner at St John's College, Cambridge, June 26, 1686, aged sixteen. Any particulars as to William's parents and his subsequent career will confer an obligation upon

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

Stamford.

Notes and Queries: November 1, 1890.

May 1, 1839. The Master of St John's (Dr Wood) was buried this morning. He was a man whose Mathematical writings produced a great change for the better in the studies of this University, and they will live in history when those books now common will have been forgotten.

M. Holroyd: Memorials of the life of Dr Corrie, late Master of Jesus College, p. 111 (1890).

May 29, 1843. At half-past ten I went to St Mary's. The sermon was preached by Colenso of St John's from Rom. xiii. 1. He asserted the doctrine of passive obedience and passive resistance (*sic*). The sermon might, for sorrowful complaining of England past, present, and to come, have been preached by Jeremiah the Prophet.

Ibid. p. 216.

A story is going the rounds to the effect that Miss Fawcett's friends were extremely anxious she should study under the famous Fellow of St John's who has turned out so many Wranglers in his time, and who is the recognised coach of the most successful candidates in each Mathematical Tripos. This gentleman, with a fine contempt for all things feminine, is reported to have said, in reply to an application to admit Miss Fawcett as one of his students, "Of course, she may attend my classes if she likes, but I am afraid I should not be able to make my subjects *amusing to ladies*."

Ladies' Pictorial: June 14, 1890.

....To begin with the Venerable Archdeacon Prys, a man of deep learning and piety, who was educated at St John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree. He assisted Dr Morgan in the translation of the Welsh Bible, and from his Metrical Psalms and other productions, *Englynion* and *Cywyddau*, composed by him, we have abundant evidence that he was a man of culture, taste, and capacity; and that he possessed the religious spirit that could enter into sympathetic relations with the Divine authors of the psalms, and interpret them from his inmost soul.

....It was in the year 1621 that he turned the psalms into a metrical shape in order (as he quaintly puts it) "that the Welsh people might be enabled to praise God from their hearts." His version of the psalms is still used, and though his grave at Maentwrog church is lost, the monument erected by himself time will not efface: and the name *Edmund Prys* is as fresh now, and more familiar to all Welshmen, than when he was Precentor of St Asaph Cathedral.

W. Glanffruad Thomas: Welsh Hymnology, Y Cymmrodor, 1883.

Mr John Morley, M.P., writing to Mr H. J. Roby congratulating him on the result of the Eccles election, says:—"You have won the most opportune and the most important of our victories. Nothing could be more splendid, coming just when it did. I know what a personal sacrifice it will be to you to come into the House of Commons, but if you can you will very speedily make a mark there. Anyhow, we shall all receive you with open arms, and even the

other side will feel that the House of Commons is all the more reputable for your presence among us." Mr S. Wood, Secretary of the Miners' Association, says that the result is most inspiring, and adds, "I know from personal knowledge scores of miners known to be Tories who voted with our cause." Mr A. J. Mundella welcomes Mr Roby, not only on account of his politics, "but also as coming to give us such valiant aid to the cause of education."

Times: October 28, 1890.

William Shawcross, or Shalcross, as the name is spelt in Mayor's *List of Admissions to St John's College, Cambridge*. Part I. 1882 (all as yet printed), was master of the Stamford Grammar School, 1662-65; succeeded by Samuel Geery, 1665-73; and the latter by Joseph Sedgwick, clerk, who, by entries in the parish registers of St George's, Stamford, was Schoolmaster 1678-82, perhaps later. Wanted to know where graduated at Oxford (?); also any notes respecting Joseph Sedgwick, rector of Fiskerton, in this county, ins. 1683, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, bur. July 12, 1702; also any particulars of his brother (?) John Sedgwick, rector of Potterhanworth, 1698-1703/4. Joseph Chevallier, clerk, ins. to the rectory of Tickencote, Rutland, Aug. 3, 1692, where graduated, &c. Perhaps he was father to Rev. Nathaniel Michael Chevallier, whose name occurs in the parish register of Great Casterton, Rutlandshire, as curate 1729-1737. Answers sent direct will greatly oblige.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

St Martin's, Stamford.

Notes and Queries: August 16, 1890.

SOCIETY OF THE CAMBRIDGE APOSTLES (6th S. xii. 228).—As my query at the above reference was never answered, I now send some information on the subject which I have lately found. In 1820 a certain number of Cambridge undergraduates, who were attracted to each other by a kindred taste for literature and free inquiry, founded among themselves at St John's College, Cambridge, a small society for weekly essays and discussions. Dr George Tomlinson, afterwards Bishop of Gibraltar, was one of the founders. In a few years the meetings of the Society were removed to Trinity College. This gathering called itself a conversazione society, but owing to the fact that the number of its resident members was limited to twelve it soon became known as the Society of the Cambridge Apostles. Among the number of the members were Bishop Thirlwall, Tennyson, Charles Buller, Lord Stanley (the late Earl of Derby), Mr. Horsman, Monckton Milnes (the late Lord Houghton), Spencer Walpole, Kenneth Macaulay, Henry Lushington, John Kemble, John Sterling, Arthur Hallam, Edmund Lushington, W. H. Thompson (master of Trinity), J. W. Blakeley (Canon of Canterbury), Henry James, Charles Merivale, Dr Kennedy, Dean Alford, Archbishop Trench, James Spedding, Tom Taylor, Arthur Helps, Dr Butler (head master of Harrow), F. W. Farrar, Sir Frederick Pollock, Vernon Harcourt, Frederick Maurice, Henry Sumner Maine, and FitzJames Stephen.

Further particulars of this interesting coterie may be found in 'The Cambridge Apostles,' by W. D. Christie, *Macmillan's Magazine*, November, 1864, pp. 18-25; and 'Julian Fane, a Memoir,' by Robert Lytton, 1871, pp. 23-32. There is also said to have been an article in the *Edinburgh Review*, by Lord Houghton, containing references to the Cambridge Apostles.

GEORGE C. BOASE.

36, James Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Notes and Queries: May 1, 1890.

We arrived at Cambridge May 1st (1690), and I was admitted of St John's College. I was then examined by my Tutor, then by the Senior Dean, then by the Junior Dean, and then by the Master (Dr Gower); who all made me construe but a verse or two apiece of the Greek Testament, except the Master, who asked me both in that and in Plautus and Horace.

Then I went to the Registrar to be registered member of the College. We go to Lectures every other day in Logic, and what we hear one day we give an account of the next. Besides we go to the Tutor's chamber every night to hear the Sophs and Junior Sophs dispute, and then some one is called out to construe a chapter in the New Testament, after which we go to prayers, and then to our respective chambers.

Abraham de la Pryme: Professor Pryme's 'Recollections,'
p. 39 (1879).

- 8 ACTOR'S VINDICATION.—Containing three Treatises, (1) Their Antiquity, (2) Their Dignity, (3) The True use of their Quality, by THOMAS HEYWOOD, *London, printed by G. E. for W. C. N.D.* [about 1620] sm. 4to, *choice calf extra, by Rivière.* 4 gns.

The "*Apology for Actors*" with a new title, now a rare volume and of great interest. The author names several of the great actors of his time, Tartelton, Kemp, Sly, Bently, Singer, Wilson, Laneham, etc., but strangely does not include Shakespeare and Jonson. Mention is made of the plays of Henry V. and Richard III., that Sir Philip Sidney declared he had seen "the tragedy of Richard III., acted in St John's in Cambridge so essentially that had the tyrant Phalaris beheld his bloody proceedings, it had mollified his heart and made him relent at the sight of his inhumane massacres."

Catalogue of J. W. Jarvis and Son, Booksellers,
28, King William Street, Strand, London.

Our college has borne a full share in the battle for freedom of thought. To Burleigh England owes it that Elizabeth escaped the fate of William the Silent and Henry of Navarre. Thomas Lever, our seventh master, one of the Marian exiles, "a man," says Baker, "of as much natural probity and blunt native honesty as the college ever bred, had the spirit of Hugh Latimer;" our sixteenth master, William Whitaker, the most learned who ever sat in that chair, more than a match for Bellarmine, raised the college to the rank of a University, and won the admiration of Scaliger. Add a few out of many. Bp Morton, whose long life stretched from near the beginning of Elizabeth's reign to near the end of the Commonwealth, whose reverend form gives dignity to our hall, whose services to the Reformation raised a scruple even in roundhead persecutors: Overall; Stillingfleet, whose library and example made Richard Bentley possible.

Shall I claim John Fisher? I will not, if you can name another man to whom Cambridge and the Reformation owe so much. He brought hither Erasmus, Hebrew, Greek, the Bible; he is himself an excellent textuary. May the college never cease to feel for him that reverence which they expressed to him in prison: "Thou art our father, our teacher, our lawgiver, the pattern of all virtue and holiness." And may the blessing which closes his statutes never fail to descend on those who meet here: "*When, saith He, the Spirit of truth shall have come, He will lead you into all the truth.* But whom shall He lead? even the lowly and obedient; on such He rests, fostering them and refreshing them with consolations unutterable; and being the porter, He opens and unlocks to them the mysteries of Scripture."

The college has many links with the reformed churches beyond sea. The first fellow admitted by King Edward's visitors was an Italian; in 1744, when the great final persecution of the desert churches began, Antonio Ferrari, a Neapolitan convert, who from the beginning of the century had received hospitality here, bequeathed to us a unique collection of early French and Neapolitan Reformation literature, from which Churchill Rabington recovered what Macaulay lamented as beyond hope, irrecoverable as the lost decades of Livy. In 1762, the year of the last French martyrdoms, William Grove, formerly fellow, gave to the college seven folio volumes of acts and documents relating to the Protestants of France. When their councils are published, these manuscripts will be of signal service.

Professor J. E. B. Mayor: Sermon in the College Chapel (9 Nov. 1890), p. 23.

The immediate effects of Sedgwick's illness (in 1813) are painfully apparent in the listlessness and want of energy from which he suffered during the next two years, and yet events took place which under more favourable circumstances would have furnished him with subjects for long and entertaining narratives. There was the great frost of January 1814, when no coal-barges could get up the river, and he was obliged, as he has been often heard to say, to burn his gun-case and some of his chairs. Prof. Pryme records (*Recollections* p. 113) that the scarcity of coal was so great and the cold so severe that some of the trees in the grounds of St John's College were cut down for fuel, and at all the Colleges men sat two or three together in one room.

Clark and Hughes: Life and Letters of Sedgwick, vol. I., p. 131 and footnote (1890).

In a sketch of the life of Dr John Woodward, the founder of the Professorship, we read, that he did go to London while a mere boy..... and while there had the good fortune to become acquainted with Dr Peter Barwick, physician to King Charles II. who received him into his house and "took him under his tuition in his own family."

To this circumstance the general direction of Woodward's studies is obviously due; and it may be further conjectured that his interest in the University of Cambridge may have been inspired by Barwick. Barwick had been educated at St John's College, where his elder brother John, the sincere and courageous royalist, afterwards successively Dean of Durham and of St Paul's, was already Fellow..... as a London Physician he had a large practice and a well-deserved reputation, while as a man of science he is known as the defender of Harvey's theory of the circulation of the blood.

Ibid: vol. I., p. 167.

The Easter vacation of 1819 was spent in the Isle of Wight. Sedgwick was accompanied by Mr J. S. Henslow of St John's College, who became in after years Professor first of Mineralogy and then of Botany, and who deserves grateful recognition as one of the founders of the modern School of Natural Science at Cambridge.

Ibid: vol. I., p. 204.

In a letter to J. F. W. Herschel, Fellow of St John's College (B.A. 1813) Sedgwick informs him, 14th Nov. 1820, 'the first meeting of our Philosophical Society took place yesterday evening. We elected several new members, and among the rest the Rev J. Wood D.D. Master of St John's. This was more than we expected and certainly more than Dr Wood intended last year. It seems as if we had risen in his good opinion.'

Ibid: vol. I., p. 208 footnote.

(March 20 1864. Letter to Mr Barnard). Of my oldest stock of friends—men nearly of my own standing—only two are left in Cambridge and I am often compelled to live in solitude..... Dr Clark is still here. He and I were of the same year; but he has become feeble and is very seldom seen. Last year he had a stroke of paralysis, from which, however, he is wonderfully recovered, and his mind is quite entire and bright. Romilly is still here, but he lives in a house on the outskirts of Cambridge and never dines in Hall. I now and then go and drink tea with him, when the weather is mild; and then we talk of old days and old friends and have plenty of old-fashioned gossip. He is as kind and genial as he ever was..... But if some of your old friends are a little the worse for wear, we have a rising generation full of youthful joys and hopes. And the town is improving, the interior of St Mary's Church is now become beautiful, and Golgotha and its wigs are no longer to be seen.* All Saints' ugly church will soon be away, replaced

* Sedgwick said he would gladly offer himself as a day-labourer to help this good work.

by a handsome church which is fast rising in the garden opposite the gates of Jesus College. New Museums and Lecture Rooms are rising up in the Old Botanic Garden. The Fellows of St John's will cut us all out. They have swept away one side of a street; and are building a Chapel, which, when finished, will be the most perfect Gothic structure of our times.

Ibid : vol. II., pp. 401-402.

In the course of this year (1869) the question of the abolition of University Tests had once more come to the front; and a meeting of those in favour of such a measure was held at St John's College Lodge (29th Nov.) with the view of discussing the most appropriate method of bringing their views under the notice of the Government. Sedgwick, as one of the few survivors of those who had made an unsuccessful movement in the same direction in 1834, was of course invited to be present. It was a question respecting which his views had undergone no change, and he eagerly accepted the invitation. The first resolution was proposed by the Master of Trinity:

That in the opinion of this meeting the time has come for settling the question of University Tests; that the mode in which this question is dealt with in the Permissive Bill introduced by Sir J. Coleridge is open to grave objections; and that any measure designed to effect such a settlement should include an enactment that no declaration of religious belief or profession shall be required of any layman on obtaining a Fellowship, or as a condition of its tenure.

This was seconded by Sedgwick, who gave a brief history of University tests—with a graphic account of the movement of 1834—and ended with some such words as these: "Though I have outlived my friends, and now belong to no party, I have not outlived my love of liberty. I believe that the removal of tests would tend to perpetuate our great institutions. Fears have been expressed of the possible predominance of Dissenters. That is a white-livered opinion. If Dissenters should command a predominance of the intellect of the Nation, let them take the place to which they are entitled. I am a churchman because I believe the Church of England to be right; but I deprecate the University hiding itself in any little nook of prejudice out of the general spirit of the community."

This was Sedgwick's last appearance on a public occasion in Cambridge.

Ibid : vol. II., p. 451.

At the end of October a meeting of the Governing Bodies of the Colleges was held in the Arts' School, to discuss the statutes proposed by the Commissioners. It would be beside our present purpose to discuss this complex question; and we only notice it so far as Sedgwick was concerned with it. The Commissioners had suggested, among other changes, that "Any Fellow should vacate his Fellowship at the end of ten years after obtaining the full standing of Master of Arts, except in certain specified cases." This was opposed by the Master of St John's College, Dr Bateson. Sedgwick seconded his motion. It will be interesting, having regard to the measures since adopted, to note the line he took. "He looked," he said, "upon his Fellowship as a freehold. It was a proud day for him when he was made a Fellow of Trinity; he felt that he possessed something which he had gained honourably, and which he could look forward to as bearing upon his success in life. Most men had that feeling, and he could not conceive anything more degrading than to make it a terminable annuity. He had been a Fellow for a long time, for it was now fifty-four years since he was a freshman; but his conscience did not accuse him of being an idle Fellow. With respect to the line which he had taken, whether wise or unwise, good or bad, he could not have taken it if his Fellowship had not been a freehold. This might be egotistical, but let every man speak from his own experience. He had his Fellowship to rest upon, for there was no great harvest from his Professorship. He still held his Fellowship; in a few months he intended to resign his Professorship and retire upon his

freehold. This was an example, and he had a right to speak of it. He believed that with a modification of circumstances the same sentiments applied to many around him. He believed, with the Master of St John's, that the proposition of the Commissioners would tend to the moral degradation of the different societies; it would encourage favouritism, and all those points which lowered the moral standard of academic bodies."

Ibid: vol. II., pp. 345-6.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

At a General Meeting held on June 11 the following officers were elected: *First Captain*—P. E. Shaw; *Second Captain*—J. A. Cameron; *First Lent Captain*—A. T. Wallis; *Second Lent Captain*—F. M. Smith; *Hon. Treasurer*—B. Long; *Hon. Secretary*—S. B. Reid; *Additional Captains*—C. E. Ray, W. D. Jones, F. G. E. Field.

Freshman's Sculls: These Sculls were rowed for on Monday, June 13. There were three entries:

2nd station—C. D. Edwards	1
1st " C. Warner	2
3rd " F. M. Smith	0

Edwards gained steadily, and at Ditton was close on Warner. Up the Long Reach Edwards lost slightly, but won easily by 50 yards. Smith broke a scull soon after starting and had to stop.

University Coxwainless Fours: These races took place on 5th, 6th, and 7th of November. Our crew was beaten on the first day by Trinity Hall, who eventually won the event. Trinity Hall's time was 10 min. 58 sec.

The following made up the four:

	st.	lbs.
Bow S. B. Reid	11	7
2 G. P. Davys	11	8
*3 J. A. Cameron	12	1
Stroke C. E. Ray	11	2

• Steered.

Heat II. Third Trinity beat Clare by more than 80 yards. Time 11 min. 29 sec.

Heat III. Trinity Hall almost bumped Emmanuel and won by 80 yards. Time 11 min. 5 sec.

Heat IV. Third Trinity beat Pembroke by 40 yards. Time 11 min. 22 sec.

Final Heat. Trinity Hall beat Third Trinity easily. Time 11 min. 27 sec.

Pearson and Wright Sculls: There were only two entries, C. D. Edwards, who won the Freshmen's Sculls in June, and H. C. Langley a Freshman.

2nd station—H. C. Langley	1
1st " C. D. Edwards	0

Langley won by 80 yards. Time 9 min. 31 sec.

Colquhoun Sculls: L. M. B. C. had two competitors. Shaw was thought to have a good chance of winning, but was put out in the first heat.

The races were on Nov. 19th and 20th.

Heat I.

Ionides (Clare)	1
Croall (1st Trinity)	2
Young (Selwyn)	3

Won by 80 yards. Time 8 min. 38½ sec.

Heat II.

2nd station—Gaddum (1st Trinity)	1
3rd „ P. E. Shaw (L.M.B.C.)	2
1st „ Langley (L.M.B.C.)	3

This was a splendid race, and was only won by about 2 feet. At Ditton Shaw lost slightly, but gained again in the Long Reach. He could not quite catch Gaddum and was beaten by 2 feet. Langley sculled very well and kept his distance from Gaddum up to Ditton. Time 8 min. 28 sec.

Heat III.

1st station—G. Elin (3rd Trinity)	1
3rd „ Fawkes (Trinity Hall)	2
2nd „ Boyle (Jesus)	3

A runaway race for Elin. Time 8 min. 39 sec.

Final Heat.

3rd station—Elin (3rd Trinity)	1
2nd „ Ionides (Clare)	2
1st „ Gaddum (1st Trinity)	3

Elin won by more than 100 yards. Time 8 min. 9 sec.

Trial Eights: These were rowed on Saturday, Nov. 29th, there being snow on the path and ice on the water, though not enough to interfere with racing.

In the Senior Trials two competed:

1st station—Langley's eight (coached by Cameron and Reid)
2nd „ Allen's „ (coached by Shaw and Long)

The latter crew shewed to greater advantage in the race partly because they maintained a quicker stroke. They had a length to the good in the Plough Reach. The struggle was very well maintained by both boats, and eventually Allen's won a severe race by three-quarters of a length.

The winners were as follows:

<i>Bow</i> H. A. King
2 W. B. Morton
3 D. M. Turner
4 F. G. E. Field
5 W. R. Le Sueur
6 G. D. Hessey
7 J. A. Telford
<i>Strokes</i> F. J. Allen
<i>Cox</i> P. A. Kingsford

Four crews entered for the Junior Trials, so the racing consisted of two preliminary heats and a final.

Heat I.

1st station—Laming's crew (coached by Shaw)
2nd „ Lamb's „ (coached by Davys)

No. 4 in the Second crew broke his oar at starting, but the seven remaining oars were so well handled that the crew only lost by two lengths.

Heat II.

1st station—Brooke's crew (coached by Smith)
2nd „ Draper's „ (coached by Wallis)

The latter crew had superior strength, and so gained at once and at Grassy had two lengths advantage, but they fell back then, and going slower in the Long Reach lost by one length.

Final Heat.

1st station—Brooke's crew
2nd „ Laming's „

This was a very close race. Laming's crew had an advantage of one length at Grassy, but were behind after Ditton, and only won by three feet by sustained spurring near home.

The winners were :

Bow H. E. Mason
2 E. W. MacBride
3 W. N. Maw
4 J. J. Alexander
5 W. G. Wrangham
6 C. Moore
7 J. H. Pegg
Stroke W. C. Laming
Cox W. J. Fox

A new light eight ship being required by the Club, the Committee decided to buy from the C.U.B.C. the racing eight of 1888, but A. R. Pennington has generously paid the cost of the ship and presented her to the Club.

LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB.

The following officers were elected :

Captain—J. H. C. Fegan. *Hon. Secretary*—A. E. Elliott.

We played 13 matches, of which 1 was won, 2 were lost, and 10 were drawn. We were very unfortunate in drawing several of the matches, which we should have won had there been time to finish them.

The following were the matches played :

July 18 and 19, v. Trinity, played on our ground, resulting in a draw. St John's, 1st innings, 165 (Fegan 62, Hutchinson 33 not out); 2nd innings, 36 for 4 wickets. Trinity, 1st innings, 237 for 5 wickets (innings declared closed).

July 21, 22, and 23, v. King's and Clare, played on their ground, resulting in a draw. King's and Clare, 1st innings, 153; 2nd innings, 243 for 6 wickets. St John's, 1st innings, 95; 2nd innings, 168 for 4 wickets (Fegan 68 not out, Jones 47).

July 25 and 26, v. Corpus and Queens', played on our ground, resulting in a draw. St John's, 1st innings, 115 (Hutchinson 22); 2nd innings, 89 for 6 wickets, innings then declared closed (Fegan 55, F. L. Thompson 27). Corpus and Queens', 1st innings, 74; 2nd innings, 76 for 6 wickets.

July 28 and 29, v. Christ's and Emmanuel, played on our ground, resulting in a draw. St John's, 1st innings, 301 (Fegan 160, Elliott 46, T. L. Jackson 45). Christ's and Emmanuel, 1st innings, 115; 2nd innings, 54 for 4 wickets.

July 31 and Aug. 1, v. Caius, played on their ground, resulting in a draw. St John's, 1st innings, 130 (Fegan 46, King 24). Caius, 1st innings, 199; 2nd innings, 102 for 3 wickets.

Aug. 4, v. South Hampstead, played on our ground, resulting in a crushing defeat for the home team. St John's, 1st innings, 57. South Hampstead, 1st innings, 229 (F. W. Tew 61, Harmell 58 not out).

Aug. 6, v. Peripatetics, played on our ground, resulting in a draw. St John's, 247 for 8 wickets, innings declared closed (Fegan 47, F. L. Thompson 44, King 40 not out). Peripatetics, 133 for 3 wickets (T. H. C. Levick 79 not out).

Aug. 7 and 8, v. Pembroke and Trinity Hall, played on our ground, resulting in a draw. St John's, 1st innings, 131 (Moore 42); 2nd innings, 98 for 2 wickets (Elliott 47 not out, F. L. Thompson 33). Pembroke and Trinity Hall, 1st innings, 216.

Aug. 11 and 12, v. Christ's and Emmanuel, played on our ground, resulting in a draw. St John's, 1st innings, 196 (Moulton 52, Fegan 45); 2nd innings, 33 for 3 wickets. Christ's and Emmanuel, 1st innings, 138.

Aug. 13 and 14, v. United Servants, played on our ground, resulting in a draw. St John's, 1st innings, 273 (Moore 91, Moulton 56, Elliott 39 not out). United Servants, 1st innings, 171. In the United Servants innings, King took all 10 wickets for 75 runs.

Aug. 15, v. College Servants, played on our ground, resulting in a win for the College team. St John's, 1st innings, 329 (Moulton 112, Hutchinson 64 not out, Fegan 58). College Servants, 1st innings, 66 (Coulson 31).

Aug. 18 and 19, v. Cambridge Victoria, resulting in a draw. St John's, 1st innings, 159 (Elliott 41, Cameron 26). Victoria, 1st innings, 253.

Aug. 20, 21, and 22, v. Trinity, played on their ground, resulting in a win for the home team. St John's, 1st innings, 101 (Owen 18); 2nd innings, 100 (Fegan 37, Hutchinson 25). Trinity, 1st innings, 114; 2nd innings, 96.

Batting Averages.

Name.	No. of runs.	Most in Innings.	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Average.
J. H. C. Fegan	676	160	18	1	39.13
A. E. Elliott	278	47*	15	3	23.2
C. Moore	239	91	16	4	19.11
F. L. Thompson	146	44	8	—	18.2
T. L. Jackson	156	45	11	1	15.6
T. P. King	161	40*	14	1	12.5
J. A. Cameron	72	26	9	2	10.2
C. D. Henry	64	18	8	1	9.1
G. C. Jackson	113	18	14	1	8.9
C. E. Owen	57	18	10	2	7.1
W. C. Laming	23	13	7	—	3.2

* Signifies not out.

Bowling Averages.

	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
T. P. King	702	49	14.16
T. L. Jackson	176	10	17.6
J. H. C. Fegan	447	25	17.22
A. E. Elliott	299	14	21.5
J. A. Cameron	470	21	22.8

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Thus far the Fifteen have more than satisfied the expectations we formed of them at the beginning of the season.

Among the freshmen there was no lack of quantity, but the quality seemed only average. During the Term however Rae at three-quarters, Ealand at half-back, Joyce and Robinson forward, have considerably improved.

Two changes have been made with no little success. Fegan leaving his place at half has well supplied our lack of a middle three-quarter: while Draper, who last year was tried as a three-quarter, has turned out a capital back.

As yet we have only played seven college matches, two of which we have lost, while five have been victories.

v. Pembroke. Won by four goals 4 tries to one goal. Tries were obtained by Fegan (3), Jackson (3), Wallis and Rae.

v. Caius. Lost by one try to two tries. Try obtained by Rae. Absent—Wallis.

v. Clare. Lost by three goals three tries to nil. Absent—Jackson and Longman.

v. Christ's. Won by three tries to one try. Tries obtained by Rae (2), Fegan. Absent—Wallis and Longman.

v. Trinity Hall. Won by three goals three tries to nil. Tries obtained by Jackson (3), Fegan and Rae. Fegan also dropped a goal.

v. Corpus. Won by two goals three tries to nil. Tries obtained by Rae (2), Fegan, Lupton and Powys. Absent—Elliott and Long.

v. Selwyn. Won by three goals one try to one try. Tries obtained by Jackson (2) and Fegan, the latter also dropped a goal. Absent—Wallis, Elliott, Long, and Rae.

The Second Fifteen have beaten Emmanuel Second and Peterhouse, while they have lost to Caius Second, Jesus Second, and Sidney Sussex. The return match with Caius Second was drawn.

Total points *for* 29.

Total points *against* 11.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—C. H. Tovey. *Hon. Sec.*—D. Stephens.

Matches played 14; won 10, lost 1. Goals for, 44; goals against, 9.

It is with the greatest pleasure that we chronicle the record of the Association Team this Term, as it is many years since we had so successful a season. With 7 old colours in residence it was thought that we should be "bad to beat," and such has proved to be the case, for we have only lost one match (*viz.* *v.* Clare in the 2nd round of the Inter-Collegiate Cup Ties), our opponents winning a hard-fought game, in which we had not the better of the luck, by 2 goals to 1.

Of the forwards *Barraclough* is decidedly the pick, his passing being good and his shooting excellent, as the fact of his having shot 19 out of the 44 goals we scored will shew. The other forwards are all good in mid-field, but have displayed a lamentable weakness in front of goal. The halves, especially *Stephens*, have shewn good defensive powers, but are all rather apt to keep too far behind their forwards. The backs are both good and have played consistently well throughout the season; they are perhaps rather too fond of conceding their opponents' corner-kicks. In goal *Sargent* has been very good and has fully upheld the reputation he brought with him. *J. H. Reeves*, *A. W. White*, *W. N. Shene*, and *H. Sargent* have received their colours, and the team has been made up as follows:

H. Sargent,	Goal	H. C. Barraclough	} Forwards
C. H. Tovey	} Backs	H. Roughton	
G. C. Jackson		C. Wallis	
S. Stephens		J. H. Reeves	
H. A. P. Gardiner	} Half-backs	W. N. Shene	
A. W. White			

Matches played:—First XI.

	Date.	Club.	Goals for	against.
Tuesday	Oct. 14	Old Carthusians	Won ...3	1
Saturday	" 18	Trinity Rest	Won ...4	2
Thursday	" 23	Christ's	Won ...8	1
Tuesday	" 28	Trinity Hall (cup tie)	Won ...5	0
Thursday	" 30	Pembroke	Won ...1	0
Saturday	Nov. 1	Trinity Hall	Won ...9	0
Tuesday	" 4	Selwyn	Won ...4	0
Monday	" 10	Clare (cup tie)	Lost ...1	2
Tuesday	" 11	Magdalene	Won ...5	2
Thursday	" 13	Jesus	Won ...2	1
Tuesday	" 18	Emmanuel	Won ...2	0

Second XI.—Matches played 7; won 2, lost 5.

Tuesday	Oct. 21	Clare II.	Lost ...1	2
Thursday	" 23	W. N. Cobbold's XI.	Lost ...2	11
Saturday	" 25	Peterhouse II.	Won ...5	0
Tuesday	" 28	Trinity Rest II.	Lost ...1	4
Thursday	Nov. 13	Jesus II.	Lost ...2	6
Saturday	" 15	Caius II.	Lost ...1	6
Thursday	" 20	Fitzwilliam Hall	Won ...3	2

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

The Double Ties this Term have been won by W. L. Benthall and C. Goodman. Their opponents in the final were H. Lees and H. S. Willcocks.

The officers for this Term are: *Captain*, C. E. Owen, *Hon. Sec.*, St J. B. Wynne-Willson, *Hon. Treas.*, H. S. Willcocks, *Members of Committee*, P. F. Barton, F. Dadina, B. H. Lees, and F. Hessey.

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

The Club is in fairly solvent condition, but it should be remembered by third year men that it is not less necessary for them to belong to the Club than it is for Freshmen.

The balance sheet for the year is appended:

Balance Sheet for the year 1889-90.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank, September 11, 1889.....	59	18	0	Deficit from Long Vacation, 1889.....	11	3	4
Subscriptions	573	8	0	Lady Margaret Boat Club.	360	9	6
				Cricket Club	98	0	0
				Football Club	35	18	4
				Athletic Club	32	0	0
				Lawn Tennis Club	68	15	1
				Lacrosse Club	5	1	6
				Palmer (printing)	1	14	6
				Hills & Saunders (albums, &c.)	8	7	0
				Carey (collecting)	9	0	0
				Minor expenses	0	11	0
				Balance in Bank, Oct. 1, 1890	2	5	9
	£633	6	0		£633	6	0

Reserved Fund.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank, Sept. 11,				L.M.B.C. (for new ship) ..	50	0	0
1889	52	2	0	Balance in Bank, Oct. 1,			
				1890	2	2	0
	£52	2	0		£52	2	0

Audited and found correct, { R. F. SCOTT,
20 October, 1890. { P. E. SHAW.

ALFRED HARKER, *Treasurer.*

LONG VACATION LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

The result of the matches played during the Long Vacation was fairly satisfactory. Fourteen matches were played, of which we won nine and lost five (viz. Shelford twice, Cambridge L. T. C., St Ives, and Pembroke, in which match we were not playing a full team). In all the matches which we lost, except that against Pembroke, we were opposed by past members of our own College, amongst whom were G. E. D. Brown and C. E. Green.

The team was made up as follows: *Captain*, B. Wynne-Willson, *Secretary*, F. D. Hessey, B. H. Lees, F. Dadina, F. R. Dinnis, H. S. Willcocks.

Besides the above mentioned, G. E. D. Brown, C. E. Green, L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, J. Lupton, A. Foxley, and C. H. Blomfield, played for the team.

The doubles were won by B. H. Lees and A. E. Elliott.
Singles (Handicap) A. E. Elliott.

LACROSSE CLUB.

We are glad to be able to report that the prospects of the Lacrosse Club are looking brighter this year than they have done for some time past, and that the numbers who have joined this Term are more numerous than usual. Next Term, when football will be over, we hope to be able to turn out a fairly strong team. Two college matches have been played this season.

John's v. Trinity :—The following team was selected to play for us: Lupton, Villy, Lees, Grenville, Brooks, Bythell, Hutton, Stone, Kidd, Sandall, Gedye, Benthall. After a somewhat crowded game, Trinity won by seven goals to two.

Trinity v. Rest :—In the match the following Johnians played for the Rest: Lupton, Villy, Lees, Grenville, Brooks, and Warren. The result was that Trinity lost by four to five, after a close match.

In conclusion we may state that Lupton, Villy, Lees, Warren, Grenville, and Brooks have played for the 'Varsity in various matches.

4TH (CAMP. UNIV.) VOLUNTEER BATTALION: THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

B Company.

The Company has still a Captain, but no Subalterns or Sergeants, and is somewhat lacking in life and enterprise. We look to our recruits to instill the necessary vigour into our frame. The official 'state' of the Company can be seen in the Orderly Room. (Friends will please accept this, the only, intimation.)

It is understood that Captain Hill attended one of the meetings of the great Medicine Man who visited Cambridge at the commencement of the Term. The resulting *Sequahlae* have confined him to his rooms, and so he has not been able to give that attention to our affairs which is required if we are to attain unto success and the Efficiency Cup.

Private Nunns represented us at Bisley in the eight which shot against Oxford for the Chancellors' Plate. His score at the three ranges was 70. In the Four which shot for the Humphry Cup we had two representatives, Privates Nunns and Cordeaux, whose scores were 187 and 135 respectively.

As regards the Term's work we have had one Battalion Parade, when the new Attack was practised from the direction of Grantchester. The Cyclist Section and the Signallers have been busy this Term, and there have been classes in Judging Distance Drill and Range Finding.

In August last Lt Col W. Marsden, an old member of the Company (sworn in 15 October 1860, Lance Corporal May 1861, B.A. 1864), was appointed Secretary to the National

Rifle Association in succession to Mr A. P. Humphry, formerly our Commanding Officer. We regret to learn that Col Marsden has since been obliged to resign the office.

Major Scott has been granted the proficiency Certificate on Army Form E. 512 at Wellington Barracks.

A new Order has been issued for the Volunteers. In future no Volunteer will earn the grant unless he appears at the Inspection with a Great Coat and the Slade-Wallace or some similar 'Equipment.' Great Coats are to be issued free of charge. If new coats are drawn, an allowance of 2s per coat will be made after six years, for maintenance. If 'half worn' coats are drawn the allowance will be made after the expiry of three years. A grant of 12s per man will be made to enable the corps to purchase 'equipment.' As the minimum cost of the equipment at the nearest sweating establishment is 20s per head, our Finance Committee has a new problem in the higher arithmetic to tackle. The difficulty is most inopportune, as, owing to the increased rent we have to pay for our Range and Parade Ground and the loss of the Polo Club as tenants, we seem to be in financial shallows.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President: E. W. MacBride. *Vice-President:* G. D. Kempt. *Treasurer:* G. H. R. Garcia. *Secretary:* F. M. Smith. *Committee:* W. B. Morton, H. E. Mason.

The meetings of the Society have been very large this Term, partly owing to an influx of new members, partly also to the interesting and comprehensive programme. Several new speakers of decided promise have come forward, so that on the whole the outlook for next term is very promising. The financial state of affairs is more than satisfactory.

The subjects for Debate this Term were:

Oct. 11—"That this House does not approve of Disestablishment." Proposer A. W. Flux B.A. Opposer A. J. Pitkin. Carried by 18 to 6.

Oct. 18—"That in the opinion of this House Mr Balfour's Coercive Policy in Ireland is deserving of the most emphatic censure." Proposer P. Green. Opposer F. O. Sturgess. Lost by 9 to 19.

Oct. 25—"That in the opinion of this House any system of Elementary Education which does not comprise religious instruction is inadequate to the requirements of the age." Proposer A. J. Pitkin. Opposer T. R. Glover. Carried by 15 to 13.

Nov. 1—"That in the opinion of this House a system of State Socialism is the only means by which life can ever be fully realised for the majority of mankind." Proposer T. Nicklin B.A. Opposer H. Drake. Lost by 12 to 9.

Nov. 8—"That this House would approve of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic." Proposer W. B. Morton. Opposer H. E. Mason. Lost by 19 to 16.

Nov. 15—"That this House does not feel justified in condemning gambling as immoral." Proposer G. D. Kempt. Opposer A. C. Deane, Clare. Carried by 8 to 7.

Nov. 22—"That this House would view with approval the abolition of the House of Lords." Proposer A. S. Tetley B.A. Opposer F. Dewsbury. Adjourned till *Nov.* 29th.

Nov. 29—The Debate on A. S. Tetley's motion was continued and finally the motion was lost by 14 to 25.

The average attendance has been 48.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

This Society has been steadily improving, and we feel sure that at the present moment it is one of the most popular Societies in the College.

Financially, the Society is in a far better condition than it has been for years, and we sincerely hope that this may continue. Three very successful Smoking Concerts have been given this Term at which Mr Caldecott, Mr Marr, and Mr Scott very kindly presided. These Concerts have become so popular that on some occasions the room was crowded to inconvenience, and extra seats had to be procured.

During the Term some Members of the Society gave a Concert at Toynbee Hall to a large and highly appreciative audience.

It has been arranged to give our Saturday Popular Concert in the Guildhall on January 24, 1891.

The following are the officers for the Term :

President—Dr Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens M.A. *Secretary*—F. W. Carnegie. *Assistant Secretary*—F. G. Given-Wilson. *Librarian*—H. Collinson. *Committee*—F. M. Smith, A. B. F. Cole, T. D. Sturgess.

TOYNBEE HALL.

A numerous audience has been following with close attention on Friday evenings the lectures of Mr W. F. Moulton on *The Growth of Government*.

Among newly-elected members of the Association we notice the names of Mr T. Hugh Kirby and Mr. G. C. M. Smith.

The first Saturday lecture of the Term was given by Dr E. A. Abbott on Oct. 4 on *Illusions*, the subject being viewed specially in relation to theology. The lecture was much noticed in the daily press. On Sunday Oct. 26 Mr G. C. M. Smith lectured on *Chaucer*.

Two days later some Members of our College Musical Society kindly gave one of the weekly concerts, when their efforts were greatly appreciated by an audience consisting of tenants from most of the buildings in the neighbourhood.

We append the Programme :

Song.....	<i>The Postillion</i>	F. W. CARNEGIE
Song.....	<i>Grown up Children's Games</i>	A. G. H. VERRALL
Recitation.....	<i>The Pied Piper</i>	G. H. R. GARCIA
Song.....	.....	F. G. GIVEN-WILSON
Recitation.....	<i>The Lifeboat</i>	J. SANGER
Song.....	<i>Hearts of Oak</i>	F. W. CARNEGIE
Song.....	<i>He called me back again</i>	A. G. H. VERRALL
Song.....	<i>Come along</i>	J. SANGER
Song.....	<i>Death of Nelson</i>	F. G. GIVEN-WILSON
Song.....	<i>The Three Anglers</i>	F. W. CARNEGIE
Recitation....	<i>How Bill Adams won the battle of Waterloo</i>	J. SANGER

At a meeting of Members of the College held in Dr D. MacAlister's rooms on Sunday Nov. 8 Mr R. A. Woods of Amherst College, U.S.A., who had lately spent five months at Toynbee Hall as a visitor and fellow-worker, gave an interesting account of the place and the work there carried on.

THE READING ROOM.

There is but little of general interest to record this Term. We have to acknowledge with many thanks the following gifts : *In Darkest England and the Way Out* by Gen. Booth; *The Official Year-book of the Church of England for 1890* from Rev A. Caldecott; 3 more vols. of the *Modern Cyclopaedia*, and *Sagittulae*, a collection of poems by Rev E. W. Bowling, from Dr D. MacAlister; *Echoes from the Oxford Magazine*, and numerous school magazines, placed in the room by the Editors of the *Eagle*.

Two tables and two easy-chairs are gifts from R. H. Forster. For the loan of the pen and ink drawing of the new Organ Screen, exhibited in this year's Academy, we are indebted to the Editors of the *Eagle*.

An auction of the papers and periodicals was held in the middle of the Term, at which Mr Marr kindly undertook the duties of auctioneer. The attendance, nevertheless, was was extremely small, and the bidding by no means spirited, the prices realised being proportionally disappointing.

The Committee for the Term were: Mr Harker, *Chairman*; C. D. Edwards, W. A. Long, and W. C. Laming, *Hon. Sec.*

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

The work at the Mission is progressing steadily on the removal to the new church, while there is a slow but continuous increase in the numbers of those attending the Sunday and Weekday Services.

It is a matter for much regret that the Mission is just about to lose the services of Mr Marr, who is shortly to be ordained. Mr Marr has for many years devoted his Sundays and much of his leisure time in the week to the Mission, where, particularly in the Sunday School and at the organ, he will be much missed.

The Terminal Meeting was held on Wednesday, October 29, in Lecture Room VI, the Master presiding. There was a large attendance, the room being quite full. The Rev J. G. Curry (late Charterhouse Missioner), who was briefly introduced by the Master, made a remarkably interesting and amusing speech, in which he enlarged on the archæological and social interest of South London. He referred to the various places, of which South London is full, which have been described by eminent novelists, more particularly by Dickens; he further stated that the society to be found among the lower stratum is one of the very best. He then went on to describe some of the difficulties that the missioners meet with in their endeavours to raise the people out of the moral stagnation into which they have sunk. He urged upon his hearers the advantages of paying personal visits to these districts, and seeing for themselves how much was being done and how much yet remained to be done.

Mr Phillips then followed; he said that though the character of his work differed from that in the Charterhouse district, which is chiefly composed of lodging houses, yet it was the same humanity with which they had to deal. He then briefly referred to the progress that has been made during the last year: the newer part of the district, especially Henshaw Street, had been thoroughly stirred up, and at that time they were meeting with much opposition; the same thing had happened in other parts and had been the prelude to successful work.

Mr Benoy then gave a short account of his experiences since he began work in Walworth. One thing had struck him especially: every one working then was "Phillips"; he was often called "Phillips," and so were other men staying there; visitors calling at houses were not unfrequently asked whether they were "someone from Phillips's." In society it might be said that this was not paying due respect to the Senior Missioner, but it was a very strong proof of his energy and perseverance. Mr Benoy had been especially connected with the children, and had been greatly surprised at the order and good behaviour both in Church and School prevailing in such a district.

Mr Watson then rose to propose a resolution expressing the regret of all connected with the Mission at the coming departure of Mr Marr, and thanking him most heartily for all the time and labour he had so willingly bestowed upon the College Mission, although not a member of the College; the post he was vacating was one which it would be very difficult to

fill adequately. This was seconded by B. Long and carried unanimously. The meeting then broke up.

It is with much gratitude that we announce that the retiring Bishop of Rochester has given the sum of £120 annually for three years; the portion of it which will be available will be applied to providing a lady who will work in the Parish regularly and continually, the missioner having decided that this would be the most useful additional help at present. We have further to announce a welcome grant of £20 from the Fishmongers' Company for the new vicarage, the building of which is already well advanced.

A meeting of those interested in Cambridge Missions was held early in the term in Pembroke College Hall, at which the Bishop of Rochester gave a farewell address.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mission a motion was carried with reference to Bishop Thorold's translation, which, as it appeals to all interested in the mission, may well be recorded here:—"That the Committee desire to put on record their grateful sense of the interest which the Bishop of Rochester has taken in the College Mission from the commencement, and the generosity with which he has contributed to its funds in the past, and for the next three years. They regret that his official connexion with the Mission has ceased, and hope that he may have strength for many years of usefulness in his new sphere of labour."

The Provident Dispensary has secured the services of an efficient Medical Officer, and promises to become a permanent and valuable factor in the work of the Mission.

All the Senior Members of Committee have been re-elected. The Junior Members are J. A. Cameron, B. Long, F. M. Smith, C. D. Edwards, F. W. Carnegie, A. B. F. Cole, and C. E. Fynes-Clinton. The officers are: *Treasurer*, Mr Watson, *Secretary*, Mr Caldecott, *Junior Treasurer*, C. O. Raven, *Junior Secretary*, F. M. Smith.

THE LIBRARY.

• *The asterisk denotes works by past or present Members of the College.*

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Midsummer, 1890.

Donations.

DONORS.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| <p>*Taylor (C.). An Appendix to the Elementary Geometry of Conics. 6th Edition. Containing a new Treatment of the Hyperbola and Notes of a Course for Beginners. 8vo. Camb. 1890. 3.31.5</p> | The Author, |
| <p>Sadi: Gulistan or Flower-Garden. Translated, with an Essay, by James Ross; and a Note upon the Translator by Charles Sayle. (Camelot Series). 8vo. Lond. 1890. 8.31.79</p> | C. Sayle, Esq. |
| <p>Wordsworthiana. Edited by William Knight. 8vo. Lond. 1889. 4.39.30</p> | |
| <p>Ostwald's Klassiker der exacten Wissenschaften. Nr. 4—12. 8vo. Leipzig, 1889-90</p> | |
| <p>*Ferguson (R. S.). A History of Cumberland. (Popular County Histories). 8vo. Lond. 1890. 10.30.69</p> | Mr Pendlebury. |
| <p>Cauchy (Augustin). Oeuvres complètes. iie Série. Tome VIII. 4to. Paris, 1890. 3.41</p> | |
| <p>James (C. C.). The Gospel History of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ in a connected narrative in the words of the revised version. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 9.11.33</p> | The Author. |
| <p>Coxe (William). Memoirs of Horatio, Lord Walpole. 4to. Lond. 1802. 11.20.16</p> | |
| <p>— History of the House of Austria from the Foundation of the Monarchy by Rhodolph of Hapsburgh, to the death of Leopold II. 1218—1792. 2 Vols. (3 pts.). 4to. Lond. 1807. F. 6*.26.28</p> | |
| <p>Axon (W. E. A. and E.). Henry Ainsworth, the Puritan Commentator. (Reprinted from the "Trans. of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiq. Soc." 1888). 8vo. Manchester, 1889</p> | |
| <p>Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. Lancashire and Cheshire Admissions. (Reprinted from the "Trans. of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiq. Soc." 1888). 8vo. Manchester, 1889</p> | Professor Mayor |
| <p>Oxford Philological Society. Transactions. 1888-89. 8vo. Oxford, 1889</p> | |
| <p>Monti (Vincenzo). Proposta di alcune correzioni ed aggiunte al Vocabolario della Crusca. 3 Vols. with an Appendix. 8vo. Milano, 1817-26. 7.7.38-41</p> | |
| <p>Official Year-book of the Church of England. 1890. Reference Table</p> | |

- Choulant (Ludwig). Handbuch der Bücherkunde für die ältere Medicin. 8vo. Leipzig, 1828. Mm. 13.1
- Dieterich (U. W.). Ausführliche Schwedische Grammatik. 8vo. Stockholm u. Leipzig, 1840. 7.39.8.....
- *Scudamore (W. E.). Letters to a Seceder from the Church of England to the Communion of Rome. 8vo. Lond. 1851. 11.12.35
- *Hickie (W. J.). An easy German Reading Book for Beginners. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 7.39.9
- Victoris Tunnunensis Chronicon; Chronicon Joannis Bielariensis, legatio Luitprandi, Synodus Bavarica sub Tassilone Bavariae duce. Omnia nunc primum in lucem edita studio et opera H. Canisii. 4to. Ingolstadtiae, 1600. S. 8.47.....
- Benfey (Theodor). Geschichte der Sprachwissenschaft und orientalischen Philologie in Deutschland. 8vo. München, 1869. 7.38.31
- Grimm (Jacob). Andreas und Elene. 8vo. Cassel, 1840. 4.9.2
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- Keir (James). An Account of the Life and Writings of Thomas Day. 8vo. Lond. 1791. Ii. 8.10³
- Zuzzeri (Gio. Luca). D'una antica villa scoperta sul dosso del Tuscolo, e d'un' antico orologio a sole...dissertazioni due. 4to. Venezia, 1746. Ff. 5.23¹.....
- Sopra una medaglia di Attalo Filadelfo e sopra una parimente d' Annia Faustina, altre due dissertazioni. [Edited by G. L. The 2nd Dissertation *Ital.* and *Fr.*]. 4to. Venezia, 1747. Ff. 5.23²
- Pambour (F. M. G. de). The Theory of the Steam Engine. With an Appendix. 8vo. Lond. 1839. 3.23.81
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Professor Mayor.

Rev W. N. Griffin, B.D.

Mr H. M. Gwatkin.

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- Recomputation of the Position of the Ecliptic, from Observations of the Sun, in the years 1877—1886, &c. (Observations 1887, Appendix III.). 4to. Lond. 1889. 4.15
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- Dymond (Jonathan). War: its Causes, Consequences, Lawfulness, &c. An Essay, with Introductory Words by the Rt. Hon. John Bright. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 11.12.34
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- The Editor.
- The Astronomer Royal.
- A. G. Greenhill, Esq.
- Dr D. Mac Alister.
- The Translator.
- Messrs Scott, Larmor, Brill, Baker, and Love.
- The Author.
- F. V. Theobald, Esq.
- Mr H. S. Foxwell.
- Mr G. B. Mathews.

- Bonnet (Max). *Le Latin de Grégoire de Tours.*
8vo. Paris, 1890. 7.5.24.....
- Barante (A. G. P. B., Baron de). *Histoire des
Ducs de Bourgogne de la Maison de Valois
1364—1477.* 12 Tomes. 7^{me} Édition.
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- Macdonald (G. W.). *Historical Notices of the
Parish of Holbeach, in the County of Lin-
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- Bashforth (Francis). *A revised Account of
the Experiments made with Bashforth
Chronograph, to find the resistance of the
Air to the motion of Projectiles.* 8vo.
Camb. 1890. 3.37.70.....
- Inagaki (Manjiro). *Japan and the Pacific, and
a Japanese View of the Eastern Question.*
8vo. Lond. 1890. 10.33.31.....
- Mr G. B. Mathews.
- Mr Scott.
- Syndics of the
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- The Author.

Additions.

- Annual Register for 1889. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 5.18.43.
- Athenaeus. *Dipnosophistae.* Recens. G. Kaibel. Vol. III. Libri XI—XV
et Indices. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1890. 9.44.
- Cambridge Philosophical Society. *Proceedings.* Vol. VII. Part i. 8vo.
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1679. 4to. Lond. 1890. 5.17.152.
- Canabutzes (J.). *Commentarius in Dionysium Halicarnasensem.* Edidit
Max. Lehnardt. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1890.
- Cunningham (W.). *The Growth of English Industry and Commerce during
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- Dante (Alighieri). *The Inferno.* Translated by John A. Carlyle. 5th Edition.
8vo. Lond. 1889. 8.30.52.
- *The Purgatory.* Edited with Translation and Notes by A. J. Butler.
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- Darboux (Gaston). *Leçons sur la Théorie générale des Surfaces.* iii^{me} Partie.
1 Fasc. 8vo. Paris, 1890.
- Denifle (H.) et A. Chatelain. *Chartularium Universitatis Parisiensis.* Tom. I.
1200—1286. 4to. Parisii, 1889.
- Early English Text Society's publications:
- i. Caxton's Blanchard and Eglantine c. 1489. Edited by Dr L.
Kellner. (Extra Series). 8vo. Lond. 1890. 4.6.
 - ii. Caxton's Eneydos 1490. Edited by the late W. T. Culley and F. J.
Furnivall. (Extra Series). 8vo. Lond. 1890. 4.6.
- Gardiner (S. R.). *The Constitutional Documents of the Puritan Revolution.*
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- Godefroy (Frédéric). *Dictionnaire de l'ancienne Langue Française et de
tous des Dialectes du ix^e au xve Siècle.* Tome VI. 4to. Paris,
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- Grimm (J. u. W.). *Deutsches Wörterbuch.* VIII. Band. 4 Lief.
- Hefele (Carl J. von). *Conciliengeschichte.* Fortgesetzt von I. Cardinal
Hergenröther. 9^{er} Band. 8vo. Freiburg in Breisgau, 1890. 9.16.12.
- Historical Manuscripts Commission. *Calendar of the MSS of the Marquis
of Salisbury.* Part iii. 8vo. Lond. 1889. 5.41.
- *Twelfth Report.* 8vo. Lond. 1890. 5.41.

- London Mathematical Society. Proceedings. Vol. XX. 8vo. Lond. 1889. 6.9.12.
- Mathematical Questions from the Educational Times. Vol. LII. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 6.11.102.
- Novum Testamentum Domini Nostri Jesu Christi Latine. 2^a Editio. Recens. J. Wordsworth. Pt. I. Fasc. i. 4to. Oxonii, 1889. Library Table.
- Onomasticon to Forcellini's Lexicon. Tome IV. Distributio XXXVI.
- Oribase. Oeuvres, Texte Grec, et traduit par les Docteurs Bussemaker et Daremberg. 6 Tomes. 8vo. Paris, 1851-76. 3.25.28-33.
- Oxford Historical Society. Collectanea. Second Series. Edited by Montagu Burrows. 8vo. Oxford, 1890. 5.26.
- Palaeographical Society. Facsimiles of ancient Manuscripts, &c. 2nd Series. Part vi. fol. Lond. 1889.
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- Plautus. Fabularum Reliquiae Ambrosianae. Confecit et edidit G. Studemund. 4to. Berolini, 1890. 7.13.15.
- Prou (Maurice). Manuel de Paléographie Latine et Française du VI^e au XVII^e Siècle. 8vo. Paris, 1890. H. 6.
- Rolls Series :
- i. Flores Historiarum. Edited by H. R. Luard, D.D. Vol. I. The Creation to 1066. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 5.10.
 - ii. Chronicles of the Reigns of Stephen, Henry II., and Richard I. Vol. IV. Edited by R. Howlett. 8vo. Lond. 1889. 5.10.
 - iii. Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts, relating to English Affairs, existing in the Archives and Collections of Venice, &c. Vol. VII. 1558—1580. Edited by R. Brown and the Rt. Hon. G. C. Bentinck. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 5.4.
 - iv. Memorials of St Edmund's Abbey. Edited by Thomas Arnold. Vol. I. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 5.10.
- Rufus d'Éphèse. Oeuvres. Texte, et traduit par le Dr Ch. Daremberg, continuée et terminée par Ch. E. Ruelle. 8vo. Paris, 1879. 3.25.34.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Michaelmas, 1890.

Donations.

DONORS.

- *Roby (H. J.). Pedigree of Wood of Leicester, 8vo. Manchester, 1890. 10.33.77 }
 ——— Pedigree of Roby of Castle Donington, Co. Leicester. 8vo. Manchester, 1889. 10.33.76 } The Author.
- Jacobi (C. G. J.). *Fundamenta nova Theoriae Functionum ellipticarum.* 4to. Regiomonti, 1829. Ff. 9.46 }
- Weierstrass (Karl). *Abhandlungen aus der Functionenlehre.* 4to. Berlin, 1886. 3.33.48
- Carnoy (Joseph). *Cours de Géométrie analytique.* 3^{me} et 4^{me} Editions. 8vo. Louvain et Paris, 1881-86. 3.33.49, 50 }
- Briot (Charles) et A. Bouquet. *Théorie des Fonctions doublement périodiques et, en particulier, des Fonctions elliptiques.* 8vo. Paris, 1859. 3.22.52¹ } Mr Scott.
- Lamé (G.). *Leçons sur la Théorie analytique de la Chaleur.* 8vo. Paris, 1861. 2.22.52².
- Hughes (G. M.). *A History of Windsor Forest, Sunninghill, and the Great Park.* 4to. Lond. and Edin. 1890. 10.28.78 }
- Bureau of Education :
- i. *Proceedings of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association, March 6-8, 1889.* 8vo. Washington, 1889 }
 - ii. Wells (Roger) and J. W. Kelly. *English-Eskimo and Eskimo-English Vocabularies.* 8vo. Washington, 1890 }
 - iii. Blackmar (F. W.). *The History of Federal and State Aid to Higher Education.* 8vo. Washington, 1890.. }
 - iv. Cutter (C. A.). *Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue.* 2nd Edition. 8vo. Washington, 1889 }
- Royal Astronomical Society. *Memoirs.* Vol. XLIX. Part 2. 1887-89. 4to. Lond. 1890. 3.7 }
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- Sydenham Society. *The Seven Books of Paulus Aegineta. Trans. from the Greek by Francis Adams.* 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1844-46. 3.19.37, 38 }
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- *Mason (William). *Poems.* 5th Edition. 8vo. York, 1779. H. 13.15 }
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- Dr D. Mac Alister.

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- India. General Report on the Operations of the Survey of India during 1887-88. fol. Calcutta, 1889. 6.1..... Professor Babington.

- Fielding (Rev C. H.). *A Hand-Book of Higham: or the Curiosities of a Country Parish.* 8vo. Rochester and Chatham, 1882. 10.31.56.. The Author.
- Thomson (Sir William). *Mathematical and Physical Papers.* Vol. III. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 3.37.49*..... Mr Love.
- *Sylvester (J. J.). *The Lily Fair of Jasmin Dene.* Recast from a Poem printed in the *Eagle* of Dec. 1888. 4to. Oxford, 1890 ..
- *A Pair of Sonnets.* 4to. Oxford, 1890 ..
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Additions.

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- i. *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series of the Reign of Charles I. 1644—1645.* Edited by W. H. Hamilton. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 5.2.32.
 - ii. *Calendar of the Proceedings of the Committee for Compounding. 1643—1660. Part ii.* 8vo. Lond. 1890. 5.39.5.
 - iii. *Flores Historiarum.* Edited by H. R. Luard. Vol. II. 1067—1264. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 5.10.
 - iv. *Memorials of St Edmund's Abbey.* Edited by Thomas Arnold. Vol. I. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 5.10.
 - v. *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII. Arranged and catalogued by James Gairdner.* Vol. XII. Part i. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 5.1.17.
 - vi. *Calendar of the State Papers relating to Ireland. 1592—1596.* Edited by H. C. Hamilton. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 5.3.
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Small Capitals denote Subscribers for five years; the Term in which the
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THE COLLEGE DAYS OF WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

“Die Stätte die ein guter Mensch betrat
Ist eingeweiht : nach hundert Jahren klingt
Sein Wort und seine That dem Enkel wieder.”

Goethe.

IF every abode of a great soul remains hallowed to those who come after, how full of consecration is a College such as ours, the fostering-place of Burleigh and Ben Jonson, of Falkland and Strafford, of Wilberforce and Henry Martyn! And yet among all the memories which hover about our staircases, none is more holy than that of the young Northcountryman who took his degree and left us in this Lent Term a hundred years ago. He had competed for no University honours—he had received none, his friends were already disappointed in him and feared he would never come to good. Yet even at that moment he had an unspoken message for mankind, so deep, so true, so full of pure joy that the utterance of it gave a new meaning to the world! To us who know what lay within him, Wordsworth as he was on leaving College is a far more interesting character than he could have been to his contemporaries. And now that this centenary has come, we may well find a pleasure in reviewing those years of half-conscious preparation in which he wore our gown* and trod our courts.

* Johnians at that time (except scholars on certain foundations) wore in common with the undergraduates of seven other colleges a sleeveless gown called a *curtain*. Our present distinctive gowns date from 1835. Chr. Wordsworth, *Social Life* (1874), pp. 524, 693.

For such an attempt we get abundant aid from the *Prelude*, that 'song divine of high and passionate thoughts, to their own music chanted,' in which Wordsworth analyses the history of his own mind with that absolute sincerity which is so rare in others and in him so inevitable. If we add to the spiritual revelations of the *Prelude* a few records of a more everyday kind from other sources, we shall have a tolerably complete picture of our poet's undergraduate life.

In order, however, to understand what Wordsworth was when he entered St John's, it is necessary to touch very lightly on his earlier years. He was born at Cockermouth in Cumberland on April 7th 1770, the second son of an attorney-at-law. Of his three brothers we need only mention here that the youngest, Christopher, afterwards became Master of Trinity. Dorothy Wordsworth, his only sister, plays a much larger part in the life of the future poet. Richly endowed with ardour and imagination, from childish days onwards she was the beloved companion of her brother, and it was from her that the rather intractable boy first caught that spirit of gentleness, which at last transformed him to itself.

"Oh! pleasant, pleasant were the days,
The time, when in our childish plays
My sister Emmeline and I
Together chased the Butterfly!
A very hunter did I rush
Upon the prey: with leaps and springs
I followed on from brake to bush;
But she, God love her! feared to brush
The dust from off its wings."

Wordsworth's parents both died during his boyhood, his mother in 1778, his father five years later. On his mother's death he was sent at the age of eight to school at Hawkshead, a village lying between Coniston and Windermere—close to Esthwaite Water.

The school, which had been founded two centuries before by Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York, was in Wordsworth's time one of the most frequented in the Northern counties. It had one feature which to us seems strange enough: the boys were generally boarded out in the cottages of the villagers. But in Wordsworth's case this custom bore rich fruit: for it was in his cottage home at Hawkshead that he learnt to love the simple folk around him, the race of self-reliant pious 'statesmen' whose memory lives in *Michael* as indeed in all the poet's works.

It may be imagined that in such circumstances the school-years were a time of great freedom. When lessons were over, magisterial supervision ceased: and everyone was free to climb, fish, skate—as the season allowed—or to beguile the indoor hours with such reading as fell in his way. Wordsworth, rudely but vigorously formed, entered with eagerness into every sport and every adventure: and with a strong understanding still unsatisfied, turned with equal eagerness to the world of books. "I read," he says, "all Fielding's works, *Don Quixote*, *Gil Blas*, and any part of Swift that I liked,—*Gulliver's Travels* and the *Tale of a Tub* being both much to my taste." The hours spent in school, though we hear little of them, seem in his case not to have been wasted, and to one of his school-masters, the Rev William Taylor M.A., he was warmly attached. He recalls in after days how he had been summoned by his master to take farewell of him upon his death-bed:

"I kissed his cheek before he died,"

and the poem of *Matthew* enshrines the same affection.

Still one must conclude that it was not amid the 'murmurs of the village school' that William Wordsworth received the most precious influences of his boyhood, but rather in his idler hours among the solemn hills and shining lakes. In such surroundings, whatever was the excitement of the moment,

rock-climbing—the snaring of woodcock—skating—it mattered not—now and again in some sudden pause the very spirit of the scene around was borne in upon his soul, its weird terror, its glorious beauty, its ineffable calm.

“Oh at that time
While on the perilous ridge I hung alone
With what strange utterance did the loud dry wind
Blow through my ears! the sky seemed not a sky
Of earth—and with what motion moved the clouds!”

* * *

“Thus oft amid those scenes of vulgar joy
Which through all seasons on a child's pursuits
Are prompt attendants, mid that giddy bliss
Which like a tempest works along the blood
And is forgotten;—even then I felt
Gleams like the flashing of a shield, the earth
And common face of Nature spake to me
Rememberable things.”

It is just those moments of initiation which fixed the destiny of the Hawkshead schoolboy. The strong, untameable, half-instructed lad had already heard the still small voice of Nature whispering to his heart, already with a strange awe he had seen the beauty of the world. Happily for him and for us he was ‘not disobedient unto the heavenly vision’: for his eyes it never faded into the ‘light of common day.’ Rather, let us hold, it stayed with him as a seal of consecration until the boy who had been of ‘a stiff, moody, and violent temper’ grew into the divinely softened man who could say in all simplicity—

“To me the meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.”

We can now imagine the youth, ordinary enough to the common gaze, but already beckoned to by powers invisible, who in October 1787 left his native region in the north to be enrolled as a member of our College

and University. He had visited York on his way hither, and the last stage of the long coach-journey brought him into Cambridge by the Huntingdon Road. Already, we can see, he had conjured up visions of the academic life. The first cap and gown which came in sight held him fascinated. Then as the travellers came nearer to the bourne

“It seemed to suck us in with an eddy’s force.
Onward we drove beneath the Castle, caught
While passing Magdalene Bridge a glimpse of Cam
And at the Hoop alighted, famous Inn.”

The rooms which were assigned him at St John’s and which remained his, it would seem, during his whole residence are described in the *Prelude* in lines familiar to all Johnians.

“The Evangelist St John my patron was:
Three Gothic courts are his, and in the first
Was my abiding place, a nook obscure;
Right underneath, the College kitchens made
A humming sound, less tuneable than bees,
But hardly less industrious; with shrill notes
Of sharp command and scolding intermixed.
Near me hung Trinity’s loquacious clock,
Who never let the quarters, night or day,
Slip by him unproclaimed, and told the hours
Twice over with a male and female voice.
Her pealing organ was my neighbour too;
And from my pillow, looking forth by light
Of moon or favouring stars, I could behold
The antechapel where the statue stood
Of Newton with his prism and silent face,
The marble index of a mind for ever
Voyaging through strange seas of Thought alone.”

This passage gives us almost all we need for determining which particular set of rooms was Wordsworth’s. It was approached from the First Court, it was ‘right’ over the kitchen, it had an outlook towards

Trinity. Only one set of rooms fulfils these conditions, F2 of the First Court.* The rooms higher up, F4, have often been supposed to have been Wordsworth's, as they might give a better opportunity of seeing *into* the Trinity Antechapel. But these rooms are not in any sense over the kitchen, but form part of the southern side of the court. Nor is there any necessity to imagine that Wordsworth saw from his rooms the statue of Newton. He does not say so in the above passage, and it is quite clear from one of Miss Fenwick's letters that it was not the case. I quote her account of Wordsworth's rooms, as it is decisive on all points, only premising that in F2 the sitting room looks on to Trinity Lane, and the bedroom is on the opposite side of the room, being unlighted except from the sitting-room, from which it is cut off by a partition wall. Miss Fenwick who accompanied Wordsworth when he revisited his college rooms in 1839 writes as follows: "one of the meanest and most dismal apartments it must be in the whole University; 'but here' (he said in showing it) 'I was as joyous as a lark.' There was a dark closet taken off it for his bed. The present occupant had pushed his bed into the darkest corner, but he showed us how he drew his bed to the door, that he might see the top of the window in Trinity College Chapel, under which stands that glorious statue of Sir Isaac Newton."—*Correspondence of Henry Taylor* (1888), p. 123.

The first result for Wordsworth of 'coming up to Cambridge' was a state of breathless bewilderment, and we need not wonder at it. In one moment to pass from the simplicity of a remote village to a world of youthful noise, gaiety and fashion, to leave

* These rooms for some years past have been used as storerooms in connexion with the kitchen, and have been approached by an iron staircase from Trinity Lane, the 'oak' being permanently closed. Let us hope that someday they may be rescued from such ignoble service.

the lonely mountains and lakes and move among buildings glorious alike for their beauty and their historical associations, at the same time to cease to be a boy and to become a man with a man's power of the purse and a man's power to choose his course: all this at once was at least bewildering. But we must let Wordsworth speak for himself:

"I was the Dreamer, they the Dream; I roamed
Delighted through the motley spectacle;
Gowns grave, or gaudy, doctors, students, streets,
Courts, cloisters, flocks of churches, gateways, towers:
Migration strange for a stripling of the hills,
A northern villager. As if the change
Had waited on some Fairy's wand, at once
Behold me rich in monies, and attired
In splendid garb, with hose of silk, and hair
Powdered like rimy trees, when frost is keen.

The weeks went roundly on,
With invitations, suppers, wine and fruit,
Smooth housekeeping within, and all without
Liberal, and suiting gentleman's array."

When the first excitement was over, our freshman had time to take more careful note of his surroundings. It is hard for us at this distance of time to picture them. Those who would do so must turn to Mr Chr. Wordsworth's books or to Gunning's *Reminiscences*. For our purpose a few words must suffice. The whole number of undergraduates in the University was probably under seven hundred*—if we put the Johnnians at a hundred and twenty we shall not be below the mark. The latter would of course all be lodged in our first three Courts, including some buildings now destroyed. As for academical authorities, the Vice-Chancellors during Wordsworth's undergraduate time seem to have been Dr Farmer of

* See Ball's *History of Mathematics* (1888) p. 137.

In 1802 the whole number of Undergraduates on the University books was 632. Of these 117 were Johnnians. Chr. Wordsworth, *Social Life*, p. 640.

Emmanuel and Dr Barnes of Peterhouse, both of them well known figures to all readers of Gunning. The Master of St John's was in 1787 the blind Dr Chevallier. He died during Wordsworth's course. At his funeral the old custom was observed of pinning to the pall eulogies in Latin, Greek and English by members of the College. It is known that Wordsworth declined to provide one of these conventional tributes on the ground that he had had no personal knowledge of the Master.

It would seem that the University at this time was sadly wanting in intellectual activity and in moral vigour. Fellows of Colleges were too often ignorant, boorish and dissipated: and the wealthier undergraduates were allowed to waste their time and money unrestrained. In such an atmosphere the pursuit of knowledge itself tended to degradation, being left to poor men who saw in it the pathway to a Fellowship and the same idle life which was led by their seniors.

If this was the Cambridge which the young Wordsworth saw, we need not be surprised that his first delight should have soon given way to a feeling of revulsion. As he noticed the petty emulations which rankled among the more studious of his companions, as he contrasted the dons, 'men unscoured, grotesque,' with the worthy villagers whom he had left, in the consciousness of his own higher ideals he conceived a deep disgust to the whole routine of the University:

"I was not for that hour,
Nor for that place."

It was no doubt partly through this estrangement that Wordsworth never applied himself to the strict course of mathematical reading which was then the only road to University honours. Another cause for his early idleness—given us by himself—is to us somewhat amusing—he had come here too

well prepared! "When at school, I, with the other boys of the same standing, was put upon reading the first six books of Euclid with the exception of the fifth; and also in Algebra I learnt simple and quadratic equations: and this was for me unlucky, because I had a full twelvemonth's start of the freshmen of my year,* and accordingly got into rather an idle way; reading nothing but classic authors according to my fancy and Italian poetry." To this we may add that his schooldays, whatever they had given him, had not formed those habits of submission to discipline and of application to an uncongenial task which must always be part of the successful student. His father's death while Wordsworth was still at school had strengthened the self-reliant independent turn of his character—but without this, the open-air life of the Hawkshead schoolboy was an unlikely preparation for an after-career of assiduous reading:

"For I, bred up 'mid Nature's luxuries,
Was a spoiled child, and, rambling like the wind,
As I had done in daily intercourse
With those crystalline rivers, solemn heights,
And mountains ranging like a fowl of the air,
I was ill-tutored for captivity."

And perhaps there was a still deeper reason for Wordsworth's aversion from hard reading. All through his life it was from the world without him—seen by the eye and fed upon in meditation—that he derived the most precious part of his knowledge. What he in turn gave forth was no theory built up upon books, but

"The harvest of a quiet eye
That broods and sleeps on his own heart."

And at this moment of introduction to a strange and wonderful world may not some secret voice have

* When Gunning entered Christ's in 1785 he was 'ignorant of the first Proposition in Euclid,' yet he came out among the first five of his year. *Reminiscences*, I. 6, 89.

pleaded within him that the pressing need for him was not to do as did others but to absorb in thought the new elements of natural beauty and human passion by which he found himself encompassed?

However it was brought about, Wordsworth passed through his course 'being to himself a guide,' and submitting as little as possible to academical requirements. Such a man had an easier time of it a hundred years ago than he has now. There was no hurdle race of Little-Go, General and Special taken in Parts; nothing was required by the University but to 'satisfy' the examiners in the Tripos among the πολλοί—a very different thing from obtaining honours. For this purpose "two books of Euclid's *Geometry*, Simple and Quadratic Equations and the early parts of Paley's *Moral Philosophy* were deemed amply sufficient."* It is true that St John's at this time was honorably distinguished among other colleges by requiring all students—Fellow-commoners included—to submit to an annual college examination: but we cannot suppose that the college standard for the less studious men differed much from that of the University.† It is clear therefore that with the knowledge Wordsworth brought with him from school, by abstaining from reading for honours, he was free to spend his time almost as he liked.

* G. Pryme's *Recollections*, p. 92.

† Mr Chr. Wordsworth quotes the subjects of the College examination in June 1775.

For the Sophs	{ Plain and Physical Astronomy. Butler's Analogy. The two first books of Lucretius.
For the Junr Sophs	{ Mechanics. The first book of Locke. The <i>Phoenissae</i> of Euripides.
For the Freshmen	{ Algebra. Logic. Mounteney's Demosthenes.
For all the Years :	St Luke's Gospel.

Chr. Wordsworth, *Scholae Academicæ*, p. 356.

Dangers there were no doubt in the path he followed. The high visions of the born poet might fade away amid the absorbing trivialities of common men, the resolute singleness of the boy might be replaced by

“a treasonable growth
Of indecisive judgments that impaired
And shook the mind’s simplicity.”

There might be spiritual ruin of a deeper kind. But from such possibilities, especially of the worser sort, Wordsworth was saved by a nature which was as rootedly simple and pure as it was vehement. One still smiles at his crowning confession of the ‘one glass too much’ in Milton’s rooms in Christ’s.*

As for the intellectual side of the man,

“Imagination slept,
But yet not utterly.”

Amid all the careless happiness of the new life there was still in the freshman Wordsworth the all-receptive faculty of the Hawkshead schoolboy. It was no ordinary youth who gazed from his bed on the moonlit window and pictured Newton beneath it

“with his prism and silent face,”

who dreamed with Chaucer by Trumpington mill, who saw Spenser at Pembroke and Milton an angel-boy at Christ’s. It was no ordinary youth who could say

“Whate’er of Terror or of Love
Or Beauty, Nature’s daily face put on
From transitory passion, unto this
I was as sensitive as waters are
To the sky’s influence in a kindred mood
Of passion; was obedient as a lute
That waits upon the touches of the wind.”

This sensibility to things without was sometimes obvious to Wordsworth’s companions and brought on

* Gunning tells us that at this time drunkenness was ‘almost universal.’ *Reminiscences*, I. 24.

him, as he tells us, the charge of madness. If madness, it was the madness only of intense feeling, feeling which rested on the most exact ocular observation and became the starting-point of a searching analysis.

But while we ever bear in mind these hidden depths of his mind we may still accept what he tells us of the outward current of his early college life, a description which has been true in its main lines of many undergraduates, before and since—

“Companionships,
Friendships, acquaintances, were welcome all.
We sauntered, played, or rioted ; we talked
Unprofitable talk at morning hours ;
Drifted about along the streets and walks,
Read lazily in trivial books, went forth
To gallop through the country in blind zeal
Of senseless horsemanship, or on the breast
Of Cam sailed boisterously, and let the stars
Come forth, perhaps without one quiet thought.”

A hundred years ago it was not customary for undergraduates, or at any rate for the less wealthy of them, to leave Cambridge during the Christmas and Easter vacations. Wordsworth accordingly remained in St John's in all probability without interruption from his coming up in October 1787 till the following Long Vacation. He spent the summer at Hawkshead, and in the solemn presence of the lakes and mountains felt an influence more powerful over him than ever for the long months which had been passed away from them.

“Strength came where weakness was not known to be,
At least not felt ; and restoration came
Like an intruder knocking at the door
Of unacknowledged weariness.”

He was still a young man with a young man's love of human society and a young man's zest in life, and many were the rural merry-makings in

which he took his share. These were vanities, or so they seemed later to his graver age: but even among them there were calls and visions. A village dance had lasted till the early hours of the morning, and as Wordsworth returned home by sea and mountain the sun rose with rare splendour and filled his heart with a new sense of ecstasy and consecration.

“Magnificent

The morning rose, in memorable pomp,
Glorious as e'er I had beheld—in front,
The sea lay laughing at a distance; near,
The solid mountains shone, bright as the clouds,
Grain-tinctured, drenched in empyrean light;
And in the meadows and the lower grounds
Was all the sweetness of a common dawn—
Dews, vapours, and the melody of birds,
And labourers going forth to till the fields.
Ah! need I say, dear Friend! that to the brim
My heart was full; I made no vows, but vows
Were then made for me; bond unknown to me
Was given, that I should be, else sinning greatly,
A dedicated Spirit.”

With the return of October Wordsworth was once more back at Cambridge, and, as he tells us,

“The bonds of indolent society
Relaxing in their hold, henceforth I lived
More to myself.”

He gives us few details of his second and third years: but, as we have already learnt, what reading he did was done at his own fancy and with no thought for academical success. And who knows, as he says, what gain this course may not have brought him?

“What love of nature, what original strength
Of contemplation, what intuitive truths
The deepest and the best, what keen research,
Unbiassed, unbewildered, and unawed?”

It was certainly at this time that he first felt a confidence in his own powers of leaving some worthy poetical memorial behind him. Not that he felt, whilst he was here, any immediate call to produce poetry. The only poem which is a genuine offspring of Cambridge is the *Lines written while sailing in a boat at evening*, which was suggested by a sunset on the Cam.* But though Wordsworth as yet wrote little, he was quietly adding to his intellectual equipment. He still read the classical poets—he took lessons, as we know, in Italian—he filled his mind with Shakspeare, Spenser and Milton. Even the abstractions of Geometry fascinated him, although his acquaintance with the science was extremely small. And there was doubtless much training in observation, much cultivation of the sensibility, much deepening of thought, in those long-protracted walks in our grounds in which he so often

“saw the light of evening fade
From smooth Cam’s silent waters.”

Since those days the building of our New Court has partly changed the scene, and the famous ash-tree is gone which the fervent solitary loved above all else. Yet on any clear evening still, wandering under the elms by our river, we too may find that beauty which Wordsworth went out to seek, and find in it perhaps a kindlier influence for being haunted by his spirit.

We have now reached the year 1789, the era of generous hopes and noble achievements which seemed to promise for France the blessings England had won a century before. The circumstances of Wordsworth’s boyhood had implanted in him a deep love of equality and simplicity of life. And he now watched with hearty approval the abolition of one after another of the monstrous abuses of the old régime.

* The *Evening Walk* was written during the Cambridge years, but it owes its inspiration to other scenes.

In the summer of this year, his second Long Vacation, he visited Dovedale, Yorkshire and Penrith, where he enjoyed the society of his beloved sister Dorothy and of his future wife, Mary Hutchinson. With them he made an excursion to a ruin which became the subject of one of his most imaginative poems, Brougham Castle.

Wordsworth's last Long Vacation, that of 1790, was spent further afield. In company with his friend Robert Jones, afterwards Fellow of St John's and Rector of Soulderne, he made what was perhaps the first undergraduate walking-tour abroad. His college friends represented to him the dangers of the undertaking: but for Wordsworth a spice of danger was an attraction. His relatives were displeased that he should throw away the last opportunity of taking a good degree. He faced their displeasure. The desire to see the beauties of Switzerland, the Italian lakes and the Rhine, was too strong to be put aside. And in addition there was the engrossing interest of the march of events in France—for

“Europe at that time was thrilled with joy,
France standing on the top of golden hours,
And human nature seeming born again.”

The two friends landed at Calais on a day of wild rejoicing, that 14th of July when on the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille Louis XVI and his people mutually took oath to the new Constitution. As the travellers proceeded further, they fell in with parties of delegates returning from the great ceremony of the Champ de Mars. In the intoxication of their new-found liberty, French patriots were ready to do all honour to Englishmen ‘as their forerunners in a glorious course,’ and Wordsworth and Jones were thus allowed to share in the delirious rejoicings of the hour.

Having made their way on foot by Bar-le-Duc to Chalons and thence down the Saone to Lyons, on

August 4th they reached the Chartreuse, just at the time when the inmates of the monastery were ruthlessly ejected by the revolutionary forces. The sight appealed strongly to that conservative and religious element in Wordsworth's character, which was no less marked than his love of liberty, equality, and a simple life. The historical spirit, as it is now called, or if you like the English habit of mind which loves to preserve the good while it removes the evil, is clearly expressed in the poet's lines on this act of thoughtless excess.

"But oh! if Past and Future be the wings
On whose support harmoniously conjoined
Moves the great spirit of human knowledge, spare
These courts of mystery, where a step advanced
Between the portals of the shadowy rocks
Leaves far behind life's treacherous vanities,
For penitential tears and trembling hopes."

It is in such sympathy with the past, especially with the religious past, that Wordsworth breaks away from the mental habits of the eighteenth century and comes in contact with the Romanticism of Walter Scott and the Anglican revival of Newman and Keble.

The tour lasted till the middle of October, fourteen weeks in all. From the Chartreuse the route included Aix, Lausanne, Chamounix, the lakes Maggiore and Como, Splugen, Lucerne, the lakes of Zurich and Constance, Lauterbrunnen, Basle, Mayence, Coblenz and Cologne. The journey from Basle to Cologne was on a boat bought for the trip: otherwise the travellers went on foot and with a healthy insular disregard of foreign conventionalities. Wordsworth writes home to his sister:

"Our appearance is singular, and we have often observed that in passing through a village we have excited a general smile. Our coats which we had made light on purpose for the journey are of the same piece; and our manner of carrying our bundles, which is upon our heads, with each an oak stick in our hands, contributes not a little to that general curiosity which we seem to excite."

The tour had its comic side, but to Wordsworth it was rich in good. In the vastness of Alpine scenery his mind saw the manifestation of an unending life :

“The immeasurable height
Of woods decaying, never to be decayed,
The stationary blasts of waterfalls,
And in the narrow rent at every turn
Winds thwarting winds, bewildered and forlorn,
The torrents shooting from the clear blue sky...,
The unfettered clouds and region of the Heavens,
Tumult and peace, the darkness and the light...
The types and symbols of Eternity,
Of first, and last, and midst, and without end.

in the political enthusiasm of the time he drank in

“Lessons of genuine brotherhood, the plain
And universal reason of mankind,
The truths of young and old.”

A year or two later and those political and humanitarian interests absolutely possessed him : at present they had a but divided sway. He was a young man with eyes newly opened to the wonders of the world, and even the great drama of Révolution could only secure half his interest.

“A stripling, scarcely of the household then
Of social life, I looked upon these things
As from a distance; heard, and saw, and felt,
Was touched, but with no intimate concern;
I seemed to move along them, as a bird
Moves through the air, or as a fish pursues
Its sport, or feeds in its proper element;
I wanted not that joy, I did not need
Such help; the ever-living universe,
Turn where I might, was opening out its glories,
And the independent spirit of pure youth
Called forth, at every season, new delights,
Spread round my steps like sunshine o’er green fields.”

The travellers returned to England by Calais in October, and in November Wordsworth came up to

Cambridge for his last term. In those days (as we are informed by the courteous Registrary Dr Luard), twelve terms were nominally required for the B.A. degree. One however was considered to have been kept before a man came up. It was then necessary to reside for ten terms, after which in January of the fourth year, in the nominal twelfth term, the Tripos took place and the degree was conferred. The *supplicat* for Wordsworth's degree, preserved with those of the rest of his year in the Registry, gives the date Jan. 21, 1791.

Having taken his degree Wordsworth left Cambridge at once. After a visit to Forncett he lingered for some months in London in great doubt 'as to his future, and then spent the summer with his friend Jones in Wales. In the October term of this year 1791 he seems again to have resided for a few weeks in Cambridge, but the attraction of events in France becoming irresistible, in November he once more left England and became a most ardent spectator of the next phases of the Revolution.

The task of an academic biographer naturally closes when his hero has duly received the B.A. degree and dropped into the vast ocean of 'men gone down.' But even the academic biographer feels in Wordsworth's case that his leaving Cambridge is not the end, but the beginning of a career. It is true that he had still to encounter some rude shocks with the world before his spiritual training was complete and his message of joy and consolation ready to be delivered. But when that message came, it included all the deepest experiences of the poet's inward life till then. What, we may ask, did Cambridge contribute? If by Cambridge we mean the official body and its effete system, we may answer at once—Nothing. But can we say the same of the varied influences which surrounded Wordsworth during his residence amongst us? Surely not. We cannot doubt that in our little world he learnt some lessons of life-long value

on the play of human passions. We know how much our quiet landscape trained his eye and deepened his love of nature—how greatly his sympathy with the past was strengthened among our ancient buildings—how the traditions of Cambridge gave him a sense of noble kinship with the great poets and thinkers of old—

“Even the great Newton’s own ethereal self
Seemed humbled in those precincts, thence to be
The more endeared.”

The Wordsworth who left St John’s a century ago was a far graver, nobler, stronger man than the Hawkshead schoolboy who had walked our streets three years before in the double importance of freshmanship and new clothes. Time would have done its work anywhere: but to us who love Cambridge it may be permitted to believe that nowhere would it have done more for Wordsworth than it did here. And if we hear those Cambridge days made the text for lamentation, as we sometimes may, let us picture the old poet as he revisited the college-rooms of his youth. “Here,” he said, “I was as joyous as a lark.”

G. C. M. S.



JOHNIAN WORTHIES AT THE GUELPH EXHIBITION.

THE "Exhibition of the Royal House of Guelph" now occupying the New Gallery, Regent Street, in succession to the "Tudor" and "Stuart" Exhibitions of previous years, is intended to include portraits and memorials of the chief personages who flourished under the Hanoverian Sovereigns up to the accession of her present Majesty. In addition to the portrait of Wordsworth by Pickersgill, the familiar ornament of our College Hall and the subject of the poet's well-known sonnet *Go, faithful Portrait*, which hangs in a conspicuous position in the South Gallery, there are many others that have a special interest to Johnnians. The following is a list of these, with the numbers assigned to them in the catalogue.

91. William Wilberforce (1759—1833).

Painted by *J. Rising* for Lord Muncaster: lent by the Earl of Crawford. This is the original of the engraving presented to the Small Combination-Room by Mr Scott (*Eagle* xvi. 79).

597. The same.

A miniature: lent by Mrs Le Fanu.

116. Charles Watson Wentworth, second Marquess of Rockingham, K.G. (1730—1782).

Lord Rockingham was Prime Minister in 1765, and again on the fall of Lord North's administration in 1782; he died in office in the same year. Painted by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*: lent by G. G. C. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, Esq.

1017. The same.

An enamel miniature, signed "W. B. 1786:" lent by Jeffrey Whitehead, Esq.

190. William Wordsworth (1770—1850).

Painted for the College about 1831: lent by the Master and Fellows.

197. Matthew Prior (1664—1721).

This picture of the "poet, statesman, and diplomatist" was painted by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*, and was formerly in the collection of Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford: lent by the Stationers' Company.

249. The same.

Painted by *M. Dahl*, and presented by the poet to Lord Chancellor Harcourt; lent by E. W. Harcourt, Esq.

216. The Rev William Muir Mason (1725—1797).

This portrait of the author of the tragedies *Caractacus* and *Elfrida*, who became a Fellow of Pembroke, Chaplain to George II, and Canon of York, was painted by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*: lent by Pembroke College.

224. Richard Bentley D.D. (1662—1742.)

This is apparently the original of the engraving of the great scholar presented to the Small Combination-Room by Dr D. MacAlister (*Eagle* xv. 272). It bears the same inscription "AET. 48, 1710." Lent by Trinity College.

301. Henry Kirke White (1785—1806).

A half-length portrait of the poet painted by *J. Hoppner*, R.A.: lent by the Corporation of Nottingham.

321. John Horne Tooke (1736—1812), with John Wilkes and John Glynn.

Three small figures seated at a table, Wilkes in his alderman's gown in the centre. They represent the principal characters connected with the famous *North Briston* riots. Painted by *Houston*: lent by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

1037. John Horne Tooke.

A miniature, signed "S. Collins 1786:" lent by Jeffrey Whitehead, Esq.

1555. Dr Erasmus Darwin (1731—1802).

1569. Charles Cornwallis, first Marquess Cornwallis, K.G. (1738—1805), Governor-General of India, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Porcelain medallions made by *Josiah Wedgwood*.

1712. A holograph letter from the Marquess of Rockingham to Lord Lyttelton: lent by Viscount Cobham.

1725. A holograph letter from the Marquess Cornwallis to B. Roebuck, dated Calcutta, 10 Nov. 1790: lent by Alfred Morrison, Esq.

1739. A holograph letter from Joseph Addison to Ambrose Phillips [(1671—1749) formerly Fellow], praising a pastoral and an essay on pastoral by the latter, though rather faintly. He goes on to give items of literary news:—"Mr Row has promised y^e Town a farce this winter, but it does not yet appear." "Mr Dennis has a Tragedy that is now in its first run of Acting. It is called Liberty Asserted, and has y^e Whiggs for its patrons and supporters."

Dated "London 10 March 1703 [4]:" lent by Alfred Morrison, Esq.

1794. A holograph letter from Matthew Prior to Lord Godolphin(?), thanking him for the continuance of his pension, complaining of his circumstances, and asking for employment.

Dated "West^r July 28th 1709:" lent by H. Saxe Wyndham, Esq.

1818. A holograph letter from William Wordsworth to the Rev R. Bamford, congratulating him on the testimony he had received of Dr Bell's esteem.

Dated "Rydal Mount, May 28, 1825:" lent by Alfred Morrison, Esq.

176 (Coins and Medals). William Wilberforce. *Slave trade abolished* 1807.

A copper medal.



THE HISTORY OF THE LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

I MUST begin this article by explaining how it is that I, an oarsman of small repute, am writing a notice of this History of our Boat Club. And first I must confess that I never was a "Light Blue," nor even a "Trial Eight" man, though my experiences of the Eight Oar have often been a sore trial to me.

Certain young friends of mine sometimes ask me (let us hope seriously) if I was not a "Double Blue," and I have so often been a looker-on at Putney and at Lord's that I sometimes yield for a moment to the delusion that I did achieve those Double Honours: but the sober and sad fact is that I never rose beyond the College First Eleven, and that my aquatic honours are still less distinguished. During my third year owing to the wrath of Achilles, *alias* H. Williams, No Five in many a Putney race, I for about a week had the proud and painful honour of rowing as No Four in the First Boat, a place too big for my moderate dimensions, George Paley, as good an oar and as true a man as I have ever met, taking No Five's oar. At length Achilles came out of his tent; Paley went back to No Four; and I—well I was politely told that I left the crew without a stain on my character, but that my services were no longer required.

I have often tried to persuade myself that the First Boat would have rowed Head instead of Third on the river if it had retained my services; but I

must confess that at the time I felt that the *otium cum dig.* of the Second Boat was more in my line than the place of Four in the First Boat, which was to me a combination of *labor improbus* and *infandus dolor*, felt by me even now as I write the words "Quicker forward Four!"

How comes it then that I am now writing this notice of a distinctly aquatic work? I can say with Cicero, *Recepi causam, non suscepi.*

Not long ago there came to me a handsome volume, *The History of the Lady Margaret Boat Club* by R. H. Forster and W. Harris, two gentlemen distinguished, I believe, both in the aquatic and in the academic world.

The book came to me as a present from Mr Scott, the Senior Bursar of our College. I was delighted with the gift. But, alas, "Something bitter ever rises from the fountain of our joys." There also came a handsome note from the Bursar and another from Dr Mac Alister, asking me to write for "the *Eagle*" a notice of the book which was to be "as chatty as you like to make it." The *perfervidum ingenium Scotorum* is known to be irresistible. Moreover, all rebellious intentions were disarmed by the graciousness of the gift, the beauty of the book, and the permission to write a "chatty" article. I felt that I could not accept the book and refuse the article, and as to returning the book which had charmed my eyes and won its way to my heart at first sight, I was placed in the position of a fair Irish maiden, who having accepted "gems rich and rare" from an admirer, and then refused his hand, was told that she ought to return his presents. "No," cried she, "that I'll never do, I'll marry him first," and she did so.

"Send back the book!" said I to myself, "Never! I'll write the article first."

Moreover, I found the word "chatty" very persuasive. A chatty article I take to be one that may

or may not take notice of facts, figures, and statistics, and may wander here and there at its own sweet will. On reading the book, for, unlike most reviewers, I have read a considerable portion of it, I find its contents as charming as its exterior. But it must be admitted that to enjoy a book like this one must have been a rowing man, or be more or less familiar with the names of those whose deeds are recorded.

Thus I find that the history of my own times—*quorum pars minima fui*—interests me far more than that of the later years during which I have been unable, owing to my rustication, to see the races, and to know the oarsmen personally.

It seems to me therefore that the *History of Boating* which shall interest even the “dry bob” has yet to be written; something however in this direction might, I think, be done if to the list of crews foot-notes, as in the *University Calendar*, were added, describing briefly the after-life of the more renowned oarsmen; the mere names are *φωνάντα συνετοῖσιν ἐς δὲ τὸ πᾶν ἐρμηνέων χατίζει*.

Another defect in the book, for which Messrs Forster and Harris are in no way responsible, is caused by the great inaccuracy of many of the records kept by the former officers of the Club. This point is I think referred to by Dr Morgan in his admirable work *University Oars*. My own memory, the worst in the world for facts and figures, enables me to point out several inaccuracies as regards the weights and initials of well-known oarsmen between pages 68 and 91.

A statement on page 73 can scarcely be read without an incredulous smile by those who remember the facts of the case. We lost the Fours in 1857, and could hardly have failed to win them if H. Williams had rowed. “Williams,” we are told, “would have rowed, had he not been too heavy for the ship.” *Credat Judæus!* Williams’ weight at Henley a few months

before (see p. 71) was 12st. 4lb.! Again some Captains record the weights of their crews, others omit them. It would add to the interest of these Chronicles if the weights were in all cases given, and correctly given. Some Judges, who are now weighty authorities on the judicial bench, would read with pleasure the record of their former weights on the aquatic bench. Many a worthy Alderman would be comforted by the thought that he had once been a feather-weight. The fat Rector would be able to prove to his unbelieving flock that he was not always heavy. The weights of the crews are given consistently, and let us hope accurately, during the last decade.

It seems to me however that whereas the earlier chroniclers did attempt to clothe the dry bones of their records with some life, the more modern records are rather "cut and dried." Events intensely thrilling are mentioned in a very meagre manner. Who that saw it can ever forget the race recorded on p. 69? What a wonderful victory was that of the stalwart Paley over the astute cox of First Trinity, p. 79? Yet a few words are deemed sufficient notice of these events, and Paley has not the right initials assigned to him. And ought not the tragical death of Campbell of Clare (p. 160) to have been thought worthy of something more than the most casual allusion? A few foot-notes, or additional descriptions, would tend to make the book more interesting. It would also interest the non-resident members of the L.M.B.C. if the present Rules of the Club were printed after the original Rules. When I state my opinion that an Index would add to the merits of the book, my work in the way of criticism is at an end.

Most sincerely can I recommend the volume to all lovers of rowing in general, and of the L.M.B.C. in particular. I will, however, try to avoid the bad example of many modern Reviewers who give such copious extracts of the work they are reviewing that their

readers are content with the review, and never buy or read the book itself. Extract of beef is a poor substitute for the beef itself; and extracts from books but feebly represent the books themselves; therefore, if any one has read me thus far, I would say to him "Don't ask me for extracts, but buy the book and read it."

I have been invited to be "chatty," and avail myself of the invitation to pass on to one or two points.

The L.M.B.C. was originally an exclusive body; as it partially lost this character it became somewhat anomalous. Practically it was the College Club, for no rival Club could compete with it; yet the odious "black ball" might exclude a meritorious candidate who might have made an enemy of a Captain or one of the mighty ones. During my Presidency of thirteen years I formed a deep dislike of the black ball, partly because of the arithmetical problems connected with it, and still more because of the reckless use often made of it. But the Club has not escaped the democratising spirit of the day, and finally in 1886 it was amalgamated with the other Clubs of the College. But the President who carried out this amalgamation shall tell his own tale.

"In 1885," writes Mr Heitland, "the finances of the L.M.B.C. had come to a sad pass. With strictest economy we just held our ground, if we ever did that: and the old standing debt of about £300 or £320 was a hopeless burden. An attempt had been made to reduce it a few years before by means of an appeal to non-resident members; but the result was failure. So a few men talked matters over with me, and we sounded others to see whether a scheme of 'amalgamation' stood a chance of being accepted. We found that it did not; and the project was dropped. In 1886 the leading men in the various sports—particularly Toppin, Symonds, and Rolleston—

seeing no other way of checking the financial decay and the general depression that prevailed, came and requested me to head a movement for 'amalgamation.' I will not detail our early difficulties. It was the middle of May, and the work to be done was far too great for the time. T. A. Herbert worked hard, and so did others. We started the new scheme in October, and organized temporarily as well as we could. The various clubs had all joined at the end of the May Term. We started in a financially sound condition. The debts—some £350 in all—were cleared off by subscriptions. Graduates gave about £190, undergraduates about £100, and the financial skill of J. F. Tarleton secured some reductions. All came from resident members, save that one of the Forsters sent help which he insisted on our accepting.

If the scheme has not done all that the most sanguine hoped, at least we are free from debt, and the L.M.B.C. proved itself alive by bringing the Ladies and Thames Plates from Henley in 1888."

Such is the account with which Mr Heitland has kindly supplied me. The word "amalgam," Dr Skeat tells us, means "an emollient"; that the amalgam applied to our Clubs has had no mollifying influence on the muscles and the pluck of the L.M.B.C. has been proved, as Mr Heitland points out, by the successes of the Club at Henley. If however, as an old President, I may venture to give advice founded on my own experience, I would borrow advice given to me when I began Greek. "Take care of the little words and the big words will take care of themselves"; and I would say "O ye L.M.B.C. officers and Captains! take care of the lower boats, and the First boat will give a good account of itself."

But I have been putting the cart before the horse; for omitting the early and middle part of the history I have been describing the great event of 1886.

Much could I write of the ancient history of our

Club, of such names as Selwyn, Snow, Beebee, Tyrrell, Colquhoun, Merivale, Paley, names which in many cases prove how true are the words of Horace

Est in juvenis, est in equis patrum
Virtus.

Much could I write of the ancient Coxen's Bugle, of the Panthermanticon, the Cheimonobaptists, the Trinity Tobacco Pipes and Punch Bowls (tremble ye trainers!), of the Trinity *Privateer* and the Johnian *Corsair*, the Ancient Mariners, and the V.C. who sixty years ago requested the Boat Clubs to refrain from racing because the cholera was raging at Sunderland. For these points of interest I must again refer my patient reader to the *History of the L.M.B.C.* Much profit and pleasure may also be derived from my friend Mr Bateman's elegant *Aquatic Notes*, and Dr Morgan's *University Oars*.

The last-named work is well worth serious study. It has been lent to me by the author's brother, the well-known Master of Jesus College, the hero of a hundred boat races, and a living specimen of the benefits conferred by the manly exercises of rowing and walking, and the free use of the Welsh language. In that book Dr Morgan, a physician of large experience, has shown by careful statistics that boat-racing is so far from having an injurious effect on a sound man's health that it tends to strengthen the constitution and to preserve life. This is a point which rowing men must not allow to be forgotten, for if the charges brought against boat-racing by Mr Skey in 1867 were well founded, it would be our painful duty to follow the example of many modern politicians and to re-consider our position, and possibly to substitute some less fatal exercise for rowing.

As it is, Dr Morgan has shown by the testimony of old University Oars from the first race in 1829 to that in 1869 that on the whole longevity and health are aided rather than impaired by boat-racing.

This point is so important, and the general public (as by and bye I hope to show by some illustrations) is so ignorant on the subject, that I wish in some way to supplement Dr Morgan's verdict.

In 1867 Mr Wright, First Trinity, a nephew of the Hon Mr Justice Denman, won the Colquhoun Sculls in his first year. Mr Denman, having obtained the same honour in 1842, celebrated the double event by a dinner in London to all winners of the Sculls whom he could gather together. He kindly invited me, as President of the L.M.B.C., to the dinner, at which I was a minnow among Tritons, as I was almost the only guest who had not won the Sculls. I must say that a better preserved set of Tritons it would be hard to imagine.

With a view to meeting Mr Skey's charges Mr Denman had collected a mass of evidence which his judicial mind had carefully sifted. He has been so good as to refresh my memory quite recently. "When we met (1867)," he writes, "there had been 31 winners of the Colquhouns, of whom 25 were still alive, and 6 accounted for by murder, accidents, and fevers." (It is a singular fact, and one noticed by Dr Morgan, that great oarsmen are more liable to fevers than to other attacks of illness.) Mr Denman goes on to say that he believes in 1867 he stated that every one of his crew (Head of the river in 1842) was still alive 25 years after; that every member of Charles Selwyn's crew (Head of the river in 1835) was alive 31 years after; and that only two out of six of the Guards' crew (a six-oar which rowed from Oxford to London in a day, and according to common rumour all died soon after) were dead 40 years after, and they were killed in battle. I may add that my friend Mr Goldie, a hero of later date, has assured me not many days ago, with the most cheerful of smiles on a countenance radiant with health, that rowing has certainly done him no harm.

Why do I record these statements? Partly to re-assure the oarsmen of the day whose fond relatives tell them that rowing is shortening their lives, and partly to open the eyes of the said relatives, and to save them from feeling and spreading false alarms. I have been assured by a distinguished physician who knows Cambridge men well that if a man is sound and well-built, discreet and careful in his training, and still more careful as to how he *goes out* of training, there are few better prescriptions for a long life and short doctor's bills than the use of the oar.

But the general public on this, as on some other points, need instruction.

I once happened to remark that No 2 in a University Crew rowed "out of the boat." "Impossible, my dear Sir!" cried a high Wrangler with warmth, "that a man should row a boat while he is outside it is a sheer impossibility."

On another occasion, I was describing a boat-race to a medical man, and I stated "that one of the Oxford men caught a crab, and the result was a dead-heat." "Caught a crab!" cried my friend, "that *was* clever! But how could he manage it while he was rowing?" I once asked a friend, a fellow-Fellow, who had resided in Cambridge more than fifteen years, to walk with me to see the May Races, and his reply was "Well, I think I will, for I've never seen a boat-race yet." And my friend rose to be a distinguished ecclesiastic! Such ignorance is lamentable, but we may hope that in these days of School Boards the public will soon be better taught, and that the notion that rowing is injurious to health may soon be out of date. That rowing is good moral and mental training is proved by the mere names of Chitty, Denman, Selwyn, Merivale, and others *quos enumerare longum est*. We may go further, and maintain that the man who rows in the right spirit derives spiritual good

also; for it is well known that not a few of our best Missionaries and Divines have been great at the oar, and have owned the debt that they owe to the river. That the present race of rowers is not degenerate in bodily strength may be inferred from their increased weight and height*; that they will also distinguish themselves afterwards and lead long and useful lives there is good reason to hope.

Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum is true not only of our river, sluggish though it be, but also, we may hope, of the race of rowers. Long may they glide on their sliding seats and plough, but never dig, its—I was going to say “waters”; but I leave it to our Natural Science men to give a proper name to the latest combination of Cloaca and Cam.

And now I must say *vos valete* to the patient readers, if any, who have followed me “from start to finish.” I am afraid I cannot add *et plaudite*. None the less I hope that my rambling remarks may stir up the aquatic spirit of past and present oarsmen, and that this excellent *History of the L.M.B.C.* may lead to the publication of further records, which, if less statistical, may be equally interesting. Rowing is something more and better than mere sport. There are many heart-stirring sounds connected with our English sports: the Tally-ho of the huntsman, the whirring of skates in a clear frosty air, the Jodel of the Swiss guide, and even the rattling cannonade of the Racquet Court, are as sweet music in my ear; but the most heart-stirring sound of all is the measured beat of eight oars striking the water in unison. As one grows older the music sometimes sounds sadly, as it reminds one of friends, once stalwart and true, whose days on land and water are over; sad

* I am informed by the President (1891) of the O.U.B.C. that the average height of the Oxford Crew in 1889 was 6 ft. 2 in., and in 1890 well over 6 ft. Would it not be well to give in future the height as well as the weight of each member of a University or First Boat Crew?

too is it to have brought home to one the painful reality that one's own arms and legs and lungs would tell a sad but true tale if one tried again to row Four in the L.M.B.C. First Boat. But, whatever may be the state of arms and legs and lungs, the heart that has once loved rowing loves it always. To all who are young and sound I would in conclusion say—

Row in an eight-oar, while you may;
No exercise beats rowing;
And you, fond freshman of to-day,
Will in three years be going.

Postscript.—In order to obtain the latest information I wrote to Lord Ampthill, the vigorous President of the O.U.B.C. His answer reached me too late for incorporation with this article, but I gladly avail myself of the privilege of a Postscript that my readers may benefit by the opinions of one whose Eton and Oxford experiences so well qualify him to be a judge. Our Dark Blue opponent fully believes that rowing is distinctly beneficial to health, unless a man has some organic defect in his heart or lungs. He, however, describes as “little short of lunacy” the conduct of some men, however sound and strong they may be, who row in races *without training*. He states that no man is now-a-days asked to row in any good crew who has not previously been subjected to a medical examination. This should re-assure the nervous parent. Lord Ampthill concludes with some excellent remarks on the advantages of rowing as ‘a discipline’ likely to counteract the discontent and many other evils of the age. While thanking him for his letter, I am tempted, as I think of Putney and Mortlake, to cry—
Quum talis et tantus sis, utinam noster esses!

E. W. BOWLING.



ON NATURAL HISTORY AND OTHER *PURIS NATURALIBUS.*

THIS little lecture was delivered in the Combination-room at the commencement of the new year. I have been asked to publish it in view of the foundation of an Agricultural Department in this University, which is to teach us everything from the price of cereals to the geology of the Cretaceous Period. The wonders of the Animal Kingdom therefore attain a new interest for us, and it is hoped that these chapters may serve as short monographs of what we at present know on the subject of the animals that may be found on the Home-Farm, whether in their wild state or domesticated.

CHAPTER I. *Of the Fluke, the Bot, and the Trichina.*

The Fluke is nothing if not domesticated. It begins life as a parasite of a freshwater shell-fish, which is perhaps as lowly an origin as the humblest of us could desire. We next find it in the interior of the Sheep, because it likes to have some place it can call a Home; at this stage of its career it is known as the Staggers, and causes its host to appear ring-straked. It eventually, I believe, developes into some common object of the microscope.

Contrariwise the Bot is the young of the Gad-fly. In its history we find one of the most remarkable adaptations in Nature of the means to the end and of both to the ridiculous. The mother-fly lays her egg on the tongue of the Horse, so that, when that noble animal opens its mouth to laugh, the embryo

Gad-fly falls out and perishes miserably. Thus, by a simple mechanical contrivance the balance of Nature is maintained. If it were not for this, statisticians inform us, there would be in sixteen generations three Gad-flies to every square inch of the habitable globe, for this insect knows nothing of the Prudential Check.

The Trichina is the cause of measles in pork, which may be called a *corruptio optimi*. I do not know much about this creature, but I have been told that, if you cut out the Trichinae from a square inch of the muscle of a diseased pig and set them end to end, they would reach as far as an express train from here to St Paul's, travelling at a uniform speed. The moral is that we should cook our pork, which at the same time cooks the goose of the Trichina by the Law which Naturalists call Correlation. I do not think the Trichina develops into anything else, but it reproduces itself in interminable lengths like a popular Novelist.

CHAPTER II. *Of the common Eagle.*

This usually featherless biped is the King of Birds. He can gaze with unblenched eyes at the Sun. He also feeds on cox-combs and other internal mechanisms. If you try to stare him out of countenance, he yawns, says "Yap" (which is as near as he can get to an expletive), and works his wings as if they were dumb-bells till he tumbles off his perch. Then with a quiet dignity he puts his head in his waistcoat pocket and winds up his Waterbury.

CHAPTER III. *Of the Sole.*

This succulent fish has one eye permanently round the corner, like the honorable member for Emmanuel. He is white on one side and dark on the other, like many another honest Englishman. I used to think that the white side was the underside and the egg-and-

breadcrumb the upper; but it is not so. They are rights and lefts. The reason for this arrangement, I am told, is as follows. When an enemy looks down upon the fish from above it sees only the dark part, and says to itself "This can't be a sole," and the same thing occurs *mutatis mutandis* with the enemy from below, and before they have time to compare notes the Sole is escaped out of the net of the Fowler. This doesn't sound to me very plausible, but of course in Science we do not expect to arrive at the exact truth; what we hope for is a good working hypothesis, which will enable us to bring out our book before the other man's. To return, the method of progression of the Sole is wobbly, but not unstatesmanlike.

CHAPTER IV. *Of the Hippopotamus.*

Much has been written of this interesting animal, but there is still something left for the gleaner. He combines the bland expression of a certain eminent Cabinet Minister with the pachydermatous hide of our political opponents—whichever side they are. He was apparently fashioned by Nature before she made the lasses o! and his delicate curves were put in with a pickaxe.

CHAPTER V. *Of the Stork.*

The Stork is chiefly remarkable for having what I believe Mathematicians call a re-entrant angle in its knee, so that it works its legs on the minus side of the directrix, like the less reputable branch of the hyperbola. It has to take a back seat in the pew to leave room for its devotions. The female Stork in the Zoological Gardens builds in washing-baskets for preference. It can stand on one leg with its head between its shoulder-blades as long as it can get anyone to look at it. It then puts the other foot down gingerly as if the earth was red-hot and chuckles.

CHAPTER VI. *Of the Pelican.*

The Pelican is a fertile cross between a flamingo, a goose, and a magazine-rifle. He is fed at 3 p.m. After dinner he shakes himself, wags his tail, hops solemnly three times on both feet, and thinks about to-morrow's breakfast. He then reproduces a damaged fish from his dewlap, which he looks at for some time with unutterable contempt, but eventually bolts when he sees his missus coming.

This is the Pelican of the Wilderness, the Pelican of Gerrard Street is a different bird and feeds later.

CHAPTER VII. *Of the Love-bird.*

This bird is created in pairs, and for the purposes of commerce is painted green. It is the husband of one wife, and when she departs this life it mopes and never smiles again. It dies in the odour of sanctity with cotton-wool in its ears. We know what this kind of bird thinks of us, but it never knows what we think of it. It is a humbug to the last.

CHAPTER VIII. *Of the Bacillus.*

As this creature is still *sub judice* and the microscope, it would be indelicate to say more than this, that mixed with glycerine and rats' spleens it forms a nutritious diet for invalids and children. It is supplied in phials (flavoured to suit the disease) at a moderate profit to Crowned Heads and other Personages.

CHAPTER IX. *Of the Glow-worm.*

Shakespeare and others, who should have known better, tell us that the Glow-worm lights her lamp as a kind of Matrimonial News Agency and Scottish Widows. But we are not to be taken in. If an emancipated lady Glow-worm wanted to marry she would say so, and on a rebuff go about saying that the retiring modesty of British Maidenhood was not appreciated, and then start a new religion or at least a lay mission.

CHAPTER X. *Of the Beetle in General.*

This is an excellent fowl, though it *has* six legs. Plato tells us in the *Symposium* that Man originally had four legs, and had a much better time of it than we have at present, because he could do "three cart-wheels a penny" with ease. This made him haughty. *A fortiori* six legs is too many and has a suggestion of a luggage-train about it. Even an omnibus has only four. However, the Beetle is good to collect, and, as he does not use the Monkey Brand, his clothes will wash.

CHAPTER XI. *Of the Lap-wing or Peewit.*

The Lap-wing is a striking example of the development of the maternal instinct. When a sportsman approaches too near her nest, she decoys him from her callow brood by flying as if with broken wing. The result is that the mother Lap-wing is shot, and the young Lap-wings eventually appear at table as golden plover.

CHAPTER XII. *Of the Bower-bird.*

The bower-bird of Australia is chiefly remarkable for running away with its neighbour's land-mark, contrary to the provisions of the Commination Service. It then gives a small and early to celebrate the event, whereat the best dancers secure their partners for life. The rest go back to their interrupted occupation of hunting for sardine-tins and other treasure-trove to adorn their bowers.

CHAPTER XIII. *Of the Rhinoceros.*

This is one of the most comic of animals. It has the air of an old-clothes-man, who has put all his stock-in-trade on his back regardless of fit—*omnia mea mecum porto*, as Cæsar said to the recalcitrant boatman. I watched him in the Zoo last autumn;

he was running round his enclosure, and whenever he came to a particular place he stopped and snorted, and then trundled on again with all the grace of the Salvation Army. Perhaps he was beginning to realise that after all he is only a grand old Pig with a wart on his nose.

CHAPTER XIV. *Of the Ornithorhynchus paradoxus.*

The Ornithorhynchus paradoxus or Duck-billed Platypus is a little mixed. He is the Tory Democrat or Protestant Home-Ruler of the animal world—I mean it is a little difficult to trace his affinities and discover his purpose in the Scheme of Creation. For a long time we did not know whether he was viviparous or oviparous, but Cambridge may be proud that that question was set at rest by one of her sons, who dissected as many as he could lay his hands on, and telegraphed the thrilling message to Montreal: “Mother and egg both doing as well as can be expected.” I believe by the way the beast was getting rare and has doubtless now been finished off, which shows the superiority of the Scientific Researcher over the Mere Collector.

CHAPTER XV. *Of the Human.*

Man is the roof and crown of things. Cambridge, it is generally allowed, is the roof and crown of man; and the roof and crown of Cambridge for some time to come will be the Agricultural Syndicate. I have now worked up from the lowest of created beings to the highest, and will therefore conclude.

H. R. T.



NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 251.)

THIS the Colleges grew in size and importance many of them obtained the consent of the Town to enclose common or waste grounds lying about their precincts. A list of such enclosures is given by Baker in his MSS (*Brit. Mus. Harl. MSS* 7041 fol. 119). In the year 1599 Trinity College wished to enclose the N.W. portion of 'Garret Hostel Green,' a piece of common ground bounded by the River and King's Ditch. This enclosure was hotly opposed by St John's College. Mention is made of this by Baker (*Brit. Mus. Harl. MSS* 7038 fol. 298) where he says that it appears from letters *inter archiva* that Archbishop Whitgift "was vehement in the thing."

In Cole's MS XLI (*Brit. Mus. Add. MSS* 5842 p 320) there is a document setting forth the demands of St John's, the College claiming through its tenants to have exercised rights of common over the land. In Willis and Clark's *Architectural History* of the University (II p 407—412) will be found many details with respect to this controversy. And the case for Trinity College, taken from the *State Papers*, will be found at p 411. When Mr J. W. Clark was preparing this work for the press Whitgift's letters to St John's could not be found. Now, however, the proverbial needle has been found in the stack of our muniments, and I am able not only to give these, but other letters relating to the same matter. It should be remembered that our Second Court was being built at this time by the Countess of Shrewsbury.

Whitgift, the Archbishop of Canterbury, had been Master of Trinity from 1567 to 1577. He was one of the Commissioners appointed by Queen Elizabeth to provide new Statutes for the College; there being, according to Archbishop Grindal, no authentic copy of the older Statutes in the College, and the Fellows being accused of paying but little attention to such books of Statutes as they possessed. This no doubt accounts for the pertinacity with which the College urged that they were prevented by their Statutes and in particular by the 42nd (*De bonis et possessionibus Collegii non alienandis*) from consenting to the enclosure.

The Dean of St Paul's was at this time Alexander Nowell of Brasenose College, Oxford. He became Dean of St Paul's in 1560. In addition he was Rector of Much Hadham in Hertfordshire from 1562 to 1592, when he was succeeded by Theophilus Ailmer of whom mention has been made in these notes (*Clutterbuck's History of Hertfordshire*). According to Fuller he was uncle of Dr Whitaker, Master of St John's 1586-95 (*Holy State, Life of Dr Whitaker*) and he was one of the advisers of Lady Mildred Cecil our benefactress (*Mayor-Baker* 594, 5).

Thomas Nevile was Master of Trinity from 1594 till 1615. Originally of Pembroke Hall he became Master of Magdalene 1582-93, Dean of Peterborough 1590-91, and Dean of Canterbury 1597. He is buried in Canterbury Cathedral. He was a great benefactor to Trinity College.

Robert Bouth or Booth was of Cheshire, B.A. 1576, Fellow of St John's 1578 and at one time Bursar. Some notes concerning him will be found in Mr Torry's *Founders and Benefactors* of the College p 17. (See also *Camb. Antiq. Soc. Com.* I p 348). He seems to have been of the household of the Countess of Shrewsbury, who lived in Broad Street; perhaps he was Chaplain. It was through his unwearied agency that

our Second Court was built. He seems to have been very anxious to adorn it with a fountain and left a legacy of £300 to build one. This money was, however, applied to other purposes.

Henry Alvey was a Nottinghamshire man, son of Robert Alvey and Catherine daughter and co-heiress of William Boun de Hulme. (*Thoroton's Antiquities of Nottingham* p 335). He was a noted Puritan and a benefactor to the College. B.A. 1578, Fellow 1577. He was third Provost of Trinity College Dublin 1601-9, and died in Cambridge 25 January 1626 (*Usher's Letters* No 117). Curiously enough there is no life of him in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

William Pratt was elected Fellow of the College in 1587. The College presented him to the Vicarage of Higham in Kent in 1591, but this he resigned in 1592 (*Mayor-Baker* 435, 6). He became Rector of Stevenage 5 December 1598 and died there 1629, aged 67. There is, or was, a monument to his memory in the Chancel of Stevenage Church (*Clutterbuck's Herts*, II 443, 4).

Addressed: To my verie louing ffrendes the Maister and Seniors
of St Johns College in Cambridge. dd.

After my right hartie Commendations. I doo vnderstand that Trinitie College hath obteyned the good will of the Towne of Cambridge, that for the better ease and conveniencie of that Societee they may enclose that portion of grounde, w^{ch} lyeth beyond the River, and behinde the College: Wherein it may bee, that some ffarmers of landes belonging to yo^r College thereaboutes, may challenge Common of Pasture for their Cattell. And forasmuche as I am enformed, that the rest of the Lordes in fee, who haue Maners there also, are for all their partes right well contented, that Trinitie College shall haue the vse and benefite thereof, w^{ch} may be a greate pleasure vnto them: I am in all earnest maner to desier yoⁿ, that yoⁿ will likewise geue yo^r consent therevntoo, so that the work there nowe in hand may quietly goe forward, without exception theretoo by you to bee taken, or any their molestation. Yoⁿ cannot but knowe howe well I wish to

Trinitie College: and therefore I hope yo^u will haue a speciall regard of this my Motion vnto yo^u in the behalf thereof: and assuredly I will not forgett yo^r readinesse in performing this my request, but remayne thankfull vnto yo^u for it, in any occasion that shall be offred concerning yo^u. And so not doubting of your forwardnesse in so reasonable a cause, I committ yo^u to the tuition of allmightie god. ffrom Lambehith, the viith of Marche

yo^r assured loving ffrende

Jo: CANTUAR.

Addressed: To the right wo^r my verie loving frind M^r D^r Clay-ton Maister of St Johns Colledge in Cambridge dd.

S^r, so it is that we haue of late compounded with the towne of Cambridge for the inclosing of that whole plott of ground w^{ch} lyeth beyond the river ouer against our Colledge. And vpon request made haue more obteyned of our verie good frinds (such as are the Lords of Manners there about the towne) that they also (tenderinge o^r greate ease and conueniencie) are for their parts right willinge therewthall. Nowe whereas the ffarmers of Landes belonginge to yo^r Colledge may challenge libertie of feedinge therein, I was verie forgetfull if at our last being together I did not make the like request vnto you, w^{ch} I had made vnto them, I do assure you it was my full purpose so to do. But if that were not then done, to recompence the omission, I haue nowe procured his Gr: earnestlie to recomend this o^r Colledge cause vnto you. And for my owne parte so desirous am I to maintaine peace and all good offices of frindship between the Colledge, That if yo^rself shall advise anie other course yet more to be taken for the better satisfaction of yo^r Societie, I will endevor the same by all I am able. Thus remembring my hartiest comendacons I betake you vnto Gods blessed keeping. ffrom Puddlewharf in London. 8 Mar: 1599.

yo^r very assured loving frind

THOMAS NEVILLE

Addressed: To y^e right wor^{ll}: my assured frend M^r D^r Claiton M^r of St Johns Colledge in Cambr. d^r.

S^r this beareth togeth^r w^t my lfe now to yo^r self & y^e seniors will fully acquaint yo^u w^t y^e effect w^h yo^r ioynt lfe to me

concerning yo^r building hath wrought. I doubt yo^r cross neighbor^s will much ov^rrule yo^a for y^t w^t is now in questiō. I desyre greatly y^t yo^a might by composi^con gett a brawnch frō their conduit pipe for yo^r Colledg, bycause I suppose one would gladly (vppō y^t help) make yo^a a fayre conduitt in yo^r new Court. yf yo^a cannot have reason at theyr hands, then I hope yo^a shall fynde frends able to cross theyr desyre, at the least when it shall come to be confirmed by act of pliam^t. Theyr ho^rs love yo^a well and salute yo^a kyndelye: & so w^t harty comēda^cons frō myself & yo^r oth^r frendes here, I comitt yo^a to god. in hast. in brodestreat. 28 March. 1600

yo^a to comāund assuredly

ROB: BOUTH.

Addressed: To the right wor^{sh} his approved good frend Mr D^r Clayton master of St: Johns Colledge in Cambridg these.

Sir we came to Londō in reasōable tyme on tweusday to haue entred vppō o^r busines, but I had so foule a fall by a stūbling iade by y^e way y^t I escaped well y^t I was not spoyled havinge y^e hackney horse fallinge vppō me: w^{ch} gave y^e occasiō to thē of y^e start of vs. Early vppō wedensday (after sūme litle speeche wth Mr Boothe) we addressed vs to y^e deane, whō we founde much moved, & answeringe peremptorily, in most earnest speeches, not mucche wanting to y^e highest resolutiō: after sūme large cōference, he would needes wth vs in all hast to Lambethe, his grace we found wholly possessed of y^e cause & p^roccupied by p^rvention but not for vs: Mr Morrell had bene wth him but as his grace said spoke not a word of y^t matter. It fell owt well y^t ther l^res to yo^rself & vs were answered in writtinge for it was expected; & y^e former returne of answer to the deane by Mr Morrell, by whō it was done by worde of mouthe by him (as he signified) mucche mislyked. It appeared by my lords boathe persuaudingē in y^e cause, & his threateninge the effectinge of the inclosure, by sūme superiour meanes (if we would not willingly accomde) y^t his grace is wholly theires; y^e matter we debated a good longe tyme, & discussed matters togeath^r, his gr., y^e deane, myself & Mr. Brig in y^e gallery; o^r allegations were our statute, 2^o their opposinge by this cause themselves & y^e towne

(agreeing vppō private respectes of petty cōmodities other to other) not only to vs, but to y^e rest of y^e vniversity, who had in former tyme had great differences wth ye towne who should have the p^reminece in beinge lords of y^e soyle, w^{ch} by this their cōpositiō & maⁿer of procedinge they had yelded to y^e towne, to the vniversityes p^riudice & y^e townes encoragement, the first y^t we opposed caused sūme stay, the seconde stūge not a litle: a thirde we had of y^e manifolde annoyances, & their slender regard y^t y^ei made of o^r cōsēt not before to seek it that we had givē them occasiō by manifestinge o^r grievance, & signified a purpose to crosse their course, if we were vnreasōably dielt wthall. His grace, for y^e time seemed to make light of all we could say, & said o^r colledges oppositiō in this case came rather of stomacke thā any good grownde: yet we escaped wth owt any great chydying, though we did not much forbear o^r spare Mr deane, so farr as o^r cause ministred vs matter in so muche as it seemed his coller was not more kinled this good whyle: tyme will not give leave to touch y^e particulars though in deede o^r cōinge vp in this sort & allegatiōs w^{ch} he never dreamed of, especially y^e two first, the one staying vs for yelding & making against thē (if y^ei haue y^e lyke statute as in course of speeche was by vnadvysednes cast owt) in exchanging land wth y^e towne, & alienating that w^{ch} is y^e colledges, thother touched him nerely, & affected my lordes gr., who seemed much to mislyke y^t any way y^e towne should be any waies intytuled by this actiō to be lordes of y^e soile & wished Mr deane to provyde against it. For o^r statute whylst we vrged it in wordes exēplynge y^e interpretatiō of it to make for o^r plea, by former practise in Cottnams matter, and other particulars, nothinge swayed wth his gr: alwaies he alledged dissimilitudes in y^e cases, where indeede we could see none, & so replied; & further desyred for future o^r discharge of oath & to answer all chalenges in tyme to come, we might haue it vnder his graces hand for o^r better satisfactiō y^t in suche cases of cōmōs we were loosed frō all bound of oath taken to y^t statute w^{ch} her maiesty by his grace and others had lately givē vnto vs; where was said by vs y^t by y^e helpe of y^t his graces interpretatiō, by Cotnā, & sūme thinges els, we should herafter recōpence o^r losse received by Triniteys inclosure by such liberty as should be lost vs in this point

of or statute. Here his gr paused & made a stay answeringe y^t he vsed not to determyne hasteley but after muche speeche too & froo & in end after we had brought forth y^e statute booke it self (w^{ch} his grace looked not for, & y^e deane did not ounce imagin we would have stooode vppō, or had any suche defence for or denyall) we pressing y^e wordes for or selves namely these generalls, *terras, solū, pascua, pasturas, prata, bona immobilia*, thoughte the deane had in former talke termed it pasture yet it would not be yelded y^t their case fell into, or wth in y^e compasse of this statute. My lords opiniō was y^e mynd of y^e law was not as he thought to be extended to commons, but would not averr it of himself or defyne till he had the advyse of lawers for y^t clause, & there vppō wished or stay in towne till y^t might be done, but first lesse we should haue produced a counterfett copy, he fetched or statutes owt of his studdy, & conferred or and y^t togeather w^{ch} agreed in every tittle. We lett his gr see in his gallery mapp for Cābridge the current of y^e river course, as y^ei of Trinity purposed to draw it, & manifestly shewed (to or sense) y^e incōvenience to vs, but his answer was y^e deane would see y^t nether in y^t, nor other respectes we should be encōbred, & y^e deane spoke well and said all should be to his gr. lykinge: after diner we were thus dismissed (w^{ch} seemed sumew^t strange to vs) my lords gr. ryse as we had thought to haue gone into sume place for repose, & after to haue harde vs further, at his pleasure, spake a word to Mr Deane & he took me by y^e hand straight to his barge, & intended to transport me back againe wth him to Londō; (as we geathered less we shoulde haue serounded or Sute to his gr) but a shower overtakinge vs we stayed at y^e gates in all earnest parley more thē half an hower, y^e deane, doctour Barlo & we, of or matter & so were brought to his house, & their spent in speech nere two howers: he had said before y^t if y^t should be any part of cōditiō to haue other draine thē or river y^t ruñeth aboute or colledge close, thereto by no meanes he would ever agree, but in his house he came after to conferr & cōsider how by drawing a plott we could shew w^t we required, vppō occasiō of wordes from him y^t he would not haue stooode wth or colledge for a farr greater matter before Dr Barlo (as by y^e way I cast owt) cā you thē be cōtent we should haue a pype frō yo^r cōduitt, he seemed not vppō y^t suden speache by reasō

of his larg offer of curtesy to o^r colledge before in words to mislyke, & there also (as talke was offred), a worde fell frō me y^t we would look for sūme acknowledgm^t of our former interest in that place to haue for perpetuity if it were but vjd yearely he answered if it were vjd they would not shirke, and saide if y^ei had thought vs to be venall as y^e tooke y^e towne to be, y^ei would as wth thē haue delt by money & given vs cōsideratiō, as he cōfessed they should do to y^e towne more thē you heard of before, for in money y^ei are to give Camb: towne as him self cōfessed before his gr: fyfty poundes; at his house at o^r drawinge of y^e forme of y^e ditch in his window, how we would haue it cōtrived, I mētioned a severall one w^{ch} we would haue thē to make, & leave vs a balk betwixt their ditch and o^r xij foote broade, & a little he seemed to relēt of his former resolutiō, & cast in his mynde how y^t might be, & said it should be indifferent for both to cast o^r ditches vppō, whē there was clensing of thē & a cōmon walke, but fully yelded not to the motiō, againe we said we would certainly haue frō thē & y^e towne that it should put in o^r choise so muche as lay in thē, y^t wth owt gainsay we might vse in severall y^t litle plott before o^r gates, & we would haue y^t laid by y^e towne for vs though y^ei rebated so muche in quātity of that ground w^{ch} y^ei should allow thē of thother side of Cāb towards Barnwell because y^t litle would be more worth to vs & o^r tenāts thē all y^e whole of the other in y^e place by thē assygned: he lyked mervelouse well of y^t thing but denyed to solicit y^e towne for vs, but offred frankly their colledge consent & we said we would ether make y^e towne yelde if y^ei made any accōūt of y^t gaine y^ei should haue frō Trinity by this exchange or all should remaine in *statu q^o*. But for any of these demaundes or others whatsoever whē as first we had seene o^r maine exceptiōs takē away & all principall points of dowts cleared w^{ch} yet stand in o^r way, we would haue thē made but yet as motions, & by speaches in way of talk, vppō suppositiō, & no other way; but y^e graund letts removed they should fynd o^r colledge reasonable, & to be ruled by his grace, who as I should haue said before redd y^or lre & kept it to himself, but y^e seniours he redd opely to y^e Deane. Mr. Deane said before his gr. y^t all had cōsented but we & named Dr Legg, Trinity Hall, Merton Colledge &c. I expected I had heard to y^e cōtrary but named none. yet

he cōfessed y^t Doct. Duport had not bene moved, (but this was after we had been at Lamb.) And of all in Cāb. Jesus Colledge is as lykely to haue a lordship by Radigund as any other. y^e Deane said if any lord o^r Colledge proved backward in this busines it was by o^r procuremēt, or by meanes of o^r standing in y^t, for y^e former I answered no. And to an allegatiō of Dr Nevyles y^t he took it more y^e townes right thē the vniversities for y^e principall lordship of y^e soile, I reicrued y^t other heades, & diverse of thē I had heard of cōtrary iudgmēt in a case of settinge of willowes, he said they should give him leave to dissent, I replyed as not thinkinge y^t mynde so much to favour y^e vniversityes priueledges but y^t worde was not well takē of y^e deane, so as thereby, & for dealinge in this cause I haue lost y^e deanes love, & was charged to be y^e man most to make this sturr, and who might quyet it all if I would; he said it was tolde him y^t we had immediatly (vppō y^e receipt) answered his gr: l^rs negative, & y^t we had brought this matter to the cōsistory in Cāb: We tould him bothe were vntruethes; he said he heard you should come vppō in Easter week & y^t Mr Morrell should tell him (as he taketh it) but we had not spoke wth Mr Morrell whē I writt these thinges, we sought him all abroad. After vppō thursday vnderstandinge y^t Mr Morrell was owt of y^e city I sent one vnto him & he marveled muche at o^r cominge to Londō & said he had dispatched y^t matter before, but I pray god both you & we all can come to any reasōable accorde: you must be intreated to come vpp, if by any meanes it may be, for we perceave my lord looketh wth both eyes of his favour towards thē. I tould y^e deane, if we had but a glympse of his countenance in this case we were so cōfident in o^r cause, y^t we hoped to make it seeme lawfull in y^e hearinge of all y^e body of y^e counsell If yo^r self can not possibly come, send vs y^e burser Mr Bilingsley wth instructiōs (if his gr: will needes haue it) w^t we shall demaunde & stand vppō for cōsideratiō, for as we found him at ye first he is that way mynded: I pray you y^e burser may inquire what cōsideratiō Kinges Colledge giveth y^e towne for their inclosure & in what tyme y^t inclosure was made, as also of Mr Balls inclosure if it can be learned how y^t did and doth stand p^rsently wth owt impeaching of y^e vniversityes priueledge: Thus haue you a small discourse of sume part of o^r proceedinges as I could

scrible in sume hast havinge my heade troubled wth these busines, beinge so hard layed too y^t we stand in neede of yo^r goode helpe & so we are not wth owt helpe of a cōvenient issue, if god will: for y^ei are I take it, & I see it are more troubled, & disquieted at y^e matt^r thē we. The lord keepe you, & bless vs all: And so I take my leave.

yo^r wor^{sh}p: to vse in y^e lord

HENRY ALVEY.

Addressed: To my verie loving frends the Master and Seniors of St Johns College in Cambridge.

Salutē in Chro, I have heard of Mr Alvey and some others of your Colledge, what the poyntes are, where vpon yoⁿ seems to stand as yet against Trinitie Colledge in their moste reasonable (in myne opinion) and necessarie enterprize. Wherevnto I thought good to write vnto yoⁿ myne aunswere in fewe wordes. And first touching yo^r statut *De non alienandis Collegij terris &c.* I am resolved in myne owne iudgment, that it nothing concernith this matter in question. And for my furder confirmation therein, I haue conferred both wth Civilians and Common Lawyers therein, who all concurre in iudgment wth mee, and are whollie of this mynd, that this intended inclosure is no way wthin the compasse of that statute. And in truthe, it cannot colourable or otherwise be comprehended in anye one worde, nor in all the wordes there set downe.

Secondlie touching the obiection of annoyance that may thereby happen to yo^r Colledge. I doe assure yoⁿ, that there is no suche meaning. And M^r Deane hath promised mee to take care that yoⁿ shall haue no iust cause to complayne thereof. Thirdlie for yo^r Tenaunts; they are all of that nature; that I am sorie to think, much more to haue it knowne, there should bee so slender frendlie consideration and litle love betweene Colledges, as once to make mention of anye of them.

Lastlie concerning the preiudice that by this action may arise to anye title or clayme the Vniversitie hath or may haue to the Commons; I haue seene so manye precedents of former grawntes in lyke sorte made to diverse Colledges in Cambridge from the towne, and some to yo^r owne Colledge; that I am

out of doute, there can be no preiuduce therein. And therefore I doe once agayne hartlie pray yo^u, and as a frend advise yo^u, not to stand any longer with them in this present case; protesting vnto yo^u, that if the case were yo^r owne, I would deale as earnestlie and effectuallye wth Trinitie Colledge for yo^u, as I doe now wth yo^u for them.

And so wth my verie hartie commendacons I comitte yo^u to the tuicon of Almightye God. From Lambeth the xxxijth of March 1600

yo^r verie loving frend

JO: CANTUAR:

Addressed: To ye right wor^{ll}: my assured frend Mr Dr Claiton
Mr of St Johns Colledg in Cambridge dr.

S^r concerning y^e matt^r now in questiō betweene yo^r ov^r thwart neighb^{rs} & yo^u, yo^u may be assured of very good frendes, yf yo^u be fyrm^e to yo^r selves. They of whō Mr Alvey was by a grave father willed to tell yo^u, y^t if they should heare y^t yo^u stood against this matter, would conceyve oth^rwise of yo^rself, then would stand w^t yo^r good, they (I say) will do yo^u right, yf they shalbe made privy to y^e particulars of y^e case & of yo^r desyre. Synce the Colledg hath shewed itself in the matt^r, vnless yo^u may have our courtesye for anothe^r yo^u wilbe much condemned of yo^r best frendes, yf yo^u do not stand out to y^e vttermost: & they may do litle for yo^u y^t cannot fynde in y^eir hartes to allowe yo^u theyr wast wat^r: make oth^r demaundes besides y^t of a pype frō theyrs, but nev^r yeild to thē vnless they grawnt yo^u this pype simply to ronⁿe at all tymes w^out limita^on of tyme vnless they shall want wat^r. let me have knowledg y^t I may informe yo^r frendes when & how yo^u answ^r his Graces lfe now sent or to be sent by Mr Morrell about this matt^r. Whatsoev^r shew is made I doubt not but yo^u will perceyve thē shortlye to quaile, vnless yo^u begynne to quaile afore thē. yf yo^u fynde cause by theyr holding out against yo^u an epistle frō yo^r Coll: to Mr Secretary will do well whō yo^u may account of yo^r Coll: for so he accowntes himself, making therein yo^r case & desyre playne, & desyre him to succeede his hoble father in protecting yo^u. in standing out yo^u may procure good to yo^r Coll: abate yo^r adv^rsaries braves: & satisfye good frendes. in relenting yo^u shall priudice yo^r Coll: drawe on new wronges & discredit yo^rselves

specially w^t thē y^t love yo^a best: I pray yo^a lett me be frō tyme to tyme acquainted w^t all thinges as they pass: & w^tstand thē by advyse of lawe in peaceable & lawfull mann^r only & not too hastily. Keep this lre to yo^rself & be assured y^t I write vppō bett^r groundes then it is fitt now to signifye. w^t most hartly comēdacons I rest

tuus totaliſſ

ROB: BOUTH

Yo^a may take occasion to seeke vnto Mr Secretary as to your Steward of y^e whole body of the vniv^sity or rather as to one on whō yo^r Colledg dependes wholly. Let none see this lre but burne it: & send me a note of yo^r particular grievances & disyres & the reasons of bothe so as I may shew it to yo^r best frendes who wilbe constant, but yo^a must not boste of it

ROB: BOUTH

Addressed: To Dr Clayton.

S^r as I verly think, yo^r adv^saries have now done they^r vttermost, & now yo^r frendes beginne to worke, & whatsoev^r shew is now made I hope yo^a shall see a chawnge shortlie. yf yo^r Colledg relent before yo^r frendes know it & approve it, it wilbe a great wrong to thē & cannot but be so taken: for they are resolved to stand most firmly to yo^a. We send this footmā to yo^a w^t these lrs least his Graces lre (wh as I heare Mr Morrell hath) should too much aniate yo^a. We expect to heare oft frō yo^a whiles this matt^r is in questiō betweene yo^r neighb^{rs} & yo^a.

This bear^r is sent to yo^a & willed to go forward to such place as yo^a shall appoint him: least having div^{rs} errantes he should omitt to deliv^r to yo^a w^t y^t speed we desyre. I pray yo^a therefore appoint him to go forward into Norfolk to my sist^r Chippesby, & give him the inclosed lre herein, w^t is directed to her to carry her & to bring awnsw^r back to my Ladie frō her & the rest there. And so in hast I comitt yo^a to the highest. in Londō 3^o Apr. 1600.

Tuus totaliſſ.

ROB: BOUTH.

my Lo: & La: salute yo^a very kyndlye.

Will this bearer to call on yo^a in his way out of Norfolk y^t we may heare frō yo^a at his retorne to vs.

R: Bo:

R. F. S.

(To be continued.)

Obituary.

SAMUEL JOHN NATHANIEL GREENIDGE B.A.

Samuel J. N. Greenidge, son of the Rev N. H. Greenidge, was born in Barbados on September 27, 1862. He was educated privately by his father until the age of 14, when he entered Harrison College, where he gained a junior scholarship and afterwards a senior scholarship. In September 1882 he competed for and won the Barbados Scholarship, on the Mathematical branch, and, choosing Cambridge as his University, entered St John's in January 1883, having Dr Routh as his private tutor. He went in for the Mathematical Tripos in 1886, and came out as Twenty-fifth Wrangler. Having determined on becoming a practising barrister, he then applied himself to law, and after ten months' study obtained a second class in the Law Tripos of 1887. At the close of the same year he was elected to the MacMahon Law Scholarship which he continued to hold up to the time of his death. During the last three years of his course at Cambridge he was keeping his terms at Gray's Inn, and after six months' reading in Chambers with Dr Blake Odgers, he was called to the Bar early in 1889. He arrived in Barbados on March 1 of the same year, and was admitted to the Barbados Bar a few weeks afterwards. He died on Wednesday, September 3, 1890, having nearly completed his 28th year. "In Mr Greenidge," says the *Barbados Agricultural Reporter*, "Barbados has lost one of the most brilliant of the many sons who have done her honour by ability and perseverance either at home or abroad. At the very outset of his career, when his influence was about to be felt, he died, and the loss is a most deplorable one to the country. Highly educated and deeply read, he was one who as years passed on would have done much to improve and raise the tone of those about him, and to set men of this country thinking and doing. Apart from academical distinction and scholarship,

Mr Greenidge possessed what is so seldom found in the present day—a quiet and modest manner together with the charm of frankness. A brilliant talker and full of anecdote, he was everywhere liked and sought after; yet he was always the same amiable and delightful companion. Amongst his own immediate friends the shock of his death, after only a few days' illness, was deeply felt."

SIR JAMES MEEK.

Sir James Meek died on January 10, at Cheltenham, aged 75. He was the son of James Meek, of Middlethorpe-lodge, York, who was three times Lord Mayor of that city. Sir James also thrice held this office. He was born at York in 1815, and married, first, in 1839, Hannah Kettlewell, of Marlborough, and a second time, in 1845, Eleanor Smith, of Scarborough. He was entered at St John's College, but left the University without a degree, to become a partner in his father's commercial firms. He was chairman of many north-country companies, and a magistrate for the North and West Ridings, as well as Deputy-Lieutenant for the North Riding.

THE REV CANON MOLESWORTH M.A.

The Rev William Nassau Molesworth, formerly Vicar of Rochdale, an Honorary Canon of Manchester Cathedral, who died at Shawclough in December 1890, seventy-four years of age, was known as author of several good books on English political history, as a consistent Liberal, and as a promoter of social reforms and of popular education. He was born near Southampton, in 1816, son of a clergyman, and was educated at the King's School, Canterbury, and at St John's and Pembroke Colleges, Cambridge, taking his B.A. degree in 1839, and that of M.A. in 1842. From 1841 to 1844 he was incumbent of St Andrew's, Manchester, and held the vicarage of St Clement's, Rochdale, from 1844, during many years. In 1857 he wrote an essay on the *Religious Importance of Secular Instruction*, advocating views in agreement with

the "Lancashire Public School Association," which was the precursor of the movement finally successful in the Education Act of 1870 for all England. He also published a series of *Plain Lectures on Astronomy*, which he had delivered to his own people at Rochdale. The prize for the best essay on the importance of a friendly alliance between England and France was awarded, in 1860, by the referees, Lord Brougham, Lord Clarendon, and Lord Shaftesbury, to this Liberal clergyman, who thereupon undertook a work of standard value, *A History of the Reform Bill of 1832*, published in 1864; and this was followed, or rather extended and continued, by the *History of England from the Year 1830*, in three volumes, which appeared from 1871 to 1873, and which still remains the best work on its subject. An abridged edition, in one volume, was published in 1877. Canon Molesworth also wrote a treatise on *A New System of Moral Philosophy*, and a *History of the Church of England from the year 1660*.

THE REV JOHN HOWARD MARSDEN B.D.

Mr Marsden, a former Fellow of the College, who died at his residence, Grey Friars, Colchester, on January 24, in his 88th year, was the son of the Rev William Marsden B.D. Vicar of Eccles, Lancashire. He took his B.A. degree in 1826 as Senior Optime and ninth Classic, and gained the first Bell Scholarship in 1823 and the Seatonian Prize in 1829. He was Select Preacher in 1834, 1837, and 1847; Hulsean Lecturer in 1843-44; and Disney Professor of Archaeology from 1851 to 1865. He was presented by the College to the Rectory of Oakley Magna in Essex in the year 1840, and held it till 1889 when he resigned. From 1858 to 1874 he was Canon of Manchester. He was devoted to literary and archaeological research, and published two volumes of *Hulsean Lectures*; *Life of Sir Simon d' Ewes, or College Life in the time of James I*; *Introductory Lectures to the study of Archaeology*; and *Philomorus, a brief Examination of the Latin Poems of Sir Thomas More*.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1890; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree.

Rev Edmund Albert Alderson (1863), Chaplain of the Forces: died January 28, in Malta.

George Marmaduke Alington (1820), Deputy-Lieutenant for Lincolnshire: died February 18, at Swinhope House, Lincolnshire.

Rev William Allen (1871): died May 2, at Roffeyhurst, Horsham, aged 45.

Rev Thomas Alston (1873), Vicar of East Crompton, Oldham: died July 28.

Rev George Babb (1843), J.P. for Lindsey, formerly Scholar, Rector of Asterby, Horncastle: died March 15, at the Rectory, aged 69.

Rev Richard a' Court Beadon (1832), formerly Vicar of Cheddar, and of Wiveliscombe, Prebendary of Wells: died November 30, at Heronslade, Warminster, aged 81.

Rev Arthur Beard (1855), Rector of Great Greenford, Southall: died August 3, at the Rectory, aged 66 (see *Eagle* XVI, 381).

Rev George Bright Bennett (1853), Rector of St Peter and St Owen, Hereford: died February 25, at the Vicarage, aged 59.

Rev Philip Utton Brown (1836), formerly Vicar of Ullingham: died January 1, at Downlands, Lymington, aged 77.

Rev William Buckell (1863), Curate of St Paul's, Brighton: died August 2, at Brighton.

Wathen Mark Wilks Call (1843): died August 20 (see *Eagle* XVI, 383).

William Calvert (1881), of Walton le Dale, Governor of Rivington School: died September 7.

Rev James Henchman Clubbe (1842), Rector of Bexwell, Norfolk: died April 18, at the Rectory, aged 71.

Rev Thomas Collyer (1823), Rector of Gislingham, Suffolk: died May 2, at the Rectory, aged 91.

Theodore Coppock (1881), Barrister-at-Law: drowned in Norway, August 26 (see *Eagle* XVI, 383).

Rev John Creeser (1864), Head-Master of Bootle College, Liverpool: died December 27, at Oundle, aged 48.

Rev William Cufaude Davie (1844), formerly Assistant-Master at Eton, and Head Master of Yarmouth Grammar School, Rector of Oby, Great Yarmouth: died March 12, at the Rectory, aged 67.

Rev John Davies (1842): died September 18 (see *Eagle* XVI, 382).

Rev Charles Christopher Thomas Fagan (1870), Chaplain at Tangier: died January 20, at Tangier.

Rev John Frederick Falwasser (1854), Vicar of Privett, Hants, Diocesan Inspector of Schools, Winchester: died March 6.

Rev Edward Fearon Burrell Bourke Fellowes (1831), for 45 years Vicar of Kilham, Hull: died January 16, at Kelvedon, Essex, aged 85.

Rev Dudley Thomas Bousquet Field (1887), Curate of Haslingden, Lancashire: died September 30, aged 25.

Rev Richard Davies Glasspoole (1855), formerly Vicar of Holmer, Hereford: died May 7, at Leamington.

Rev Thomas Grabham (1854): died February 10.

Samuel John Nathaniel Wilberforce Greenidge (1886), Barrister-at-Law, MacMahon Law Student: died September 3, at Strathclyde, Barbados, aged 28 (see *Eagle* XVI, 476).

- Rev Frederic Edward Gretton (1826), formerly Fellow, Rector of Oddington, Gloucester: died March 27, aged 86 (see *Eagle* XVI, 277).
- Rev Edward Moule Griffith (1879) of the Church Missionary Society: died March 26, at Nellore, Jaffna, Ceylon.
- George Henry (1872): died January 28, aged 47.
- Rev Thomas Heycock (1854), Rector of Seaton, Rutland: died December 21, at Seaton, aged 59.
- Robert Henry John Heygate (1852), J.P. for Hereford and Essex: died January 7, at Oaklands, Leominster.
- Rev George Alexander Holdsworth (1851), late Curate of Stonehouse, Gloucester: died September 2, at Perth, aged 65.
- Francis Herbert Holmes (entered 1889): died January 26, at Cambridge, aged 19 (see *Eagle* XVI, 176).
- Rev Richard Hull (1842), Rector of Upper Stondon, Shefford: died May 12, aged 71.
- Rev William Wheeler Hume (1828), Perpetual Curate of St Mary Magdalene, St Leonard's: died March 23, aged 88.
- Rev Benjamin Corke Huntly (1865), Head-Master of Hutton Grammar School, Preston, formerly Assistant-Master at Dulwich College: died May 9.
- Rev John Jarratt (1822), formerly Scholar, Vicar of North Cave, and Canon of York: died November 30, aged 91.
- Rev Sampson Kingsford (1848), Vicar of Hilary, Cornwall, formerly Fellow: died July 26, at Okehampton, aged 65.
- Rev William Lees (1831), formerly Vicar of Norley, and Incumbent of St Peter's, Oldham: died January 1, at Frodsham, aged 83.
- James Loxdale (1820), J.P. and Deputy-Lieutenant for the counties of Salop, Stafford, and Cardigan, and High Sheriff 1867, Barrister-at-Law: died December 28, at Llanila, aged 94.
- 74 Rev William Nassau Molesworth (1839), Hon Canon of Manchester: died December 19, aged 79 (see *Eagle* XVI, 477).
- Rev Henry Niven (1837), Vicar of Bishampton, Pershore: died May 16, aged 76.
- Rev William Leeman Pendered (1846), formerly Vicar of Ennerdale, Cumberland, and Head-Master of Haydon Bridge Grammar School: died December 1, at Grasse, France, aged 67.
- Rev Richard William Pierpoint (1837), formerly Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Eastbourne, 1847 to 1878: died April 22, at St Leonard's, aged 79.
- Rev Alfred Staff Prior (B.D. 1867), Vicar of North Frodingham, Hull: died May 3, at the Vicarage, aged 63.
- Henry Ripley (1833): died February 9, at Hilcote Hall.
- Rev William Pender Roberts (1846), formerly Rector of Trevalga, Cornwall: died December 7, at Caermarthen.
- Rev. William Lancelot Rolleston (1840), Vicar of Scraftoft, Leicester: died in June.
- Charles Henry Martyn Sanders (1884): died April 24.
- The Rt Hon Sir John Robert Townsend, third Viscount and first Earl of Sydney, (M.A. 1824), G.C.B., Lord Steward of the Queen's Household, Lord-Lieutenant of Kent, Captain of Deal Castle: died February 14, at Frognal (*Eagle* XVI, 174).

- Alfred Walker Simpson (1846), Fellow of Jesus, Barrister-at-Law of the Inner Temple, and Recorder of Scarborough. His name appears on our lists in the University Calendars of 1842, 1843, but he took his degree from Jesus. Died at Scarborough, April 5, aged 66.
- Robert West Taylor (1860), formerly Fellow, and Head-Master of Kelly College, Tavistock: died August 16.
- Rev Gervase Thorp (1874), formerly Curate of St Margaret's, Ipswich: died April 20, at Ipswich.
- Rev Charles Tower (1837), Canon and Prebendary of Salisbury: died June 12, at Bathford, Bath, aged 75 (see *Eagle* XVI, 381).
- Rev Charles Turner (1833), late Rector of Framlingham-Earl, Norfolk: died November 9, at Kensington, aged 79.
- Rev Charles James Waterhouse (1851), late Senior Chaplain Calcutta Ecclesiastical Establishment: died January 19, at Edinburgh, aged 63.
- Allan Granger Wills (1884): died January 17, at Sydney, aged 26.
- William Wynne (1829): died August 20, at Margate, aged 85.
- Rev Charles Allix Yate (1845), Rector of Uppingham, Rutland: died March 31, at the Rectory, aged 67.
- Rev George Robert Youngman (1881), Rector of St John's, Manchester: died May 26, at Bury St Edmund's, aged 31.



CHANSONNETTE.

WHEN Love was all we cared to know,
Little we reck'd of wind or weather,
Hand in hand we roved together
Wherever we heard the voices call;
Fortune the fickle might prove our foe,
Clouding the sky, or blighting the flowers,
Changing gay bowers to famine-towers;
Yet Love was all—
And Love was ours.

When Love, estranged, no more we know,
Folly it were for me to linger;
Welcome be sign from Death's forefinger,
Pointing the way where icicles fall,
Mutely guiding, and bidding me go.
Since Fortune lours, and sweetness sours,
No spring-time showers revive dead flowers:
Still we recall—
'Love once was ours!'

J. W. EBSWORTH.



THE INNER LIFE.

WHEN the quiet hush of night has fallen round us,
And we lose the false excitement of the day,
With the idle occupations that had bound us,
All the worthless cares that mildew Life's decay—
Without effort, without sigh, or thrill of anguish,
Though a ghostly chill may hint the blood turns cold,
We go wandering into Dreamland, not to languish,
Hearing music from the lovelier days of old.

Fade awhile the silly triumphs and successes,
Stript of splendour, void of comfort, shorn of joy;
Then we feel once more the long-forgone caresses,
That were better far than wealth to girl and boy.
Tread we silently, half-dazed amid our fancies,
Dusky labyrinths, or harvest fields of gold;
Live anew the truer life of youth's romances;
See the unblighted possibilities of old.

They who choose may feebly mock our fond persistence,
Slipping back to trodden pathways, year by year;
Weaving doubly two distinct webs of existence,
Shunning madness or the Cynic's withering sneer:
Tribute paid, while social tyranny can bind us—
False conventions claiming victims, bought or sold:
But at close of eve one hour is sure to find us,
Freely roving through the undying Days of Old.

J. W. EBSWORTH.

The Priory, Molash, Kent.

SONNETS.

COME, tell me why thy voice is heard no more,
Thou, once more blithesome than the lark of Spring;
Not long it is, since thou wouldst ever sing
Amid the woods, or on the pebbly shore.
Why lies thy lute neglected on the floor,
When once, beneath thy finger's touch its string
Would, with the thrilling notes, our neighbours bring
In rapturous listening, to their opened door?

Why are thy eyes so often dimmed with tears,
Why dost thou sigh, and look so sad withal,
As if for thee, Life's cup were bitterest gall;
Or that the burden of an old man's years,
Each one regretted, as a sad *too-late*,
Had crushed the spirit with its cruel weight?

O. M. W.

How strange, the yearning that oft fills the breast,
When, from the sky the day's light slowly fades,
And weirdly clustering, the evening shades
A heavy sadness on the heart have pressed.
Is it a longing for that peaceful rest
Not known to Earth, where feverish strife pervades?
Is it the voice of Conscience, which upbraids,
And seeks to urge us on the path that's blessed?

'Tis not for me, that only know I feel
The inward working of some subtle spell,
So that at times 'twould seem a warning knell
Sounds through my soul, as from no earthly peal;
'Tis not for me, such mystery to reveal—
Perchance, the knowledge might the charm dispel.

O. M. W.

JAFFAR.

From the Russian of Turgenieff.

AN hour in Bagdad, and not know of Jaffar,
The Star, the Sun, of all the Universe!
Well, you shall hear the tale. Long years ago,
A stripling, he was strolling 'yond the walls
When suddenly a hoarse despairing cry
For *succour! rescue!* smote upon his ear.
Now Jaffar was a cautious youth and heedful,
But yet his heart was feeling, and he knew
His arm was trusty. Speeding to the cry,
He saw a frail old man thrust by a pair
Of sturdy ruffians hard against the wall,
Who rifled at his girdle. Jaffar drew
And fell upon the robbers; one he killed,
The other fled. The greybeard straightway fell
At Jaffar's feet, and kissed his caftan's hem;
And said: *Brave youth, thy courage shall have meed.*
A beggar I to outward seeming, yet
Thus only, being other than I seem.
Come to the market-place at earliest dawn.
I will await thee at the fountain: there
Thou soon shalt prove the truth of what I say.
Then Jaffar thought: *A beggar sure he seems,*
Yet nothing is impossible: I'll venture;
And, *Good my father, I will come,* he said.
The old man gazed at him awhile, and parted.
Next morning Jaffar, ere it yet had dawned,
Betook him to the market-place, and lo!
The greybeard leaning on the fountain's brim.
Without a word he took the stripling's hand,
And led him to a little garden plot
High-walled on every side: and in the midst,
From out a grassy bed, grew up a tree
Most strange to see. A cypress by its shape,

But then its leaves were blue: and on the slim
 Upbending branches hung three apples. One
 Of middle size, but long, with milk-white rind;
 The second, large and round, and rosy red;
 The third was small and yellow, and its skin
 Was shrunken. Through the tree a rustling sound
 Passed gently, though no breeze was felt astir—
 A wistful sound, as when a slender glass
 Is softly breathed on—thus as Jaffar deemed
 The tree was witting of his presence. *Youth,*
 The old man said, *Of these three apples one*
Pluck at thy choice; but know that if the white
Thou eatest, thou shalt be as Solomon,
Wisest of all men. If the red thou pluck'st,
When thou hast eaten it thou shalt be rich
As the Jew Rothschild is. But if the yellow,
Then shalt thou please old women. Dally not,
But choose, for in an hour the fruits will fade,
And the tree sink into the earth again.

Jaffar, with downcast head, mused thus awhile,
 And counselled with himself: *What shall I choose?*
If I should grow too wise, I might lose zest
For life itself; if richer than my fellows,
I should but feel their envy; it were best
To pluck and eat the withered fruit. He plucked
 And ate. The old man laughed with toothless jaws:
O wisest of young men! thy choice is best.
Thou need'st no milk-white apple, for e'en now
Thy wisdom passes Solomon's; the red
Thou need'st not, for thou wilt be rich without it,
And in thy riches thou wilt not be envied.
 Tell me, old man, the joyful Jaffar cried,
Where dwells our Caliph's venerable mother?
 The wizard bowed in deepest reverence,
 And signed the youth the way unto the palace.

Who now in Bagdad knows not mighty Jaffar,
 The Star, the Sun, of all the Universe?

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

S.J.C. MUSICAL SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,

May I suggest that a history of the College Musical Society would be of great interest to many of your readers?

If the Secretary of the Society would contribute an article or a series of articles in the *Eagle*, giving such a history from its formation to the present time, he would be following in a measure the good lead of the boating men in publishing a record of the L.M.B.C.

I apprehend that the written sources of information are scanty, but doubtless Dr Garrett would be as willing as he is able to supply matter of great interest which would render such a history tolerably complete.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

ONE INTERESTED.

THE PORTRAITS OF BISHOP FISHER.

[We are requested to publish the following *Addenda &c.* with reference to the article in the last number of the *Eagle*.]

II. 4. (p. 326) In the Faubourg S. Jacques. At the French Revolution the community of St Edmund in Paris was dispersed, and was unable to remove anything beyond what could be carried about the person. By the intervention of the English Government, after the restoration of the Bourbons, some of the property was recovered. The house in Paris was taken over and let, and still belongs to the Benedictines. No trace of the picture can be discovered. (Information supplied by the Rt Rev Abbot Snow O.S.B., of Liverpool.)

Is it at the Louvre? There is one of Sir Thomas More.

III. 7. For "Patrick" read "Puttick."

III. 11. Seated figure, $\frac{3}{4}$ length, full face to left. In white rochet reaching below the knees with lace. The fur almuce reaching to the feet. Doctor's cap. Hands clasped in prayer. Chair to right, straight-backed with arms, red velvet, brass nails and gold fringe; on left, table with red cloth fringed, on which is a crucifix, with bone and skull at foot, and in front of it an open book with the inscription: "*Joan. Cap. 15* (red). *Haec est autem uita æterna ut cognoscant te solum Deum uerum et quem misisti Iesum Christum.*" Over Bp Fisher's head, to right, a green canopy with gold fringe. In the left top corner of the picture a Bishop's hat with three rows of tassels, printed in red.

III. 11a. Copy in oil, on canvass 56 in \times 38 in. In the possession of His Eminence Cardinal Manning, at Westminster (Large Reception Room).

Made circa 1875.

III. 12g. For "1577" read "1572."
 ,, "to left" ,, "to right."

III. 12h. ,, "6 $\frac{3}{4}$ " ,, "7."
 Add, "to left."

III. 15. For "MDXXXVI" read "MDXXXV."

Thomas Greenwood (*Eagle* XVI, p. 340).

The second 'Johnian Martyr' was Dr Thomas Greenwood, elected Fellow on 29 July 1516 (*Baker-Mayor*, i. 281, l. 11), commonly called Dom Thomas Green, now Blessed Thomas Green, who died in Newgate, 10 June 1537.

"See *The London Charterhouse, its monks and martyrs*, by Dom Lawrence Hendriks (Lond., Kegan Paul, 1889, pp. 223, 227, 228); and Rev T. E. Bridgett's Appendix to the second edition of his *Life of B. John Fisher*, who quotes (Arundel 152, fol. 286) a letter from one who knew the martyr and says he was D.D. in 1832. Cooper in *Athenæ Cantab.* (vol. i., p. 64) was not aware that this Martyr was a Carthusian." (Letter from Rev J. Morris S.J.)



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term, 1891.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lord Windsor (B.A. 1878) a member of Her Most Honourable Privy Council, and Paymaster General.

Mr W. F. R. Weldon F.R.S., Fellow of the College, has been appointed to the Jodrell Professorship of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, vacated by the election of Professor Ray Lankester as Deputy Linacre Professor in the University of Oxford. Mr Weldon resigns his University Lectureship in Invertebrate Morphology.

We are glad to welcome back to the College Mr. J. J. Lister (B.A. 1880), who has been appointed Assistant to the Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy. We trust Mr Lister will be able to renew his valued and valuable services to the L.M.B.C.

Mr Ernest Lawrence Levett (Third Wrangler 1870), formerly Fellow, has been appointed Queen's Counsel. Mr R. D. Cumberland-Jones has been called to the Bar. Mr A. H. Bagley (B.A. 1888), formerly Editor of the *Eagle*, has been appointed Deputy-Judge of the Small Cause Court, Rangoon.

The Bishop of Durham has appointed Mr Lewis T. Dibdin, of Lincoln's Inn, to succeed Mr Justice Jeune as Chancellor of the Diocese of Durham. Mr Dibdin practises at the Chancery Bar, and already holds the Chancellorships of Exeter and Rochester.

The Council have extended for two years the tenure of the Fellowships held by Mr A. Harker, University Demonstrator in Geology, and Mr W. Bateson, late Balfour Student in Biology.

Professor W. H. Bennett M.A., of Hackney College, late Fellow of the College, has been temporarily appointed to the Chair of Hebrew at New College, London, in succession to the late Dr Evans.

The Yorke Prize for 1890 has been adjudged to Ds T. A. Herbert LL.B., MacMahon Law Student of the College, for an Essay on *The History of the Law of Prescription in England*. Ds Herbert was bracketed Senior in the Law Tripos of 1887.

Ds A. W. Greenup (First Class Theological Tripos Part II 1890), Foundation Scholar, has gained the first Jeremie Prize for knowledge of the Septuagint.

T. R. Glover, Scholar of the College, is honourably mentioned for the Waddington University Scholarship.

The Thirlwall Prize has been awarded to Ds Francis Aiden Hibbert (Historical Tripos 1889) for a dissertation on *The History and Development of the English Gilds as illustrated by the history of the Gilds of Shrewsbury*.

Ds R. H. Forster LL.B. (Senior in Law Tripos 1890), has been elected to a MacMahon Law Studentship; and Ds W. Easterby LL.B. (Law Tripos 1885), Yorke Prizeman 1887, to the remainder of the Studentship vacant by the death of Ds Greenidge.

The Hulsean Prize for 1890 has been gained by Ds H. H. Scullard, Naden Divinity Student of the College, for an essay on *Martin of Tours*.

Mr J. Bass Mullinger, our Librarian, has this term been delivering the Birkbeck lectures at Trinity College, on *The Temporal Power of the Papacy: its Origin and Results*.

Dr William Hunter, Fellow-Commoner of the College, has been appointed Assistant-Physician to the London Fever Hospital.

Ds J. T. Hewitt, Scholar of the College, gained the Scholarship in Chemistry awarded at the recent B.Sc. Examination of the University of London. He has been elected (for research in Chemistry) to the Hutchinson Studentship of the College, vacated by Mr E. H. Hankin, now a Fellow.

Ds J. J. Alexander (Eighth Wrangler 1890) has been appointed a Lecturer in Mathematics at the University College of North Wales, Bangor.

We have received a number of *The Eagle: an intercollegiate Magazine*, published at Stonyhurst College, as the journal of the several Roman Catholic schools or colleges in England. It is well edited, and adorned with a veritable bird on the cover. The managers, strange to say, were unaware of the existence of *The Only and Genuine Eagle* when they chose the title; but we accept without demur the sincere flattery they unconsciously bestowed on us.

Mr R. T. Wright, our Law Lecturer, has been appointed Editor of the *Cambridge University Reporter*, in succession to Canon G. F. Browne, Disney Professor of Archæology.

An illuminated testimonial with a purse of three hundred guineas has been presented to Mr E. J. C. Morton (B.A. 1880), formerly Scholar of the College, in acknowledgment of his political services as Secretary to the Home Rule Union.

On his retirement at Christmas from the Head-Mastership of the Monmouth Grammar School, the Rev C. M. Roberts, now Rector of Brinkley, was entertained at dinner by his friends and former pupils, who presented him with an illuminated address. The text was as follows :

TO THE REV CHARLES MANLY ROBERTS, B.D., ST JOHN'S
COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

The undermentioned, on behalf of the old scholars, avail themselves of the occasion offered by the severance of your connection with the school, which has extended over twenty-one years, to offer you a small token of the appreciation and respect in which you are unanimously held by them. During the period of your head-mastership the school has enjoyed unprecedented prosperity, as testified by our numerous successes at the universities and hospitals, a prosperity in no small part due to the able manner in which you have conducted the affairs of the school. Those of us who have had the privilege of boarding in your house would express their gratitude to Mrs Roberts and yourself for the unremitting care and attention always extended to us. In conclusion, we beg to express our heartfelt wishes that yourself and your family may long be spared to continue your useful lives to the benefit of your parishioners.

Dr Sandys, Tutor of the College, has been re-elected President of the Cambridge Philological Society for the current year.

Among recent gifts to the smaller Combination-Room are—a platinotype portrait of the late Dr Churchill Babington, formerly Disney Professor, presented by Mrs Babington; a handsome brass candle-sconce bearing the arms of Dr James Wood, formerly Master, and one of our great benefactors, presented by Mr Newbold, Head-Master of St Bees' School; and a handsome wrought-iron firescreen, presented by Mr Pendlebury. Mr W. F. Smith has also given an old engraving of Dr Samuel Parr, which illustrates and confirms the tradition that the oil-portrait in the Combination-Room was once adorned with the effigy of a long clay pipe; and Professor Mayor has presented a collection of impressions of ancient seals, including one of Bishop Fisher and one of Lady Margaret, from documents in the College Muniment-room.

Professor Marshall, Fellow of the College, has founded a triennial University prize of £60, to be called the Adam Smith Prize, for an essay on some unsettled question in Economic Science, or on some branch of Nineteenth Century Economic History or Statistics. Candidates are to be graduates of not more than four years' standing from their first degree.

Mr Pendlebury has been appointed an Elector to the Professorship of Music; Professor Liveing an Elector to the Professorships of Anatomy and Experimental Physics; Dr Bonney an Elector to the Professorships of Geology and Mineralogy; Mr Roby an Elector to the Professorship of Political Economy; Dr Sandys an Elector to the Professorship of Sanskrit; Dr Besant an Elector to the Professorship of Mechanism and Applied Mathematics; Mr H. M. Gwatkin an Elector to the Dixie Professorship of Ecclesiastical History; Professor J. B. Mayor an Elector to the Professorship of Mental Philosophy and Logic. Mr H. M. Gwatkin has been appointed an Examiner for the Lightfoot Scholarships of 1892; Professor A. G. Greenhill an Adjudicator of the Adams Prize of 1893; Mr W. F. Smith and Mr Cox, Examiners for the Previous Examination; Mr Haskins an Examiner for the General; Mr Caldecott an Examiner for the Moral Science Special, and Mr Tanner for the History Special; Mr G. F. Stout a member of the Moral Science Board; Mr T. Roberts and Mr E. H. Acton Examiners of Students at Local Lecture Centres.

The Editorial Committee have to acknowledge with thanks the portraits of the following former Editors, which have been sent them for the *Eagle* Album: W. E. Mullins (Marlborough), F. C. Wace (Mayor of Cambridge), C. C. Cotterill (Fettes), W. Lee Warner (Bombay), C. H. Heath (Highgate School), Rev A. Caldecott (Junior Dean). The Album is not yet full.

In connexion with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, there was a celebration of Holy Communion in the College Chapel, at 8 a.m. on Monday, January 26. The Master of the College celebrated, assisted by the Rev P. H. Mason, President. Afterwards, by kind permission of the Master and Fellows, the members and supporters of the Society, with the preachers and other friends, numbering over 100, including about 70 undergraduates, sat down to breakfast in the College hall. The Master of Selwyn, chairman of the Local Committee, presided, and a short address was given by the Earl of Stamford, a member of the Standing Committee of the Society. Prof Sir G. G. Stokes, M.P., proposed a vote of thanks to the College authorities for the use of the hall, which was briefly acknowledged by the President, in the absence of the Master.

The Rev R. B. Davies B.A. (1882), and formerly of the Cambridge Clergy School, for two years curate in St Matthew's parish, Cambridge, and more recently at Nottingham, has joined the Universities Mission to Central Africa. G. W. Atlay (B.A. 1889) has also decided to join this Mission.

The Rev F. F. Adeney (B.A. 1887), formerly curate at Christ Church, Cambridge, has been appointed by the Church Missionary Society to be Principal of the Bishop Gobat School at Jerusalem. This School is intended partly for the education of Mohammedan children, and partly for the education of candidates for ordination from among all the Arabic-speaking peoples of Syria, Egypt, and Arabia.

Mr Caldecott, our Junior Dean, has been invited to rejoin the Committee of the Cambridge Clergy Training School, and also to join the Committee of the Cambridge Training College for Women Teachers.

A portrait and biographical account of the Rev T. A. L. Greaves (B.A. 1850), Vicar of Clifton, Bristol, is given in *The English Churchman* of December 11, 1890.

The Rev A. R. A. Nicol (B.A. 1887) has been elected a Chaplain at King's College, Cambridge.

The preachers in the College Chapel this term have been Mr Bowling, Mr Ward, Mr Graves, and Mr Denton, Hon. Canon of Peterborough.

The following members of the College were ordained in *December*.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Scutt, A. O.	Canterbury	Chelsfield
Coombes, H. E. H.	London	All Saints, Child's-Hill
Neal, T.	London	St Luke's, Kilburn
Fedden, W. C. D.	Durham	St Peter's, Bishop Auckland
Allen, J. B.	Winchester	Romsey
Box, W. H.	Bath and Wells	Chaplain to King's Coll., Taunton
Phillips, R. N. F.	Liverpool	St John the Evangelist's, Everton
Bamber, J.	Manchester	Middleton
Roberts, A. S.	Manchester	Todmorden
Walker, D. E.	Manchester	St Luke's, Preston
Belshaw, T.	Oxford	Thame, Oxford
Manley, E. (M.A.)	Oxford	Bloxham, Oxford
Robertson, A. J.	Peterborough	Market Harborough
Askwith, C.	Rochester	St James', Hatcham
Richards, P. J.	Rochester	St Paul's, Deptford
Cleave, P. R.	St Albans	
Gowie, A. D. M.	St Albans	Barking

Ordained in *February*.

Norton, R. G.	St Albans	H. Trinity, Barking Road
Firmstone, H. L.	Worcester	Dudley

The following Ecclesiastical Appointments of members of the College are announced.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>to</i>
Madge, F. T., M.A.	(1872)	Chap. Bp. Morley's Coll., Manchester	R. of Littleton, Hants
Whitby, Canon T., M.A.	(1859)	V. of Dewsbury	V. of St John's, Sandown, I. of Wight
Poole, A., M.A.,	(1855)	V. of Ryde	Hon. Canon Winchester Cathedral
Thorp, W., B.D.	(1866)	C. of Tarrant, Gunville	R. of Ryme Intrinsica, Dorset
Jagger, J. E., M.A. *	(1885)	C. of Beverley Minster	V. of Stanton-in-Peach, Derbyshire
Madden, W. M., M.A.	(1845)	P. C. of H. Trin., Wakefield	Hon Canon Wakefield Cathedral
Noott, W. L. O., M.A.	(1880)	C. of Leamington	Lecturer of Parish Church, Bolton
Tinkler, J., M.A.	(1855)	V. Arken-Garth-Dale	V. of Caunton, Newark
Powell-Jones, H. O., M.A.	(1867)	C. of Cranmore	R. of Combe Florey, Somersetshire
Rudd, E. J. S., M.A.	(1863)	R. of Freshwater	Prebendary of Pionia Parva in Hereford Cathedral
Oliver, J., M.A.	(1872)	C. of Croston, Manch.	R. of Cowland, near Stedmere, Yorks.
Brown, A., M.A.	(1849)	R. of Catfield	R. Dean of Waxham
Bellman, A. F., M.A.	(1875)	V. of Staplefield	Chaplain, Cuckfield Union
Jones, C. A., M.A.	(1857)	V. of Dedham	R. Dean of Dedham
Long, W. S. F., M.A.	(1880)	Vice-Principal	Principal of Culham Train. Coll., Oxon.

Mr Henry Littlehales has edited and printed the rare manuscript (G. 24) in our Library, entitled *The Prymer*, a Prayer Book of the Lay People in the Middle Ages in English, dating about A.D. 1400. Longmans are the publishers. Mr Littlehales promises a supplementary volume of introduction and notes in a few years.

The Royal Historical Society has published a volume containing the text of *Walter of Henley's Husbandry*, *Robert Grosetest's Rules*, the *Seneschauie*, and a work known as the *Anonymous Husbandry*. The transcripts and translation are by Miss E. Lamond, and the volume has an introduction by Dr W. Cunningham of Trinity. The text of the anonymous treatise is taken from a MS in the possession of the College, which used formerly to be kept in the Muniment Room but is now deposited in the Library. This MS, which is on a parchment seven feet four inches long and six inches wide, is written in a hand of the early fourteenth century and probably belonged to the old Hospital of St John. Mr Riley in the *First Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission* (p. 75) described it as the *Liber Hosebondrie* of Robert Groseteste, but this was a mistake. The present volume gives these treatises in a convenient form. They are of great interest as being first-hand evidence of the views of our forefathers on farming.

The anonymous treatise begins as follows:

CEO EST HOSEBONDERIE

Cest escrit si aprent la manere coment hom deit charger bailiffs & prouoz sur lur acontre rendre de un maner e coment hom deit maner garder. Al primer deit celuy ke rente acontre iurrer ke il rendra leal acontre & leaument se chargera de quant ke il ad receu des biens le seynnur ne riens ne metra en sun roule fors ceo ke il ad leaument despendu & a prou le seynnur a sun ascient, &c.

[THIS IS HUSBANDRY

This writing teaches the way in which a man ought to direct bailiffs and provosts about rendering the account of a manor, and how a man ought to look after a manor. In the first place he who renders account ought to swear that he will render a lawful account and faithfully account for what he has received of the goods of his lord, and that he will put nothing in his roll save what he has to his knowledge spent lawfully and to his lord's profit, &c.]

The latest volume of the *Dictionary of National Biography* (part of letter *H*) contains very few names of general interest. The following Johnians find a place in it.

Richard Harris D.D. (B.A. 1579), Fellow and College-preacher: author of the *Concordia Anglicana de primatu Ecclesiae regio*, London, 1612.

Thomas Harrison D.D. (B.A. 1576), who was invited to Trinity College as Fellow and Tutor, and, having held the Vice-Mastership for twenty years, was buried in Trinity Chapel 'with some pomp.' He was a Hebraist and one of the Translators of the Bible.

William George Harrison (18th Wrangler 1850), a Proper Sizar of the College, and a vigorous speaker at the Union Society on the Conservative side. Mr Harrison was very learned in commercial law and had a large number of law-pupils.

John Haviland M.D. (12th Wrangler in 1807), Fellow of the College, Regius Professor of Physic 1817-51, of whom it is recorded that he "kept alive the Medical School of Cambridge," by giving regular courses of lectures with examinations thereon. One of the windows of the College Chapel is inscribed with his name.

William Hayward (B.A. 1620), Fellow, who was Court preacher and Chaplain to Archbishop Laud, and afterwards Chaplain to King Charles I. He was ejected from his chaplaincy in 1641 and imprisoned. His action in licensing some books of a 'papistical' character was made part of the accusation against the Archbishop. He afterwards kept a private School, but eventually received preferment again at the Restoration.

Robert Harrison, pensioner, removed to Corpus Christi College. He was imprisoned as a friend of Browne, the first Independent Minister.

John Harris D.D. (B.A. 1687) and F.R.S. was Boyle Lecturer. It is noteworthy that Dr Harris when a London incumbent began a kind of University Extension by giving public lectures (free) at a coffee-house in Birchin Lane, and also at his own house in Amen Corner. He prepared the first English *Dictionary of Arts and Sciences*. We regret, however, to have to record that his public spirit exceeded his private prudence, for he was 'culpably improvident and generally in distress': and he died an absolute pauper. Eleven different works of his are enumerated in the article.

'*Orator*' **Henley** (B.A. 1712), whose portrait is in the smaller Combination-room, came up from the Grammar School of Melton Mowbray, where his father was Vicar, and from a private School at Oakham. He was possessed with the idea that the current methods of study and of preaching needed change, his dissatisfaction beginning whilst he was in residence in the College. He became a noted preacher of Charity Sermons, but was pompous in elocution almost to eccentricity. Pope pilloried him in the *Dunciad* as 'Preacher at once, and Zany of his age.' The catalogue of his works runs to a list of 23, and the British Museum has 50 MS volumes of lectures of his besides.

We learn from the *Standard* of March 2, that the Editors of *The Revised Stud-Book* were aided by MSS from Welbeck and from Lowther Castle. But the chief helper was John Butler (B.A. 1851), of Raikes Farm, Abinger, and of St John's College, who was himself about to begin a similar work.

In December next the examination in Natural Science from Entrance Scholarships and Exhibitions will be distinct for the Inter-Collegiate Examination. Candidates may take up Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Zoology, Human Anatomy, or Physiology; but they must show a competent knowledge of two at least of the following—(1) Physics, (2) Chemistry, (3) Botany or Zoology. Application for particulars is to be made to the Tutors.

An examination for two Choral Studentships (tenor and bass) will be held on June 12. Candidates may be either present or intending undergraduates of the College. A notice giving details may be obtained from the Tutors.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, December 1890.

Foundation Scholarships of £80:

G. Hibbert-Ware (Cheltenham College) for Mathematics.

E. A. Werner (Blackheath Proprietary School) for Mathematics and Natural Science.

Foundation Scholarship of £60:

R. W. Tate (Shrewsbury School) for Classics.

Foundation Scholarships of £ 50 :

- C. G. Leftwich (Christ's Hospital) for Mathematics.
 C. F. Hare (Christ's Hospital) for Mathematics.
 W. Raw (Newcastle Grammar School) for Mathematics.

Minor Scholarship of £ 50 :

- C. Edmunds (Christ's Hospital) for Mathematics.
 C. L. Russell (Rugby School) for Classics.
 J. Smale (St John's College, Hurstpierpoint) for Mathematics.
 A. J. Tait (Merchant Taylors' School) for Classics and Hebrew.

Exhibitions :

- K. C. Dé (Presidency College, Calcutta) for Mathematics and Sanskrit.
 H. H. Emslie (Felsted School) for Mathematics.
 A. D. Jones (Aldenharn Grammar School) for Classics.
 J. G. Leatham (Queen's College, Belfast) for Mathematics.
 R. R. Mc Elderry (Queen's College, Belfast) for Classics.

The following books by members of the College are announced :—*Vergili Aeneidos lib. viii* (Macmillan), by the Rev A. Calvert; *School Sermons* (Blackwood), by the late Alexander William Potts LL.D., first Head-Master of Fettes College, Edinburgh; *Differential and Integral Calculus*, second edition (Macmillan), by A. G. Greenhill; *Cicero de Oratore book ii*, second edition (Frowde), by Dr A. S. Wilkins; *Key to Arithmetic in Theory and Practice* (Macmillan), by the late J. Brooksmith.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, DECEMBER 1890.**FIRST M.B. .**

<i>Chemistry etc.</i>	Ds Bumsted	Mayor
	Edwards, C. D.	Ds Moore
<i>Biology</i>	Ds Bumsted	Godson, F. R.
	Burnett	Gruber
	Draper	Nicholls
	Edwards, C. D.	

SECOND M.B.

<i>Pharmacy.</i>	Cuff	Kingsford, R. L.
	Haigh	Lewis, F. H.
<i>Anatomy etc.</i>	Ds Hill, A.	Waldon
	Cuff	Ds Lees, B. H.
	Ds Glover, F. B.	Lewis, F. H.
	Goodman	Mag Sankey

THIRD M.B.

<i>Surgery etc.</i>	Ds Bindloss	Ds Lewis, S.
	Ds Carling	Mag Samways
	Ds Godson	
<i>Medicine etc.</i>	Ds Grabham	Ds Simmons, W. W.
	Ds Kellett	Ds Wright
	Mag Samways	

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREES OF M.B. AND B.C.

- Ds Bindloss, A. H.
 Ds Simmons, W. W.
 Ds Kellett, A. F.
 Ds Wright, J. C.

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.D.

Mag Shore, L. E., Fellow of the College.

JOHNIANA.

Two important inscribed stones found here are designated as "walling stones." The first known of these was in the year 1773 in the wall of a small house near the church. It is now preserved at St John's College, Cambridge. The dimensions of the stone are two feet, four inches long, ten inches high. On the front are engraved Latin letters, signifying "The Twentieth Legion, Valeria, the Victorious made this." On the right side is a figure of a wild boar, which was the badge of the Twentieth Legion, and occurs on many sculptures and inscriptions left by it.

The other stone, also preserved at St John's College, as bequeathed by Dr Whitaker [See *Mayor-Baker*, p. 738] is nine and a half inches high, and eleven and three quarters inches broad, composed of a fine red sandstone. On it are words and letters, COH. X TITIANA O. P. XXVII, which signify: "The Century (or company of one hundred men, called) Titiana of the Tenth Cohort built twenty-seven feet." Titianus was the Centurion's name, and his company bore his name, just as a company of one of our regiments is styled for example Captain Smith's, from the name of its head-officer. Likewise our regiments have their badges, taken from animals. For instance, the former Fourth Regiment of the Line had as such the Lion of England, the former Fifth had St George and the Dragon, and the Sixth an Antelope. The Wild Boar was a favourite one, as it should appear from its being the device of two out of four legions that conquered Britain.

Tom C. Smith and the Rev J. Shortt: The History of the Parish of Ribchester. (London and Preston 1890).

One of the best of the many Elizabethan sonnetteers was Henry Constable, a writer who has, unfortunately, become well nigh forgotten now. Direct evidence of the poet's birth is difficult to find, but it is generally accepted that he was born at Newark, and that he was the son of Sir Robert Constable, Queen Elizabeth's Lieutenant of Ordnance. He was born about the year 1562, and was educated at Cambridge, leaving St John's College in 1580 with the degree of B.A. Sir Robert Constable, being a Roman Catholic, was deprived of his office; his son, professing the same religion as his father, retired to the Continent, where he travelled over Italy, Poland, and the Netherlands. His property at Newark he sold at the death of his father to the grandson of the great Lord Burghley. This was in 1591. In the following year he published his first volume of verse in which, under the title of "Diana," he expressed in the guise of sonnets his admiration of the much admired Lady Rich—to whom Sir Philip Sidney also dedicated his genius. The full title of this publication, which appeared in the large form of a quarto, was *Diana; the praises of his mistres in certaine sweete sonnets by H.C.*, and the genius of its author was soon recognised. Encouraged by this success Henry Constable wrote and published more, and in 1593, when Shakespeare was struggling and almost unknown, he published the first edition of his collected volume of verse. The success of the book, even in that brilliant era, was such that further editions, with various new pieces added, were published in 1597 and 1604.

Speaking of the writers of the period—about 1590—a competent critic (George Saintsbury) says that their work is of "unchastened vigour, full of promise, but decidedly in need of further schooling and discipline. But this cannot be said," he continues, "of the three remarkable collections yet to be noticed which appear in this year, to wit, Constable's *Diana*, Daniel's *Delia*, and Drayton's *Idea*. These three head the group and contain the best work, after Shakespeare and Spenser and Sidney, in the English sonnet of the time." Speaking of Constable, he says further on, "He was a close friend of Sidney, many of whose sonnets were published with his, and his work has much of the Sidneian colour, but with fewer flights of happily expressed fancy." The best of it is probably the following sonnet, which is not only

full of gracefully expressed images, but keeps up its flight from first to last—a thing not universal in these Elizabethan sonnets:—

My lady's presence makes the roses red,
Because to see her lips they blush for shame.
The lily's leaves, for envy, pale became;
And her white hands in them this envy bred.
The marigold the leaves abroad doth spread,
Because the sun's and her power is the same.
The violet of purple colour came,
Dyed in the blood she made my heart to shed.
In brief, all flowers from her their virtue take;
From her sweet breath their sweet smells do proceed;
The living heat which her eyebeams doth make,
Warmeth the ground, and quickeneth the seed.
The rain wherewith she watereth the flowers,
Falls from mine eyes, which she dissolves in showers.

In 1594 Constable and a properly accredited Papal legate proceeded to Scotland for the purpose of persuading King James to grant a toleration of the Roman Catholic religion in that country. The journey was fruitless, for James had his eye on the reversion of the neighbouring crown of "Cousin" Elizabeth. The eloquence and persuasiveness even of Constable failed to shake James's resolution, and the disappointed missionaries returned to the Continent. The year following the accession of James to the English throne Constable was imprisoned in the Tower, but after a short period of captivity he was released and went abroad. In 1607 he was again imprisoned at London, his well-known Catholic tendencies no doubt making him an object of suspicion, whilst the gunpowder plot embittered the feeling against him.

His second imprisonment was of no lengthy duration, and upon regaining freedom he proceeded to Paris, where he took up his abode. The remainder of his life was spent on the Continent in the service of his religion. He died in 1613—three years before the death of Shakespeare—having passed through an honourable though a chequered career, in which he allowed his prospects and his liberty to be taken from him on account of the faith he loved so well.

Nottingham Express, September 15, 1890.

Whatever difficulties might have previously embarrassed Mr Fallows' career were now dissipated. At St John's, honourably distinguished (perhaps above all other colleges) for attention to the education and interests of unfriended merit, he found every assistance which could be desired—kind friends, most able instructors, and an unlimited power of consulting books.

R. Sheepshanks: *Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society*, v. 404 (1832).

[Fallows was Third Wrangler 1813, Fellow of the College, and Astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope.]

And when the foote of the phane or image in turning about, did rub and grinde upon the copper base, fixed upon the pointe of the obeliske, it gaue such a sound, as if the tower bell of Saint Johns Colledge in the famous Uniersitie of Cambridge had bene rung; or that in the pompeous Bathes of the mightie Hadrian: or that in the fitt Pyramides standing upon foure.

R.D.: Translation of F. Colonna's *Hypnerotomachia*, Lond. 1592. [p. 19, ed. Lang, Lond. 1890].

[There is nothing in the original corresponding to the sentence about the tower bell of St John's College, which is introduced by the translator. He is R. D., supposed to be Robert Dallington, afterwards Master of the Charterhouse. He is said to have been of Pembroke College, but his name does not occur in the matriculation books, which Dr Luard, the Registrar, has looked through carefully; he certainly took no degree. He spent a good deal of his early life in Italy.]

July 26, 1837. The Election for the Town terminated in favor of Messrs Rice and Pryme. After the Election there was a regular row. For some cause or other the Mayor thought fit to send Maberly of King's to the station-house and also Earnshaw of St John's [Senior Wrangler 1831], who is acting for the Senior Proctor. This so outraged the populace that they broke the window of the station-house and would have pulled it down had not the Vice-Chancellor interfered on behalf of Earnshaw. The Vice-Chancellor had also to read the Riot Act, for neither Mayor nor Corporation Magistrate dare appear to do it. Afterwards I saw Maberly marched by the police across Parker's Piece to be committed to prison, but the populace ran on before and formed so dense a mass at the Town Gaol door that the police could not effect an entrance. I could not see whether violence was used but Maberly was rescued and taken by the mob to the hustings, from whence he harangued them. The crowd afterwards conducted Maberly through the town, but what became of him I do not know. In fact I can make neither head nor tail of the cause of his and the Senior Proctor's apprehension. One sickens at the sight of so much disorder.

M. Holroyd : Memorials of the Life of Dr Corrie, p. 86 (1890).

Oct. 28, 1840. H. Jones of this College [St Catharine's] and Henry Bailey of St John's called on me to ask what steps I thought ought to be taken to induce the Undergraduates to stand up in St Mary's during the singing, instead of sitting, as they now do. I told them that it would be best to make it known that to sit during the singing was peculiar to Dissenters and Presbyterians, and to use other methods of persuasion among themselves; but by no means to ask for the interference of the public authorities, which they seemed inclined to do.

Ibid : p. 151.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

Our boats in the Lent Races were constituted as follows :

<i>First Boat.</i>			<i>Second Boat.</i>		
<i>Coach</i> : P. E. Shaw			<i>Coaches</i> : J. A. Cameron and S. B. Reid.		
	<i>st.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>		<i>st.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
<i>Bow</i> A. C. Langmore.....	10	2	<i>Bow</i> W. Lamb	9	3½
2 H. C. Langley.....	11	3½	2 W. C. Laming	10	3½
3 T. L. Jackson	11	3	3 C. D. Edwards	10	7½
4 H. E. Knight	11	3½	4 W. Mc Dougall	10	12
5 W. R. Le Sueur.....	12	5½	5 G. Blair	12	0½
6 A. E. Buchanan	11	3½	6 C. Moore	11	6
7 F. D. Hessey	11	1½	7 A. J. Binns	10	3½
<i>Stroke</i> F. J. Allen	11	11	<i>Stroke</i> J. A. Telford	10	0
<i>Cox</i> H. H. Hayes	8	4	<i>Cox</i> G. H. Kilburn	8	3½

First Boat.

Bow—Wants a neater finish and more steadiness over the stretcher. He swings well in a race.

Two—Swings out much better: with a greater knowledge of how to use his legs he should do well.

Three—Has improved fast and taken great pains. He works hard in a race, but his swing is not systematic.

Four—Does not get on his work at once, and does not keep his blade covered long enough, but is keen and hard-working.

Five—Has improved his finish. He gets on his work at once, but by swinging out of the boat cannot use the last part of the swing.

Six—Needs more swing and a quicker finish. When he can use his legs equally he will be a useful oar.

Seven—Swings well and backs up stroke. His blade is always good. He should make a good oar.

Stroke—His faults are a bad finish and a short swing at the end of a course. His beginning is good and his leg work good. He rowed with pluck every night of the races.

Cox—Steered with judgment. Helped on the boat by his keenness.

Second Boat.

Bow—Works well for his weight and has a quick finish, but rushes too fast after his hands.

Two—Willing worker, but inclined to be a bad time-keeper.

Three—Plugs hard, but rushes forward. He should polish up his finish.

Four—Neat and promising, but wants longer swing and more sustained leg-work.

Five—Has come on very much during the Term. If he can acquire a longer swing all over the course he will do well.

Six—Rowed consistently, but did not come on as was at one time hoped.

Seven—Works hard and gets a good beginning, but his shoulders should go further back at the end of the stroke.

Stroke—Rowed with determination; a good stroke. His legs might be more used in swinging forward.

Cox—On his little experience did well. Should be of service in the future.

Both boats improved rapidly towards the races, and turned out fairly fast crews. The First Boat were an exceptionally heavy crew. R. H. Forster and L. H. K. Bushe-Fox came up and coached the boats on several occasions, and on the Saturday before the races N. P. Symonds took the First Boat.

March 4. The races commenced in very windy weather. In the Second Division the Second Boat got a bad start, and Selwyn got within 10 ft. Our men, however, soon settled down, and, rowing grandly, ran into Clare just round Ditton.

The First Boat starting second on the river, soon deprived Trinity Hall of the "headship." L.M.B.C. I gained from the start, and rowing well together, caught Hall at the Red Grind.

March 5. The Second Boat caught Cavendish just round Ditton, but in the unenviable position of "sandwich boat" failed to make a bump in the First Division.

The First Boat rowed over "head of the river."

March 6. The Second Boat rowed over, well away from Cavendish. They failed to make a bump in the First Division.

The First Boat started well, and kept out of their distance until the Willows. In the rough water up the Long Reach, however, they failed to keep swinging, and fell to Corpus at the 'Pike and Eel.'

March 7. The Second Boat rowed over head of the Second and bottom of the First Division.

The First Boat gained on Corpus, but fell to First Trinity just before the Railway Bridge, after a good race.

The nett result of the Races was a loss of one place by the First Boat and a gain of two places by the Second.

Besides the Lent boats several Eights were out on the river daily, and on Saturday February 21 these Eights raced against each other. The races took place abreast in the Long Reach and produced some exciting struggles and many "crabs." The following crew was successful :

G. H. Kilburn *Bow*
 2 E. W. MacBride
 3 A. A. Economo
 4 L. R. Saunders
 5 H. S. Willcocks
 6 R. T. Smith
 7 W. J. S. Bythell
Stroke J. H. Fraser
Cox A. H. Nørregaard

Bateman Pairs :—Only two crews entered. The race took place on February 21, and produced a good finish :

2nd station { A. T. Wallis (*Bow*)
 { S. B. Reid
 1st station { F. M. Smith (*Bow*)
 { B. Long

Wallis and Reid won by a length.

We had a Third Boat entered for the "getting-on" races, but they succumbed to Jesus III and Clare II in the first heat. We condole with the men, as they tried hard and were very keen. They were a very light crew, and were as follows :

J. H. Pegg *Bow*
 2 W. E. Cameron
 3 L. B. Burnett
 4 C. E. Fynes-Clinton
 5 W. Haslett
 6 W. Lewis
 7 A. Brooke
Stroke W. B. Morton
Cox A. N. Wilkins

The *Cambridge Review* of March 5 contains an article on Forster and Harris's *History of the Lady Margaret Boat Club* by Sir Patrick Colquhoun, who remarks that the work 'contains a great deal more than the title would imply,' as the Authors 'have either wittingly or otherwise given a history of the rise and progress of rowing in the University and thereby rendered it a valuable Academic Record.' Sir Patrick proceeds to give many most interesting reminiscences of the early days of Cambridge rowing.

CRICKET CLUB.

At a meeting of the above held on Thursday February 5, the following Officers were elected for the ensuing season :

Captain—J. H. C. Fegan. *Secretary*—F. J. Nicholls. *Committee*—H. Roughton, H. Wilcox, A. E. Elliott, J. Sanger, C. H. Tovey.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Since our last number was issued, only one match has been brought off. On Monday February 2, Middlesex Hospital paid us a visit, and gave us an excellent game. The scoring was 2 goals to 1 goal 1 try in our favour, but the result was doubtful right up to the call of time. Forward, the Hospital more than held their own, but our backs were able to equalise matters. Powys especially distinguished himself.

The following compose the team, an extra colour being given since one or two old members were unable to play in most of the matches :

- R. A. Draper* (back)—Has improved in kicking, though still rather slow ; stops a rush well and is an excellent collar.
- J. H. C. Fegan* (three-quarters)—A smart centre, passes and kicks very well, runs strongly, but lacks defence.
- F. L. Rae* (three-quarters)—Has much improved during the season. Makes good use of his pace, but should practise kicking ; has an unfortunate preference for collaring from behind, though he can tackle when he likes.
- G. F. Powys* (three-quarters)—Fast and dodgy, but loses many a chance by missing passes ; a poor kick but fair collar.
- T. L. Jackson* (half)—Knows the game, and very seldom loses a chance ; collars and kicks well, and plays an excellent passing game. Not fast, but an artful dodger, and very frequently scores.
- E. Ealand* (half)—Plays a very plucky game, passes well from the scrum, a good tackler, and stops rushes very well ; should learn to kick.
- A. T. Wallis* (Capt.)—Excellent all round forward. Shoves hard in the scrum and tackles strongly ; runs well, and out of touch rises to the occasion.
- J. P. M. Blackett*—Has more than kept up his old form. Useful in the loose and a good collar.
- A. E. Elliott*.—First-rate forward, plays with plenty of dash ; as good in the loose as he is out of touch.
- J. Lupton*—Plays his own game, but does so to good purpose. Too much inclined to play a wing game. Very useful in the loose, tackles well, and can take a pass.
- B. Long*—Hard working forward, collars well, and is always on the ball ; should learn to dribble.
- C. D. Edwards*—Another hard worker. uses his weight and his feet well in the scrum, slow in the loose but tackles well.
- G. Longman*—A useful forward and fair three-quarters. Tackles well and runs pluckily. With practice will make a first-rate forward.

- G. R. Joyce*—Energetic forward, collars well, and is fair out of touch ; needs practice in dribbling.
- J. J. Robinson*—A sterling forward, needs confidence and dash. Works hard, and is a very good dribbler.
- E. F. Gedye*—A light forward, but plays up hard ; has a good idea of passing out to the backs, always in the middle of the scrum, and fair in the loose.

The Second Team has been decidedly above the average, and some of them will probably run the freshmen hard for their colours next year. Lord, Harding, Kendall, and Kidd played in several First Team matches.

The team was unfortunate in losing the services of their Captain near the end of the season. After playing regularly for the 'Varsity, Wallis received an injury which prevented his playing for the rest of the season.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

As several of our last Term's team were training for the College Sports and others had gone down, only two matches were played this Term, with the following results :

<i>Opponents.</i>	<i>Result.</i>	<i>Goals.</i>
Christ's.....	Won	6....1
Emmanuel	Won	3....2

This altogether makes a total of 15 matches played during the season, of which 14 have been won and 1 lost, a record more favourable than the College has been able to boast of for several years past, and one which reflects very great credit on every member of the team. This success has been due in no small measure to the keenness shown by every individual member of the XI. This might be copied with advantage by some of the 2nd XI.

- H. Sargent* (goal)—An excellent goal-keeper on his day but somewhat uncertain. Fairly excelled himself in Cup Ties.
- C. H. Tovey* (back)—Has made a very good Captain, and is to be congratulated upon the success which has attended his efforts. Good and keen back, kicks and tackles well, improved greatly since last season.
- G. C. Jackson* (back)—Has played consistently well throughout the season. A hard kick, with good tackling powers. Volleys beautifully.
- D. Stephens* (half-back)—The pick of the halves ; works hard and knows how to use his head. Should be careful not to interfere with his other halves.
- H. Gardiner* (half-back)—Neat half, tackles well and passes accurately, but painfully slow.
- A. W. White* (half-back)—Has improved greatly during the season. Tackles splendidly, but should feed his forwards better and be more careful where he kicks.
- J. H. Reeves* (outside right)—The fastest forward in the team, and the pick of the new choices. Dribbles and passes well, but should learn to centre sooner.

H. Roughton (inside right)—Hardworking energetic forward. Possesses the happy knack of keeping his forwards well together. Passes with great accuracy and occasionally shoots well.

W. H. Skene (centre forward)—A very fair centre forward, feeds his wing men accurately and uses his head well. A poor shot at goal and rather too fond of getting 'off-side.'

H. C. Barraclough (inside left)—An excellent forward with knowledge of the game, has plenty of pace and good shooting powers. Has scored more goals than all the rest of the team put together.

C. Wallis (outside left)—Hardworking forward with plenty of weight and occasionally pace. Should learn to centre with his left foot. Poor shot at goal.

The Scratch Sixes secured more entries than usual, and were won after a hard-fought game by the following six :

H. Gardiner (Capt.)
T. E. Sandall
J. J. Gillespie
R. A. Draper
E. E. Bland
R. W. Lewis

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

At a general meeting held on February 19 it was decided to accept an offer made by the University Swimming Club by which each member of the Amalgamation becomes a member of the C. U. S. C. on the payment of 2/6 per year. This arrangement is especially satisfactory, as it has been decided by that Club to exclude all those who are not yearly subscribers. Those who are not already Life Members are of course exempt from the yearly payment.

At the commencement of term the Committee consisted of the following members: Mr. R. F. Scott, *President*, Mr A. Harker, *Treasurer*, Mr J. E. Marr, the three Senior Members; and the following Captains of Clubs, P. E. Shaw, L.M.B.C.; A. S. Wallis, R.U.F.C.; C. H. Tovey, A.F.C.; H. Roughton, C. C.; J. Lupton, L.C.; C. E. Owen, L.T.C.; J. H. C. Fegan, A.C.; F. J. Nicholls, Junior Member; T. L. Jackson, *Secretary*.

We very much regret to say that Mr Harker has resigned the post of Treasurer, which has never been more ably filled: the Club is much indebted to him for his kind services, and wishes to tender him its hearty thanks for the time and trouble he has bestowed on its interests.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

The Sports held on Thursday and Friday, February 19 and 20th, were not remarkable for anything at all brilliant, though some of the results were fair. The Strangers' Race (120 yards handicap), run in three heats, was well contested. In the first heat Thorpe, Corpus, scratch, beat Scowcroft, Caius, 2 yards, by 1 foot, in 12½ seconds. The second heat was a walk over

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for Weigall, Emmanuel, 2 yards, and Baines, Trinity Hall, 4 yards. The third fell to Gillett, Downing, 5 yards, in $12\frac{1}{2}$ seconds: Hedges, Selwyn, 2 yards, being second. In the final Scowcroft got a splendid start and reached home first, 4 feet ahead of Thorpe. Time, 12 2-5 seconds.

First Day.

200 Yards Boating Men's Handicap.—W. McDougall, 6 yards start, 1; A. C. Langmore, scratch, 2; won by four yards; time, 22 4-5th sec.

300 Yards Handicap.—J. J. Gillespie, 20 yards start, 1; C. Moore, 17 yards, 2; won by a yard; time, 34 2-5th sec.

Putting the Weight.—A. W. White, 31ft. 7in., 1; S. R. Trotman, 31ft. 4½in., 2.

100 Yards Race.—*First Heat:* A. W. White, penalised 3 yards, 1; G. E. Warren, 2; won by a foot; time 11 2-5th sec. *Second Heat:* H. W. Cadling, 1; E. A. Kendall, 2; won by 6 inches; time, 11 1-5th sec.

120 Yards Handicap.—*First Heat:* T. Waite, 6 yards start, 1; A. W. White, scratch, 2; won by two yards; time, 12 3-5th sec. *Second Heat:* F. G. E. Field, 8 yards, 1; E. A. Kendall, 4 yards, 2; won by a foot; time, 12 4-5th sec. *Third Heat:* G. E. Warren, 3 yards, 1; A. Earl, 8 yards, 2; won by a foot; time, 12 4-5th sec.

Quarter Mile Race.—C. C. Lord, 1; H. Roughton, 2; Lord led throughout and won by 4 yards; time, 55 4-5th secs.

High Jump.—A. W. White, 5ft. ½in., 1; S. R. Trotman, 5ft., 2.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—S. R. Trotman, penalised 3 yards, 1; G. E. Warren, 2; Trotman took the lead at the sixth hurdle, and won by a yard and a half; time, 19 1-5th sec.

One Mile Race.—C. Wallis, 1; C. Goodman, 2; Goodman took the lead at the half-distance, and maintained it until twenty yards from home, when Wallis dashed to the front, and won by five yards; time, 5min. 6sec.

120 Yards Strangers' Handicap.—*First Heat:* C. H. Thorpe, Corpus, scratch, 1; H. E. Scowcroft, Caius, 2 yards start, 2; F. Ranson, Emmanuel, 1 yard, 0; W. J. Goodwin, Clare, 4½ yards, 0; won by a foot, the others being close up; time, 12½sec. *Second Heat:* G. J. V. Weigall, Emmanuel, 2 yards, and C. T. Baines, Trinity Hall, 4 yards, walk over. *Third Heat:* H. Gillett, Downing, 5 yards, 1; P. D. Hedges, Selwyn, 2 yards, 2; M. B. Bolton, Emmanuel, 3½ yards, 0; Gillett led all the way and won by four yards; time, 12½sec.

Second Day.

Three Miles Handicap.—C. D. Edwards, scratch, 1; S. R. Squires, 200 yards start, 2; C. Goodman, 50 yards, 3. Won by thirty yards, Goodman being over two hundred yards further behind. Time, 16 min. 19 sec.

Throwing the Hammer.—Only S. R. Trotman, pen. 10ft., 75 ft. 1 in., competed.

100 Yards Race.—*Final Heat:* G. E. Warren, 1; A. W. White, pen. 3 yards, 2. A good race resulted in favour of Warren by half a foot. Time, 11 sec.

120 Yards Handicap.—*Final Heat:* T. Waite, 6 yards start, 1; F. G. E. Field, 8 yards, 2; A. W. White, scratch, 3. Won by half a yard, inches dividing second and third. Time, 12½ sec.

200 Yards Freshmen's Race.—G. E. Warren, 1; A. C. Langmore, 2. Won by two yards. Time, 22 2-5th sec.

Long Jump.—S. R. Trotman, 18 ft. 4½ in., 1; A. W. White, pen. 10 in., 18 ft. 7½ in., 2.

Half Mile Handicap.—A. E. Elliott, 38 yards, 1; J. J. Gillespie, 45 yards, 2; C. C. Lord, 28 yards, 3. Elliott went to the front four hundred yards from home, and won by three yards, four between second and third. Time, 2 min. 8 2-5th sec.

120 Yards Strangers' Handicap.—*Final Heat:* H. E. Scowcroft, Caius, 2 yards start, 1; G. H. Thorpe, Corpus, scratch, 2; G. J. V. Weigall, Emmanuel, 2 yards, 0; P. D. Hedges, Selwyn, 2 yards, 0; E. T. Baines, Trinity Hall, 4 yards, 0; H. Gillett, Downing, 5 yards, 0. Scowcroft assumed the lead thirty yards from home, and won by four feet, the others close together, about two yards behind Thorpe. Time, 12 2-5th sec.

200 Yards College Servants' Race.—J. Collins, scratch, 1; J. Wallman, 10 yards start, 2. Won by two yards. Time, 24 2 5th sec.

W. A. Long won, on March 3, the Four Miles Open Road Handicap of the C. U. Hare and Hounds Club. He had a start of 2m. 15sec.

EAGLE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

The following have been elected to the Club this Term; D. E. Frossard, A. W. White, H. Wilcox.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

The Double Tennis Ties were won this Term by C. E. Owen and C. P. Way, the runners-up being J. Lupton and C. H. Blomfield.

LACROSSE CLUB.

It is our painful duty to record that the present prospects of the Lacrosse Club are decidedly unpromising. The fresh members who joined last Term have for the most part not continued to play, and the practices are very poorly attended; unless a sudden increase of interest in the game takes place, it seems probable that it will die out in the 'Varsity altogether. Those who understand the game as it should be, cannot account for the fact that it is not taken up in earnest as others are. Why will not players who come up continue their play here, and so help to raise the standard, instead of backing out on the flimsiest of excuses?

The College has only played one match this Term, *v* Leys School (without masters) and lost (5-0). Lupton, Warren, and Sandall played well, but our attack was too unpractised to score.

Grenville and Warren have received their College colours.

4TH CAMB. (UNIV.) VOLUNTEER BATTALION: THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

B Company.

Up to the time of writing there has not been much doing in the Volunteer world. As the new 'Equipment' does not include skates we were unable to have any drills in the earlier part of the Term, and when the frost went men were wanted for the boats.

The Company Cup of the Term has been won by Private Reeves with a score of 79.

Both Reeves and Cordeaux have been shooting well. They were in the winning Scratch Four in January, and in the 'Series A' Competition Reeves got the second and Cordeaux the third prize.

The Colonel has at last issued the Report for the Volunteer year of 1890. From it we learn officially that B Company has four marksmen—Captain Hill, Lance-Corporals Nunns and Cordeaux, and Bugler Leathes. Mr Nunns' score is third on the list, being only three points behind that of Mr A. P. Humphry, our former Commanding Officer. A detachment is to proceed to Aldershot on March 17 and another is to join the Inns of Court in a route march for the Easter Manœuvres. The Inspection will take place next Term on Tuesday, May 5. Major Riddell, our Adjutant, leaves us before then, and his place is to be taken by Captain H. Earle D.S.O., of the Yorkshire Light Infantry. Captain Earle is an Etonian and an Oxonian and has seen much active service.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—G. D. Kempt. *Vice-President*—A. J. Pitkin. *Treasurer*—J. E. Purvis. *Secretary*—W. B. Morton. *Committee*—H. E. Mason, J. J. Gillespie.

During the Term the Society has received an increasing amount of support from members of the College, the debates have been well attended and well sustained. In particular the motions on "Compulsory Chapels" and "Social Clubs" created a large amount of interest, and brought together crowded houses. On the latter occasion Lecture-Room VI was well filled, and the proceedings were very lively indeed. During the Term the Committee has been occupied with the proposal to introduce smoking during debates, as is the practice in most other Colleges. Honourable members have been asked, politely but firmly, to append their signatures to voting papers on the question, and are wondering if any tangible result is to follow. This depends on the decision of the Higher Court, the College authorities, to whom the matter is now transferred.

The debates were as follows:

January 24—"That in the opinion of this House the general policy of the present Government is deserving of severe condemnation." Proposed by H. E. Long. Opposed by A. P. Bender. Lost by the President's casting vote.

January 31—"That this House approves of the social remedy suggested by the Author of *In Darkest England*." Proposed by R. E. Baker. Opposed by F. G. Given-Wilson. Carried by 10 to 9.

February 7—"That this House approves of the modern movement in favour of women's rights." Proposed by P. Green. Opposed by J. E. Purvis. Lost by 9 to 10.

February 14—"That this House condemns the present system of Compulsory Chapels." Proposed by F. D. Hessey. Opposed by C. E. Fynes-Clinton. Carried by 24 to 21.

February 21—"That in the present state of psychical research the existence of ghosts is undeniable." Proposed by H. Drake. Opposed by R. E. Baker. Carried by 6 to 4.

February 28—"That in the opinion of this House the existence of Social Clubs is injurious to the best interests of the College." Proposed by H. E. Mason. Opposed by F. M. Smith. Lost by 17 to 37.

The average attendance was 50.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

Officers for the Lent and May Terms:

President—Dr Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens M.A. *Secretary*—F. W. Carnegie. *Assistant Secretary*—H. Collinson. *Committee*—F. M. Smith, A. B. F. Cole, F. D. Sturgess.

This Society is to be congratulated on having at last definitely decided to hold the May Concert in the College Hall. The Master and Fellows have kindly granted permission for the use of the Hall and also of the Combination-Room for the occasion, and the Committee intend to do their best to give Members of the Society and their friends a very pleasant evening on Friday June 12, on which date it has been decided to hold the Concert. We much regret the loss of Dr Garrett's valuable services, but he could not bring himself to look kindly on the change which had been brought about, and so he sent in his resignation as conductor. The Committee asked him to reconsider his decision, but in vain, and so nothing was left to be done but to accept his resignation and look out for another conductor. The Committee then met and decided to ask Mr A. S. Tetley (a member of the College) to conduct us. We are glad to say he has kindly consented to do so, and already the Chorus have made great improvement under his able leadership. We think that there can be no doubt but that our May Concert will be a great success, and will be much appreciated.

On Saturday January 24 the Society gave their "Popular Concert" in the Guildhall: A good programme had been arranged, and in spite of the wet evening there was a large audience. The President Dr Sandys was in the chair, and did much towards making the Concert a success.

There have been two Smoking Concerts given this Term in Lecture Room VI, which is now far too small to accommodate all who would like to be present. We are very glad to see that the College keeps up its interest in these Concerts, and from the number of guests from other colleges who have come to them and who are always welcome, we can only conclude that our Smokers have become well-known and are much enjoyed by University men in general.

Mr Tanner and Mr Flux very kindly presided at the two Concerts, and we hope that we may often see them again in the capacity of Chairman at our Smoking Concerts.

The funds of the Society are fairly good, but not so good as was expected. Those Members who have not paid their subscriptions are earnestly requested to pay them as soon as possible.

TOYNBEE HALL.

Members of the College willing to subscribe to Toynbee Hall are reminded that subscriptions for this year should be paid before the close of this Term either to Mr G. C. M. Smith or to the account of the 'Universities Settlements Association,' London and County Bank, Cambridge Branch.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Meetings were held on January 22 and 29, and February 5, 12, 19, and 26 in the rooms of B. Long, W. H. Harding, C. E. Fynes-Clinton, A. Baines, P. C. Kingsford, and H. C. Lees.

The following papers were read :

Historical sketch of the A. V., by P. G. Smith.

Jewish History from the Exile to Christ, by J. H. Adeney.

Are the Patriarchs Historical Persons ? by Mr Watson.

Marcion, by W. Nutley.

Mahometanism, by C. P. Way.

The Regius Professor of Divinity has promised to read a paper next term.

The officers for next term are :

President—W. J. Caldwell. *Treasurer*—P. G. Smith. *Secretary*—H. C. Lees. *Committee*—C. P. Way, W. Nutley.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

Work at the Mission has been carried on during the early part of this Term under difficulties, owing to Mr Phillips being laid up for some three weeks with severe colds. The last three months have been a period of considerable anxiety to the Missioner and all friends of the Mission, owing to the continued illness of Mrs Phillips.

The unusual prevalence of "London Fogs," the prolonged frost and the biting winds, have made visiting in the various "Buildings" no easy matter. It is satisfactory to find, however,

that, even in the coldest weather, the Church is perfectly warm and comfortable. Another source of gratification is the large use that has been made of our cast-off clothes store; and we hope that members of the College will be liberal next Term when the old-clothes bag comes round. Very useful also have been the gifts for the sick and poor, among whom the distress during this long winter has been unusually great.

The Terminal Meeting was held on Tuesday, February 3, in Lecture Room VI, Professor Mayor presiding in the absence of the Master, who was unable to come owing to the short notice given of the Meeting. The members of the College present were addressed by Dr Moorhouse, Bishop of Manchester, an old Johnian, who gave the meeting the benefit of his experience as an organiser of missions when Vicar of Paddington, which parish he had connected with eight poor districts in Hoxton. Neither of the Missioners was able to attend.

During the Christmas Vacation several junior members of the College visited the Mission, and a successful concert was given there on Boxing-night under the auspices of Messrs Rice, Collison, and Reeves. A concert was given on Monday, Jan. 12, at Honor Oak Park by members of the College, realising over £18, which was devoted to the sick and poor fund. We have to thank the following gentlemen for their kindness in taking part in the concert—Rev J. C. R. Gale, Vicar of Christ Church, Sutton, Messrs Carnegie, Given-Wilson, Collison, and Rice.

There is now a Mission Lady doing very good and useful work in the district, but more lay help is still needed.

The Committee are anxious that it should not be supposed that, because there are rumours of endowment, we shall be better off financially, since now that we are a parish certain grants which were made so long as we were a mission district, and were a great help, have ceased. All that we shall have will be a definite but small income as a basis; and we shall still require all the aid that we can obtain to keep the work progressing. There is much that ought to be done now, that remains untouched owing to our lack of funds.

In the last number of the *Eagle* we stated incorrectly that the donation from the Fishmongers' Company was specially given to the Vicarage Building Fund: we find that it was given to the General Fund.

Several members of the College have stated their intention of visiting the Mission in the Easter Vacation; we take this opportunity of mentioning that there are still several days towards the end of the vacation free for any one who may wish to go down.

The new members of Committee are A. E. Buchanan, P. Green, and G. R. Joyce.

THE LIBRARY.

• *The asterisk denotes past or present Members of the College.*

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Christmas, 1890.

Donations.

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Dr D. Mac Alister.

Professor Mayor.

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The Author.

A. J. Evans, Esq., M.A.

Mr Webb.

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Mr W. Tomlin.

Rev Francis Proctor, M.A.

The Author.

The Author.

Corporation of the
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of Washington

The Master.

Mr Justin Simpson.

Rev D. S. Ingram, M.A.

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INDEX TO THE EAGLE.

THE Editors of the *Eagle* have in hand the printing of a full *Index* to the first fifteen volumes of the magazine, and hope to have it ready for issue by June 1891. It is in two parts: the first dealing with the original articles, poetry, and the like; the second dealing with *Our Chronicle*. In the latter index references are given to every name that occurs, and under the headings of the several College Clubs and Societies are alphabetical lists of all who are mentioned in connexion with each. The *Index* will thus serve as a clue to the history of the College and its members during the thirty-one years 1858—1889, and its value to all Johnians is beyond question. It has cost both pains and money to prepare; but the Editors feel that these have been well bestowed. They look to members of the College for aid in meeting the expense, and this will best be rendered by filling up the annexed form and sending it (with a postal order for 2/6) to the Treasurer. A specimen page of the index to *Our Chronicle* is given overleaf.

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Resident subscribers are requested to pay their Subscriptions to Mr E. Johnson, Bookseller, Trinity Street: cheques and postal orders should be made payable to *The Treasurer of the Eagle Magazine*.

Subscribers are requested to leave their addresses with Mr E. Johnson, and to give notice of any change; and also of any corrections in the printed list of Subscribers issued in December.

The Secretaries of College Societies are requested to send in their notices for the Chronicle before the end of the *seventh* week of each Term.

Contributions for the next number should be sent in at an early date to one of the Editors (Dr Donald MacAlister, Mr G. C. M. Smith, B. Long, J. A. Cameron, E. W. MacBride, F. W. Carnegie).

N.B.—Contributors of anonymous articles or letters will please send their names to *one* of the Editors who need not communicate them further.

Copies of the antique medallion portrait of Lady Margaret may be obtained by Subscribers at the reduced price of 3d on application to Mr Merry at the College Buttery.

Large-paper copies of the plate of the College Arms, forming the frontispiece to No 89, may be obtained by Subscribers at the reduced price of 10d on application to Mr Merry at the College Buttery.

Mr Torry's notes on The Founders and Benefactors of St John's College, with notes and index, may be had of Metcalfe & Co. Limited, Publishers, Trinity Street, Cambridge, and will be sent post-free to anyone enclosing a Postal Order for half-a-crown, the publishing price, to the Rev A. F. Torry, Marwood Rectory, Barnstaple, Devon.

Mr E. Johnson will be glad to hear from any Subscriber who has a duplicate copy of No 84 to dispose of.

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Number XCV

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NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 475).

ME continue the series of letters referring to the dispute between St John's and Trinity on the enclosure of 'Garret Hostel Green.'

Addressed: To my verie louing ffrendes the Mr and Seniors of St Johns College in Cambridge dd.

Salutem in Christo. Yo^r vnkynde and vn-neighbourly dealing wth Trinitie College in so small a matter is come to her Maties^s knoledge, to geather wth my endeavour on that Colleges behalf: and I doo assure yo^u that in the hearing of diuerse persons, her Highnesse expressed in some vehemencie her dislyke of yo^r frowardnesse in so necessarie and reasonable a matter, towarde so greate and worthie a College, of her Fathers foundation, and her owne patronage; and did reprove mee for taking that indignitie at yo^r handes, in not yelding to my motion in suche a tryfle: Saying that I did not vse that authoritie in forcing of you, which I ought and might doo, (as it pleased her to say) in many respectes. All w^{ch} I thought good to signifie vnto yo^u, before I proceede against yo^u in any other cause: hoping that in the meane tyme yo^u will be better aduised, and satisfie nowe not my request, but her Maties^s expresse pleasure geuen vnto mee. Yo^r frowarde and uncharitable proceeding herein hath by some of yo^r owne companie possessed the whole Courte, to yo^r discredit and shame: Where as I had thought that your discretion had beene suche, as to haue kept it within the knoledge only of suche as would haue kept it secrete, vntill it had beene frendely ended. W^{ch} I supposed my last l^{ies} written vnto yo^u the last of Marche would haue effected. Her Mat^y charged mee, That

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my lenitie breedes vnto mee contempt, I protest that I love that Vniuersitie and everie College in it, as I love myne owne lyfe; and that I have dealt in matters concerning the estate and good thereof and of everie Member therein as tenderly and carefully, as any ffather could ever deale with his dearest children. But howe I haue been or am regarded, lett the effectes declare. In this cause, what meanes yo^u haue vsed, whom yo^u haue solicited, what vnreasonable demandes yo^u make; what vniust suggestions yo^u vse; what iniurie yo^u haue doon to yo^r best frendes, what small respect yo^u haue to mee, the only man nowe liuing, who hadd the dealing in yo^r Statutes, lett yo^r Actes and proceedinge in this Action declare, I doo not blame yo^u all herein: I am persuaded, that it is against the disposition of suche as are most considerable among yo^u. But to conclude, it is her Maties pleasure, That Trinitie College shall haue their desier in this suyte, and the conditions promised vnto yo^u in my last lettres shall bee performed. And so I comitt yo^u to the tuition of almightie god. From Lambehith the vijth of April 1600

yo^r assured louing ffrende

Jo. CANTUAR.

Addressed: To the Right worth: Mr Dr Clayton Mr of St Johns Colledge in Cambridge geue these.

S^r my dutye remembred etc. you knowe by this the effecte of my Lo: Gr. his letter w^{ch} your freindes woulde wishe you shoulde answer in the best manner you can, not yieldinge in any case from youre right. If they be mandatorye in her Maties name, yet they may be thus answered. Wth all humility acknowledge the authoritie, and humblye desyre his Gr: that as he has alwayes bene a patrone to learninge, so he woulde not nowe cast poore St Johns out of his protection: that he will be pleased to make youre humble submission knownen to her Matie, from whome & by whose good fauoure, you hold your landes lyuings, lawes and all els, her greate grandmother being your foundres, and that his Gr: woulde please to to be informed fullye of the priudices w^{ch} you receave by this inclosure. Oure good frendes are fullye possessed wth the cause, of whose best helpe we may assure ourselves. Mr Secretary being informed in it, made this answer that his father was and hymself is S^{act} John's man & in that regarde

he will be readye to do vs the best good he can. My Lo. Treasurer is, or shall be acquainted wth the matter whose good furtherance also we hope to obtayne. And therefore hauinge so good assurance of the helpe of oure honorable frendes and hauinge bene so farr seene in the matter alreadye, we must not nowe in anye case yielde w^{thout} their good approbation lest we be thought to be wantinge vnto them & to ourselves. In the meane tyme it were fitt to addresse your publick letter vnto Mr Secretarye, relyinge on him as on his father heretofore, & makinge knowen vnto hym all your allegacions particularlye, as also signifyinge what is passed betweene his Gr: & you & also desyringe (if her Matie be possessed of this cause) his best helpe to satisfye her. you may desyre my Lo: Gr: that you may not be pressed to breake oathe & statute cōcerninge w^{ch} as some lawyers saye you may do it, so others say you cannot, & you must satisfye your own mynds in that poynte & though some you be satisfied herein yet all are not. Desyringe further his Gr: fauorable acceptance of your reasons & his gracious interpretation of youre doinges & that in a true sence of your iust cause his (Gr?) will not onely satisfye hymselfe, but also be a meanes that her Matie may be satisfied. Signifyinge further that the desyre of a braunche from their conduite, were a greate pleasure to your house & no incōuence to youre neighbours: that besides youre cōsentation therein it woulde greatlye satisfye youre posterity, who might fynde that you procured one benefitt by forgoinge another, but this must not be alledged if you stande vppō youre statute, w^{ch} I thinke best at firste to doe: It is best to unite the p^{ri}udices w^{ch} you are to receave by this inclosure, as also the reasons of youre demande of a branche from their conduite in a Schedule by themselves & delyuer them to hym whome you sende aboute youre busines. And thus I take my leave, cōmittinge you to the tuition of almightie god. Steuenage 7 Aprile 1600

your wor^{sh} to cōmaunde

WILLM PRATT

I woulde desyre youre service & to keepe this lfe to youre selfe. for though we may assure oure selves of good frendes yet we must not make anye greate speache or bragges of them..

Addressed : To the Right wor^{ll} my assured frend Mr Doctor Clayton M^r of St Johns Colledge in Cambridge dd.

S^r your Colledge cause against Trinities inclosure finds honorable and earnest freinds. The last Sunday the matter was so hotte in Courte as the like hath not bene heard there in such a cause. My Lo: is passinglie earnest for you and your Colledge, Mr Secretary hath openly professed and still doth that he is of your house, and that you shall not have any wronge, nor they of Trinity there inclosure without satisfaction to your Coll: yf his abilitie be sufficient to procure your righte. This day Dr Nevile hath bene with me, his ende was (as I gesse) that I should be his meanes to my lo: to consider rightlie of his duty to his ho: notwithstandinge his opposition in this cause, and that I mighte be a meanes to you for pacificatō: of my lords good concepte of himself I assured him, and for any pacificacōn, I said that your colledge is not now yt selfe, greater psons having voluntarilie without any your suite entred into the cause, vnto whose satisfaction yt behoves you now to looke, and not they to yours. He alleged that our Colledge, had delt hardly wth the lo. Arch: in seeking to so great psons while his gr: delt in the matter, I answered that yt was without your Colledge privitie vpon my lo: of Londons *caveat*, that yt would go ill with you yf my lo: or M^r Secretary should know you delt in yt, for vpon notice of that *caveat* I desired my lo: to continue his favour to you notwithstanding a controuersy betwene Trinity and you: vpon whose desire to be truly informed I got some of your societie to informe him pticulerly, whervpon his lo^p: was moved to favour your iust cause as he doth: and of all likly hood, the same *caveat* was the motyve for Mr Secretary to vnderstand and favour your cause also. They alledge against you that many other Colledgs have compounded for the like with the towne as they do now without seeking consent of any of the vniuersity over for yt. That your backside is in the like state by composition wth the towne only for 8^s 2^d rente or there about yearely, that Dr Nevile ptermitted not your colledge, but thought you not interested in yt, never having hard that you had Manner there, and as yet thinking yt but your scite of a manner only, and that yf he had omitted the Colledge, yet he

supposes, that the request made since to yo by my lo: gr: letters and his owne is good satisfaction for that omission. They say also that our Colledge hath no more righte in that comon, then any one Scholler servant hath, and that now to compound wth you were to putt on all other to seeke composition who have interest there. I would wishe you to search your evidence for helpe thence, and to send some of your societie hither presentlie instructed fully in this cause. This inclosed petition is very well liked of your best freinds, yt were good yt were put into latyne, as you vse and sent up to be exhibited to her Matie by those whom you send in this buisynes, and yt were well you sent by them also letters of thanks to Mr Secretary wth request to continue his favour and protection, you may take notice of his favour for he doth publishe yt. I need not advise you lres of thanks to my lo: who hath done you extraordinary fauour in this cause. Let vs vnderstand of all things as passe and be respective how you end this cause without the approbatōns of your friends. Take oppon you that this inclosed petition is devised by yourselfe and returne this copy thereof to gether this my letter inclosed in your letter to me by this bearer. Mr Lyndsell Mr Coke and Mr Hamond and I comend vs kindly to you, and so I rest in haste 9^o Apr. 1600

Tuus totaliter

ROB: BOUTH

Let vs have the copies of all that is written to you by the Archb: and of your answers, Mr Alvey is said by your adversaries to be a principle inciter to stand in this matter, Her Matie I doubt not will stand like a Royall iust prince (as she is) indifferente whatsoeur you heare to the contrarie.

Your frends wishe that Mr Pratte may be one to followe this cause.

Mr Secretary was Sir Robert Cecil Earl of Salisbury son of the first Lord Burghley; The Lord Treasurer was Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst; both were Johnians.

The Latin letter which was sent in accordance with Bouth's suggestion will be found in *Mayor-Baker* p. 612.

Addressed: To the right wor^{ll}: Mr Dr Claiton M^r of St Johns Colledge in Cambridge d^r.

S^r I fynde no way so fitt to awnsw^r yo^r l^re of y^e 14th of this May, & to advyse yo^u as yo^u desyre; as by taking vppō me a person & humo^r vn^fitt for me, in an ov^r p^rsumptuous mann^r to controll yo^r feares and discomforts. Let it be allowed, y^t Trinity College men glorye, y^t some of yo^r Coll: fleere, and oth^r greive and are discouraged and y^t most men in other places do skorne yo^r vsage and success & y^t great means is vsed to incense his Gr: against you: it is all answered thus, *intus si certè ne labora*, have you done anything wherto yo^u were not bound by yo^r statute and othe? have yo^u intruded yo^rself maliciouslye into this busynes? or have yo^u p^rceeded furth^r or in oth^r mann^r in it, then might very well stand w^t y^t duty w^{ch} you do owe to god and men? yf yo^r answ^r be as it must needs be negative; what could yo^u have done oth^r wyse, then yo^u have done, but it should have been worse done? why should yo^u either greive at y^e p^rsent estate of y^t w^t you could not honestlye p^rvent, or feare such future evils w^t an honest man hath not means to avoyde? yf yo^u will beare w^t my playness, I assure yo^u I fynde by this yo^r l^re y^t feares & discomforts are in yo^r mynde multiplied above y^t w^t is either true or fitt. Though I be affected harteley in yo^r cause, yet in my iudgem^t (all circumstances considered) I do not fynde y^t yo^u have had any harde success in it: yo^u are as free as yo^u were, & Trinitye Coll: have no bett^r (but much worse) assurance of their desyre, then they had before they molested yo^u, and further I cañe assure yo^u y^t neith^r yo^r enemies are ferme nor yo^r frends unmyndful of yo^u who do only attend a fitt tyme to do yo^u good: & therefore my best advyse is y^t yo^u still hould a constant course as yo^u have hith^r to doñe; y^t yo^u suffer substances only (& not likings dislikings, conceiptes suspicōns rumo^r & such like shadowes) to affect yo^u & y^t yo^u do govern yo^r passions (how iust soev^r yo^u esteeme thē) y^t yo^r best frends be not drawne by thē, rather to do somewhat p^rsentlye, then to attend their best opportunitye to do better for you. I could not improve yo^r l^re to y^e best advantage, by cause of y^t w^t yo^u write in it conc^rning yo^r building: hereafter write not of both matt^r in one paper. I wryte to yo^u as I would be written vnto

in y^e like case: lett not therefore my direct playness diminish your conceit of my love, let not any of yo^r company (whomsoever yo^u trust best) knowe of any hope y^t yo^r case may alter to the better: for it is bett^r y^t they languish a tyme then y^t by their receyving an overspeedy comfort, the good w^t is intended to yo^r house should be hindred. concerning your building, order is taken to send into y^e countrie for money for it: yf yo^u take ord^r w^t Mr Cradock for exchawnge lett me know where to fynde him, & thus w^t my hartiest comēdacons I take my leave this 16 of May 1600

Tuus totalit^r

ROB. BOUTH

My La: desyres yo^u not to suffer Mr Alvye to leave yo^r Colledge.

Adressed: To the right wor^{ll}: my assured frend M^r D^r Clayton M^r of St John's Colledg in Cambridg. d^r

S^r I answered not yo^r last l^re by y^e carrier bycause Mr Nevinson y^r bearer herof doth promise to be so soone w^t yo^u concerning yo^r controversye w^t yo^r crosse neyghbo^rs, & their cutting downe Digby's brydge, I caⁿe adyse no oth^r thing but patience: assuring yo^u y^t no opportunity is lost by yo^r frends to procure yo^r bett^r fortune therin. Concerning yo^r building, it is fallen out very unluckily y^t before y^t our l^res were in the cowntry towards Mr Coke about mony, Mr Coke was come hith^r & so ou^r directions to him in y^t behalfe were frustrate: but in regard of yo^r need, we purpose to dispatch him hence into y^e countrie to morrowe, & we doubt not but yo^u shall heare from him soone aft^r his comīng thith^r. I am comāded to wryte thus vnto yo^u, by them y^t thank yo^u for yo^r satisfying their request in keeping Mr Alvye still. Their ho^rs comēd thē very kyndlye to yo^u. Thus w^t harty comēdacons frō my Neice Crewe, Mr Lindsell, Mr Coke, Mr Hamond &c to yo^r self & all ou^r frends w^t yo^u I rest

Tuus totaliter

ROB: BOUTH.

24th May 1600
in Brode street.

After these letters I have found nothing relating to the matter for a considerable period. The trial of the Earls of Essex and Southampton which began soon after this and the death of Elizabeth gave the Court something else to think about. But we know from other sources that there was considerable irritation between the Colleges. In Cooper's *Annals* II p 601 will be found some details of an attack on the Scholars of Trinity by those of St John's: and how the Trinity men had "provisions of stones layd up and also of some bucketts to fetch water...to poure downne upon St John's mene."

The windows of our Library, then in the first Court to the south of the great gate, were broken in the quarrel. The Trinity men were warned before the Vice-Chancellor and the Trinity Scholars paid 40s. towards the cost of replacing the windows. (*Willis and Clark* II 263). Trinity College obtained its Inclosure in 1612-13 and St John's obtained by purchase from the Town what is now the site of the Bowling Green. The remainder of the 'Wilderness' was obtained at a later period from Corpus.

The following from Dr Richardson, Master of Trinity to Dr Gwyn, now Master of St John's, seems to shew that there was still some ill feeling; while Sir Henry Savile's letter shews that it was now the turn of Merton College to seek compensation. Sir Henry Savile was Provost of Eton 1592—1622, having previously been Warden of Merton. Sir Henry gave public lectures in geometry at Oxford in the year 1570. Whether from the difficulty of the subject or the poorness of his class, however, he never got beyond the eighth proposition of Euclid's First Book. (Ball: *History of Mathematics at Cambridge*.) He founded the two Professorships of Geometry and Astronomy at Oxford which bear his name, and at the present time are both held by Johnians. Savile was knighted by King James in 1604 and died in February 1622.

Addressed: To y^e right w^{full} my very good frend Mr Vichauncelor
of Cambridg At St John's Colledg.

Good Mr Vice Chancellor I thank you for this dayes worke,
w^{ch} was close & lerned & for your honour & for y^e honour
of y^e vniuersity, for so many as could heare or iudge of it.
& now entendinge a iourney abroad (if my horses fayle
mee not) I am once againe to desyre you, to keep y^e peace,
in my absence, as you have done in my presence, betweene
your neighbour Colledge, & gallant St John's, who come
againe to braue vs & challenge vs in our owne groundes,
although I perswad myself (vppon my complaint of a former
abuse) you did comānd & vse your power to restrayne it.

I pray you sir, foresee in your wisdomes what this distemper
may proceed vnto, to y^e dishonour of our vniuersity, &
y^e wronge of our youth of boath sides, who are impatient
of prouocation, especially vpon their owne inheritance.

I did heere yesterday noyse on our backsyd & would have
gone forth among them, but that I had taken Physicke &
this day my Deanes of y^e Colledge did make an earnest
request to mee to stay these beginnings, before I goe abroad,
lest some mischief should followe before I returne againe.

I repose much in your wisdomes & good will to my selfe,
wherein I would not have any breach, for a thousande boyes
quarrels, & yet I know that boyes may begin a quarrel
w^{ch} at length will end amongst men of greater place.

When we come to challenge your Schollers vpon your groundes,
let mee heare of it & try my spirit, w^{ch} is dull in any thing
but frendly respects, wherein you can neuer say it is wanting

Tuus eternū

Trinity Col.

JO RICHARDSON

March 24, 1615

Addressed: To the R. wor^{ll} his very loving frende M^r D^r Gwin
Master of St Johns in Cambridge.

S^r. I am as willing as any man liuing y^t schollars and yong
gentlemen should haue all their honest and lawfull recreation;
& soe I haue reason to bee it hauing been my occupation
almost this 60 yeares. But I knowe you will not distast
y^t I am iealous of the Colledge inheritance y^t brought me
vpp, which hath lately, as wee conceaue, been preiudiced

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Y Y Y

by Trinity Colledge, & more by St Jhons. The reason why I make a difference betweene you is this; for that the late Mr of Trinity Colledge, my worthy cosin, doctor Neuill before the enclosing asked our consente directly by mapp then being in court & promised consideration as should be thought reasonable: which he lyued not to performe, falling not long after into y^t mortall disease, which made him unfitt to be talked withall & soe brought him to his ende. Neyther did we strike you of St Johns before we spake, yf the attendance of our Tenant 6 or 7 times vppon you by our College expresse comaundement & you would never vouchsafe to speake with him, bee a speaking in law, as they say a tender is a payment in law, But Sr. y^t you may knowe I neyther seeke trouble nor law, especially with Colledges if it please you, I will make you and Trinity Colledge a fayre offer: eyther make vs such consideration as may bee proportionable in some sort to our losses, & suche as the Kinge w^{ch} then was did thinke reasonable in Kinges Colledge case; or ioyne with vs in a quiett & peaceable tryall, which may bee dispatched in 2 or 3 tearmes, & what-soeuer the euent bee, soe the triall be vppon the mayne point, wee shalbe contented soe to end the whole matter with you both. And to that effect I purpose, if sicknes or greater busynes doe not hinder mee, to be at Cambridge my selfe about the 20th of September next, 2 or 3 dayes vnder or ouer; where if wee doe not end all Controuersyes betweene Colledge & Colledge by one of these twoo waies, it shall not bee our faultes, I dare presume soe much of our Company; praying you, y^t if you cannot be there at that time, or Dr Richardson, I may knowe by a word from you, & soe spare my paynes in iourniing; which to a man of my age wilbee long & laborious: as if I cannot keep my day, I will certifie you by a messenger expressly to that purpose. And so I rest

Eton ultimo Iulij

1617

yo^r very loving frēde

H^E. SAVILE

Of other poyntes of y^r letter wee shall talke further at our meeting, if it please god.

(To be continued.)

R. F. S.



THE LAKE DISTRICT REVISITED.

WHERE did we leave off?" remarked the poet, when after a somewhat lengthy interval for rest and refreshment, especially the latter, they resumed their discourse. "We were engaged on the subject of frauds, I believe," the philosopher replied. "Oh yes," said the poet, "and I should like to contribute another to the collection. There is or was, I daresay you know, on the top of Great Gable, a small pool of water which is said never to dry up even in the hottest weather. Now a brother poet of mine somehow managed to get hold of the report, and in order to make people believe that he'd been up the Gable, which he hadn't, he must needs perpetrate a somewhat verbose address to it in verse. That, however, would have been a comparatively mild misdemeanour, had he been content to use it for shaving paper immediately afterwards. But one day he fairly cornered me and insisted on reciting. It began somewhat as follows:—

O sacred fount of waters undefiled,
Strange distillation of the mountain dew,
Nestling in rocky cradle like a child,
Farewell to you!

My subsequent adventures I must narrate in verse :

Fired by the words, my stick I seized,
(It was the second line that pleased)
Rushed up the Gable's rugged slopes
'Mid perspiration, fears, and hopes,
And when at last just fit to drop
Espied the pool upon the top.

Alas! what rage my bosom thrilled!
 No mountain dew the hollow filled;
 Nought but a pint of dirty sludge,
 (The poet's dream was simple fudge)
 One piece of paper, smeared with jam,
 Three eggshells, half a sandwich (ham),
 Two broken bottles, labelled clear,
 One *Lemonade*, one *Ginger-beer*!

Needless to say, I returned a sadder and a somewhat wiser man, and set to work on an emended and expurgated edition of my friend's poem. My suggestion was of this nature:

Much dirt in precious little compass piled,
 Relics of 'Arry out upon the spree,
 Libel it is to call you undefiled:
 Good after tea!

Yet strange to relate, my friend refused, with, I may say, wholly uncalled-for indignation, to acknowledge the superiority of my version. However, I shall have my revenge, for I am engaged on a paper to be read at the next meeting of the British Association, which will prove his precious pool to be merely a kitchen-midden of the pre-historic Great Gableites."

"Let me add another to our list," said the philosopher: "what I refer to is, I regret to say, one of the commonest and most blatant frauds I have come across—the Waterfall. It is a curious fact that, though people say it is always raining in the Lake District, I find no signs of it when I go to see a waterfall. Perhaps I should say I used to find no signs, for I have long ago given up that most disappointing method of amusement. And it is always worse with one which, not being able to fall properly, has to call itself a cataract. A waterfall, and still more a cataract, is the most senselessly and causelessly vain creature in existence. Does not even Wordsworth admit as much as this when he says

"The cataracts blow their trumpets from the steep?"

If that doesn't break the record for vaingloriousness, it comes mighty near it. It isn't as if a waterfall does anything wonderful; it can't really help itself. Who ever came across a waterfall that showed any originality and fell the other way?

"I quite agree with your remarks," replied the poet. "The worst offender of all is the Cataract of Lodore. It insinuates itself into our hearts when we are young and unsophisticated, and have to learn Southey for repetition, and when, with yet unbroken faith in the delusion, we go to see (I rather fancy they charged me sixpence), expecting a torrent of at least quadrisyllabic fury, we find, eleven times out of a possible ten, a barren wilderness of huge dry boulders, with a spoony couple behind each, who look daggers at you as you break in on their *tête-à-tête*. Without exaggeration I assure you I interrupted sixteen proposals there in the course of twenty minutes. The fact is we want a new and revised edition of Southey's poem for use in dry weather. I put forward the following as a suggestion:

'How does the water come down at Lodore?'

I was asked, in the words of that fraudulent rhyme.

'My good friend,' I answered, 'I've been there before:

It comes down in thimblefuls, one at a time.

Its source in the mountain's entirely run dry,

Its own little lake has got nothing to spare;

For a month there's been never a cloud in the sky,

And every beck channel is all on the glare.

First gliding and sliding,

Then flopping and dropping,

Perspiring, retiring,

Then lazily stopping,

And cursing the heat and the clerk of the weather,

Determines to give up the job altogether,

Sinks down 'mid the stones and is seen nevermore,

And that's how the water comes down at Lodore.'

I'm afraid it isn't quite as long as the original; but then there isn't enough water to make it go any

further; so I can't help it. However, I'm dried up too; so pass the jug, if you please."

"The next one on my list," said the philosopher, as soon as the poet had recovered, "is the stepping-stone or stones, as the case may be. This is a most treacherous variety, and generally manages to ensnare its unsuspecting victims by means of a lacuna of considerable extent about the middle of the manuscript. The architect of these structures must generally be a man with a gift for incongruities, or perhaps an especial turn for absent-mindedness. He manages all right until he nears the centre of the stream, but then he somehow will not remember, as he did at first, that human legs are generally something less than ten feet long. No doubt there may be exceptions, but at the same time I am a somewhat selfish person, and prefer to have my stepping-stones built entirely to suit myself, and I object to compromising matters with an exception, especially when such a compromise destroys the continuity of arrangements just in mid-stream."

"Quite so," said the poet; "and let me here submit an emendation of what Wordsworth says on the subject.

The struggling rill most senselessly has grown

Into a foaming torrent, deep and wide;

No bridge in sight a mile on either side!

Too wide to jump! But ah! behold 'a zone

Chosen for ornament': quite true, I own,

For when in midmost stream the waters race

Through yards of unobstructed interspace

(They always will forget that centre stone)

To call it useless is to draw it mild.

Some try to jump it (I have seen and smiled),

Heedless of slippery footing far from sure.

When they swam out, I said, 'I told you so!'

And they remarked in tones of bitter woe

How wet they were, the English tongue how poor!"

"Let us now digress," said the philosopher, "for the benefit of the athletically inclined, and give a

few notes on the subject of Rowing as She is Rowed in the district of which we are discoursing. The indigenous variety of boat as well as the indigenous method of propelling the same deserves careful study from the conscientious antiquary. I have heard it laid down by one, who from his description of himself must have known all about it, that a boat consists of three parts, viz:—the bow, the stern, and the part between the bow and the stern; the boat of the Lake District is usually no exception to this terse and expressive rule. Its shape is perhaps sometimes a little peculiar, but it is in the fittings that its distinctive characteristics come in. Of these let us first take the oar. This is generally small in the blade, but it makes up for that by being extremely massive in-board. The nomenclature, however, is a little confusing in this department. A sculling race is termed a single or double oar race, according to the number of *dramatis personae* in each boat; but on the other hand what is elsewhere called an oar goes by the name of 'long scull.' However, the scull, long or otherwise, is pierced with a hole, through which is inserted the iron pin attached to the rigger, or, as it is termed, 'offset.' Now the offset is a most indispensable piece of apparatus: no boat is considered complete without it, and it is nearly always of uniform size and shape, no matter what the size or shape of the boat may be. I remember having seen a boat which was used for carrying cargoes of gravel. It was nearly six feet broad, but was nevertheless provided with a complete set of these harmless, necessary appendages."

"Let us now proceed to the stretcher," continued the philosopher.

"You're rather good at that sort of thing," interpolated the poet.

"Time was," said the philosopher, without noticing the interruption, "when the stretcher was not, until some mute inglorious Logan evolved out of the depths

of his ingenuity a small bar of wood about an inch square, which for a time satisfied the aquatic aspirations of the neighbourhood. This was further improved upon by being made round, and having two small oval pieces of thin board nailed to it somewhere about the middle. This instrument rejoiced and still rejoices in the euphonious and appropriate title of 'foot-stick,' and is the highest type evolved by the picturesque and primitive, unaided by the modern and utilitarian. As for the style of rowing, that I have carefully observed at the annual regatta which takes place on Ulleswater. It has a tendency to be distinctly severe on the pit of the stomach."

"But to return to the subject of frauds," the philosopher resumed: "I can't think of any more at present, unless it be yourself, or still more your poetry."

"You're another," rejoined the poet.



DISILLUSION.

THE western sky lies bathed in golden light,
Soft break the rippling wavelets at my feet;
The nightingale, sweet harbinger of night,
I hear anon its evening song repeat.

But though all nature chants its hymn of praise,
In tones subdued to calm my troubled breast;
Though far above the peaceful cattle graze,
And one by one the tired birds seek their nest—

Yet o'er my soul dark angry passions sweep,
In vain the sunset gilds the distant hills;
For on a boat that rocks upon the deep,
I see displayed the name of *Beecham's Pills*.

G. H. R. G.



RAIN.

[From a large number of contributions on this seasonable subject, the Editors have selected the two that follow. They may serve to occupy some of the time that in brighter summers would be devoted to lawn-tennis and cricket.]

I.

TRAVELLING from the South the other day by the Midland Railway, I was in a deep reverie. It was a dull and sleepy day. A few gleams of light had occasionally brightened the cloud-covered sky, only to fade away and dash the hopes of the weary traveller. The gloom deepened as towards evening the train entered the valleys of Derbyshire, and when we tore into Miller's Dale Station, the rain was falling in ruthless showers. The firs swayed angrily on the wet-gleaming limestone crags: the water gathered in little pools on the hollows of the "sleepers": the drops fell with a monotonous rattle on the window-panes of the carriages: and an unspeakable sense of mourning was in the heart of everyone—but myself. It is seldom that rain is an inspiration. It was so then. Hitherto my thoughts had been *in nubibus*. *In nubibus* they should remain.

Strange to say, there is no English classic on the subject of rain: and yet John Bull loves to talk about the weather, and to deal tenderly with bad weather in particular. In the literature of the past there have appeared immortal tomes which have delighted the public and passed into cheap editions. By way of illustration we have only to remind the reader of the notoriety gained by such

treatises as *Three Men in a Boat*, or *The Mystery of a Hansom Cab*. But what poetic interest is suggested by such topics as compared with the transcendent potentialities that belong to the rain? No doubt there is a general impression that rain is useful but not ornamental. Having had a large experience of watery weather in a peculiarly watery locality I may say that this is a complete mistake. "Time cannot wither it nor custom stale its infinite variety." Not ornamental! Why, what is it but rain that adds such lustre to my new silk top-hat, or curls into graceful droopings the feathers of the female bonnet? No definition of rain shall be attempted, first, because generally speaking it baffles definition. This is proved by the fact that it is usually described by certain stock epithets of a more or less complimentary character, while the thing itself remains undefined. Then again, now-a-days a scientific definition is hazardous. For it will be revised and modified and probably altered altogether thirty years hence by new scientists, and I have too much respect for the pages of the *Eagle* to mar its reputation by a definition that will be superseded thirty years hence. If it had *only* been say ten years hence, that would of course have been quite another matter.

"England is a well-watered country," said a good-natured but unfortunate individual to another gentleman in an hotel. I overheard the conversation in the coffee-room. "Well," said the other, as he looked out upon the drizzle then falling, "we think so this morning." The first speaker relapsed into gloomy silence: and, after an interval of half an hour, started a conversation on the Norfolk broads. I mean that his subject was the Norfolk broads, and he told of certain gentlemen in a yacht whose get-up was perfect (this was probably the point of the anecdote); but somehow or other that yacht was always going into the bank. This, however, is a digression.

In the course of my travels I have carefully noticed six varieties of rain. *First*, there is the drizzle. Of this variety I shall say nothing more than that it possesses the supreme merit of wetting more thoroughly than any other. *Second*, there is the straight steady downpour. This as a rule begins at ten in the morning, and goes on till after midnight. In the morning at nine the sun is shining brightly, and you have made up your mind that the day will be fine. So you go to business without an umbrella and in a white waistcoat. This variety is very popular and grows to perfection in Manchester. *Third*, there is the heavy shower which comes after intervals of sunshine and is not necessarily confined to the month of April. The last shower of the day usually descends after a prolonged spell of unclouded brightness, when all the guests have turned up in summer costumes for a tennis or garden party. This may be called the common or "garden" shower. *Fourth*, the thunderstorm. This gives rise to beautiful poetic effects. On the river the other day I watched from the shelter of a bridge the great drops fall, and millions of little watery sprites danced on the surface of the stream. *N.B.* Goloshes are useless for this class. *Fifth*, the mild summer shower. This is called by the farmers "growing" weather, presumably because it most frequently comes about harvest-time. Shakspeare founded one of his immortal similes on this variety. 'It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven *upon the place beneath*.' As Shakspeare wrote this line, of course it is beyond criticism. But if R. Montgomery had been the author, some malicious critic would have certainly asked where else that gentle rain could have dropped. *Sixth*, there is a variety rather hard to designate but called technically in Lancashire, I believe, "spitting." There is a cloudy sky overhead and at rare intervals a few drops of rain-fall. This is a disappointing type of rain because it

never comes to anything. It is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. You take an umbrella and a macintosh with you to town, and you are miserable because it turns out a very hot day. Also you have left your umbrella in a tramcar.

The above list does not pretend to be exhaustive, but it may form the basis of a pleasing monograph in case there should be future students of this fascinating topic. To secure the recognition which it might otherwise miss, the monograph should be written in German.

The poetry of rain is best set forth by mentioning the artistic situations to which rain gives rise. There is of course the passage in Lucretius beginning *Suave mari magno*, which will always strike an unbiassed reader as one of the most original sentiments in the classics. Not having a Lucretius by me, I dare not trust myself to reproduce the Latin. This may, to some extent, also account for the somewhat loose paraphrase which follows. "How jolly it is to stand on the shore and to see the Dover packet tossing on the mighty main, knowing all the time that the passengers are compassed by sore sickness, and that they may not get safely to land." The writer was forcibly reminded of this passage as he lay, one hot summer afternoon, on the Malvern hills. A cloudless blue overhead, the great stretching landscape in front, and likewise a large expanse of sky melting away to the horizon—that was the scene. Looking towards Worcester, I observed a dark cloud hovering round the city. A misty gloom obscured the cathedral tower, and with great joy I knew it was raining hard there. While I was high and dry, how jolly to think of the Worcester people getting wet to the skin! When in this fashion you carry the Lucretian reflexion to its ultimate issues, the genuineness of its poetic flavour becomes more and more apparent. There are other situations too numerous to mention which only a rainy day produces. Is there

not for example a delicate aroma of poetic interest in the omnibus on a rainy day, when from the dripping umbrellas and the drenched macintoshes there arises an invigorating fragrance? Is there not also a thrill of joy in the sensation of raindrops trickling down your backbone when your eight "easies" on the river? Or when your shirt-front is reduced to a mass of pulp by the refreshing streams which fall from the points of your friend's umbrella? Or when you step in the dark into a puddle and the water squelches in your boots as you continue your joyous progress? Does not the rain impart, by means of the mud which it produces in the road, a "poetic colouring"—or shall I say a "local colouring"—to your garments that cannot be equalled by any other process? What joy to trip on 'the light fantastic toe' over the brown liquid surface of a macadamised road after a heavy shower!

Sed fugit interea, fugit irreparabile tempus

Singula dum capti circumvectamur amore.

It is to be earnestly hoped that the rain will always retain its important place in ordinary English conversation, and will never lose its hold on the affections of the English public. How commonplace the talk of most people would be, if it had not been raining just before, or if it were not going to rain, or if it were not raining at the moment of speaking. The *naïveté* and freshness of human intercourse would suffer a severe and lasting shock, if this all-absorbing topic were allowed to fall into abeyance. It is superfluous to remind the reader of the striking part it has played in English literature from Milton downwards. Witness the passage in *Paradise Regained* beginning "Either tropic now 'gan thunder," and hundreds of similar passages that will occur to the average English school-boy. In fact there has been no poet or novelist who has not drawn from this fount of inspiration. Who can forget the splendid description of the Sou'wester in George Meredith's *Egoist*? With the penetration of true genius,

he has discovered the glories of the watery sky. Let me quote. "Southwestern rain-clouds are never long sullen: they enfold and will have the earth in a good strong glut of the kissing overflow: then as a hawk with feathers on his beak of the bird in his claw lifts head, they rise and take veiled feature in long climbing watery lines: at any moment they may break the veil and show soft upper cloud, show sun on it, show sky, green near the verge they spring from, of the green of grass in early dew: or along a travelling sweep that rolls asunder overhead, heaven's laughter of purest blue among titanic white shoulders: it may mean fair smiling for awhile or be the lightest interlude, but the watery lines and the drifting, the chasing, the upsoaring, all in a shadowy fingering of form and the animation of the leaves of the trees pointing thereon, the bendings of the tree-tops, the snapping of branches and the hurrahings of the stubborn hedge at wrestle with the flaws, yielding but a leaf at most and that on a fling, make a glory of contest and wildness without aid of colour to inflame the man who is at home in them from old association on road, heath, and mountain." The full beauty of this passage will only come out if you try to turn it into Latin prose.

In conclusion while there is humour in this subject, yet we shall do well not to treat it with levity. That it is capable of serious treatment will be proved by the tone of the above remarks. There is really nothing more calculated, if taken in the right spirit, to whet our intellectual sensibilities or, if conceived in a wrong one, to damp our poetic ardour. If we find that there is a growing tendency to scorn a topic like this, let us do our best to maintain its ancient *prestige*, and be loyal to the reigning monarch.

And now prepare for a shock. The strangest of strange things happened. When I got to Manchester that night, it was *not* raining.

MANCUNIENSIS.

II.

This is a seasonable subject and not a dry one; therefore have I chosen it.

Many nasty things have been said about the inopportune ways of rain. One of them seems true, namely, that if you take an umbrella you are sure to keep the rain away—some of it. If we are boating men we can always reflect that rain does not wet the river, thus saving our irritation.

It is the trees and flowers that are most delighted when the rain comes. Everything in fact (except man) is offering up incense for the nectar-gift, and our progress is through the midst of altars. Birds, beasts, flowers, all steam with ecstasy: but man puts up an umbrella, and when it is all over he has had no nectar, and therefore need not be thankful.

Among the (let us say) beasts above-mentioned are the worms—nice, soft, chubby worms. They come out when the rain is over. They are not afraid of spoiling their peach-like complexions now, and so stretch themselves out and are fanned by the breezes, and feel so happy that they suffer themselves to be gobbled up by the rooks without moving a muscle.

The rooks are not over-sentimental. They have long prayers over-night and make a great deal of noise about them; but they get up very early in the morning and do doubtful deeds of daring throughout the land. There is a lot to be said about rooks, but they are not rain.

But the snow! It is of snow-flakes that 'The Idle Fellow' says—'They are big with mystery.' When we stand at the window thinking perhaps of anything in the world but snow, suddenly two or three great flakes appear sailing slowly on. Our interest is at once awakened. We ask them if there are more behind? if they are going to stay? if they are in earnest? But they answer never a word and go on about their business. Then we notice that they melt on the

pavement, and conclude that we shall not have a white world, and we pity the untimely death of them. But the spots smile scornfully at us and even widen out into a broad grin, each of them, as much as to say, 'What do you know about it? We have done our duty and are content'; and it turns out that we are wrong and they are right, and presently there is a white mantle over all.

Hail is exciting. If someone tells us that they have had rain, we are quite proud to be able to say, "Oh! it hailed with us." We feel somewhat of martyrdom when it hails, imagine that it cuts us like whips, like knives, like anything, and all we long for is to see it as big as pigeon's eggs, like they have it—abroad. It is not true that hail-clouds are like bladders filled with peas, but if you wish to know more about it you must consult a science primer.

Thunder and lightning are a most exciting concomitant. When one has been badly treated in love he looks for a thunderstorm. He takes steel with him. If he has a bicycle he rides it all about the highest hills, hoping to be struck. Yet he does not really wish to die, for then he would not get home to supper. He likes to get close up to Eternity, though he knows not what it is. Neither does he know what it is like to be scorched by lightning, but he has experienced the shrivelling effects of unrequited longing. He must be very bad to feel like this. Let us hope that we may never feel so. I knew a man who took quite a proprietary interest in thunderstorms. When one was on, he would say (in effect) 'what do you think of my little thunderstorm? I am clearing the air for you wonderfully. It won't be like the same country when I've done.' It is a very good thing that we are not proprietors of thunderstorms, though we *do* know so much about them.

I have omitted to mention cyclones and anticyclones. I do so only to conclude my essay.

G. G. D.



A JOHNIAN JACOBITE.*

NSN Thursday the 28th November 1745 the important manufacturing town of Manchester, which with Salford had a population of between 30,000 and 40,000, was entered about noon by a sergeant, a drummer, and a woman, who took possession of it in the name of "his sacred Majesty King James III." After this exploit they dined at the Bull's Head in the market-place, the Jacobite headquarters, and later in the afternoon went out into the streets to beat up recruits for the "yellow-haired laddie." In this occupation they were almost unmolested, for not only was there a very strong Jacobite party in the town, but it was believed that the victorious Highland invaders were close at hand. They were however some twenty miles off; and though a small advance party entered Manchester that evening, it was not till the following day that the Young Chevalier himself arrived with the main body of his forces. The Prince—in those times cautious people wrote "the P——," which you might read "the Prince" or "the Pretender" according to your inclination—received a loyal welcome; the bells were rung, the town was illuminated, a sermon in celebration of his

* For this account the following works have been consulted. Parentage: Notes to John Byrom's *Journals and Letters* (Chetham Society); James Dawson is once mentioned in the text, under date July 25, 1735; his father is frequently mentioned up to 1737. Story of Manchester Regiment: W. Ray's *Complete History of the Late Rebellion*; the Chevalier de Johnstone's *Memoirs*. Trial and Execution: T. B. Howell's *Collection of State Trials*, vol. XVIII, cols. 374 to 390 (in footnotes). See also W. Shenstone's ballad *Jemmy Dawson*, and Harrison Ainsworth's novel *The Manchester Rebels of the Fatal '45*."

arrival was preached in the old collegiate church, and a levy of £3000 was paid. In addition the sergeant had prospered so well in his work that he was able to hand in a list of some 180 persons who had promised to join the army. These by the Prince's command were formed into the "Manchester Regiment," to which all English recruits were to be added. Its numbers however never much exceeded 300. Francis Townley who had already joined was made the colonel. He was a nephew of Richard Townley of Townley; he had served fourteen years with the French Army, and had returned to visit his friends in England only about twelve months before the young Prince landed in Scotland.

Among the officers of this ill-fated regiment was a Johnian, James Dawson, a man of some private fortune, who is described as "a mighty gay young gentleman, who frequented much the society of the ladies, and was well respected by all his acquaintance of either sex." We may assume that this respect was justified by his conduct, for anything to his discredit would have been brought out at his subsequent trial. Whether, as the novelist supposes, it was through "the ladies," who in Lancashire were supposed to be all Jacobites, or whether he was captivated by the motto "Liberty and Property: Church and King," which adorned the banners, is uncertain; but whatever his motives he showed himself "as strenuous in their vile cause as any of the rebel army." His father William Dawson, son of Jonas Dawson of Barnsley, was a surgeon practising in Manchester, where he died in 1763. His mother, his father's first wife, was Elizabeth Allen, daughter of Richard Allen of Bury and first cousin of a celebrated Manchester Jacobite, Dr John Byrom, sometime Fellow of Trinity, who is still kept in mind by his Christmas hymn, *Christians, awake*. She died in 1737, leaving four children, James, William, and two daughters.

Having enlisted in a desperate enterprise James Dawson knew no looking back. Picture him then with the white cockade in his hat, his sword by his side, and his pistols in his belt, taking his place as a captain of the Manchester Regiment, when before resuming his march on London the Prince reviewed it—in the churchyard of all places. Next day, the 1st of December, they left Manchester, waded across the Mersey near Stockport, the Prince setting the example, and arrived at Macclesfield, where they were again reviewed. Then passing through Congleton and Ashbourne they reached Derby on the 4th, the whole force at that time being about 7000 men.

Meantime the Duke of Cumberland had arrived at Lichfield to take command of an army of 12,000 men stationed in the neighbourhood, and Marshal Wade was hastening southwards through Yorkshire with another large force. While therefore the Highlanders were in a state of the greatest enthusiasm at the prospect of battle, and were crowding round the cutlers' shops and quarrelling as to which should have his sword sharpened first, and while James Dawson and his comrades were doing their best to find recruits for their regiment, the Prince and the Highland chiefs were consulting anxiously as to their movements. The Prince's great desire was to push on to London; the others, who were ready enough to follow him even to death, now advised retreat, because they had heard that reinforcements were on the way from France. These would make them strong enough to join battle with King George's armies without relying on help from the English Jacobites, who had so grievously disappointed them. The Prince was at last overborne, and retreat decided upon.

Accordingly on the following morning, the 6th of December, after a feint of advance in the direction of Loughborough, the retreat to the north began, to the intense sorrow of the Highlanders. They

rapidly passed through Lancashire and reached Carlisle on the 19th, closely followed by the Duke of Cumberland, whose advance guard had a skirmish with them near Penrith. On the 20th the Young Chevalier and his Highlanders left Carlisle, but for some unknown reason a garrison of over 400 men was left there; though the place was quite untenable and could not have stood a four hours' cannonade. The garrison consisted of about 300 Scots, chiefly Lowlanders, and of the Manchester Regiment, then reduced by death or desertion to less than half its original numbers. On the 21st the city was invested by the Duke of Cumberland, who had 4000 regulars with him and many "volunteers," including the "Liverpool Blues" some 600 strong. Liverpool it may be remarked was then intensely "loyal" or Whig, and the "Blues" had done good service by breaking down bridges, *e.g.* the bridge at Stockport, in the line of march of the Young Chevalier's army. For a few days the besiegers could not attack, as they had no artillery, but on the 28th they were able to open fire on the defenders' batteries. Firing was kept up on both sides till Monday the 30th, when the garrison was compelled to hang out the white flag and capitulate on the Duke's terms—"that they should not be put to the sword, but reserved for the king's pleasure." They then laid down their arms in the market-place, and retired to the Cathedral, which for a time became their prison. The Manchester Regiment, now numbering only 116, thus ended its month's existence. The rank and file were allowed to disperse; the chaplain, who had been appointed "Bishop of Carlisle," was tried and executed in his cathedral city; the twenty officers (including Colonel Townley and Captain Dawson) were in January sent to London to await their trial, which took place before a special Commission at Southwark in the following July. They were accused of the "high treason of levying war

against our sovereign lord the king within this realm," and as they had been taken in the act there was but little to try.

James Dawson was brought up on Thursday the 17th July; it was proved that he had constantly been styled "captain" of the Manchester Regiment, and had acted as captain, more particularly at the review at Macclesfield; that he had led the cheering for the Pretender and had tried to gain recruits for him; that he had mounted guard at Carlisle in turn with the other officers, and continued to act till the surrender. All he could say was that he had been promised mercy by the Duke of Cumberland. He like sixteen others was found guilty by the jury, and sentenced to die the traitor's death—to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. On being put into irons he said, "He did not care if they were to put a ton weight of iron on him, it would not in the least daunt his resolution."

Nine of the condemned men were executed. On Wednesday morning the 30th of July, about 10 o'clock, they were taken from the Surrey "New Gaol" at Southwark where they had been confined, and drawn to Kennington Common on three sledges, Dawson lying on the last. The way was cleared by dragoons, and the prisoners were surrounded by the Foot Guards. On the Common, around the gallows and the fire, a crowd of many thousands had assembled and waited in silence through the rain to see the end. No minister of religion attended, but one of the condemned men, Mr Morgan of Monmouth, put on his spectacles and for half an hour or so read prayers and meditations from a book, the others listening devoutly. Then their time being come they threw their prayer-books and printed papers into the crowd, and gave similar ones to the sheriff; these papers affirmed that they were not sorry for what they had done, being convinced that they died in a just cause, and that in time their death would be avenged. Each of them also made

a short speech, declaring among other things his religious belief: Townley and another professed themselves Catholics; two were Non-jurors, of whom a congregation existed in Manchester; Dawson and the other four declared themselves members of the Church of England. They were then "turned off" and executed according to the sentence, Townley being the first. Dawson was the last to suffer at the hands of the executioner, who as he thus finished his task cried "God save King George!" The multitudes responded with a great shout and then dispersed.

With this dismal scene before him let the reader peruse the following incident, as related by a contemporary, which gives peculiar pathos to James Dawson's story:

"A young lady of good family and handsome fortune had for some time extremely loved and been equally beloved by Mr James Dawson....and had he been acquitted or found the royal clemency the day after his enlargement was to have been that of their marriage.... Not all the persuasions of her kindred could prevent her from going to the place of execution....and accordingly she followed the sledges in a hackney coach accompanied by a gentleman nearly related to her and a female friend. She got near enough to see the fire kindled which was to consume the heart she knew so much devoted to her, and all the dreadful preparations for his fate, without being guilty of any of those extravagances her friends had apprehended. But when all was over and she found he was no more she drew her head back into the coach, and crying out, 'My dear, I follow thee! Sweet Jesus, receive both our souls together!' fell back on the neck of her companion and expired in the very moment she was speaking."

The heads of those executed were exposed in prominent positions in London and elsewhere, Townley's being fixed over Temple Bar; but Dawson's friends must have had influence at Court, for his head and quartered body were delivered up to them for burial.



SONATINA POETICA

SENZA MUSICA.*

I. *Allegro e amoroso.*

We lay beneath tree-shadow
In the full sun's summer shine :
The breeze passed o'er the meadow
Across thy life and mine.

One Love we grew, one-centred,
In the full sun's summer shine :
It seemed as though nought entered
Between thy lips and mine.

One Life we were, one-hearted,
In the full sun's summer shine :
Until, at last, nought parted
Thy lips, thy lips and mine.

II. *Largo.*

You sleep beneath the snows, love,
Beside the silent town ;
O'er you the aspen grows, love,
And near the stream flows down.

Here all the busy day, love,
The noise of tumult roars ;
Time holds us in his sway, love,
Eternity is yours.

* "Sonatinas form one of the least satisfactory groups of musical products. The composers... have uniformly avoided them... an anachronism." *Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians.*

III. *Alla toccata.*

1. SUMMER IN WINTER.

The Wind sweeps down the frozen street,
The sun is hid, the clouds are gray;
But since Love guides our wand'ring feet
'Tis summer in the World to-day.

2. WINTER IN SUMMER.

The World is fair and warm the day,
The Sun shines in the cloudless sky;
But since dear Love has fled away
'Tis Winter now in Mid-July.

IV. *Coda.*

"Ever you sing of Love: Is Love Life's End and
Beginning?"

"Ever I sing of Love: Ever I counsel of Life."

C.



THE INSULARITY OF A NON-CONDUCTOR.

ALTHOUGH the title of this article may seem electrical, when viewed in the light of the matter which it contains even the most cursory perusal will shew that it is not in the least scientific. The object which the writer of the article has in view is to counteract what he deems to be one of the most serious features of our present-day civilisation, namely the ever-growing tendency to laud the travelled man as though he were the brightest and most particular star in the 19th century firmament. The advantages of having travelled are usually assumed to be many and great; indeed, there are some who make a certain passage in the Book of Job read as though it were "Man is born to *travel*, as the sparks fly upward." But we shall hope to demonstrate that the disadvantages of having been abroad are so glaringly conspicuous, that they altogether neutralise certain slight advantages to which the tourist is in the habit of alluding.

The disadvantages of having been abroad may be roughly divided into three classes—physical, social, and moral.

Let us then, in the first place, regard the question from the physical point of view. Certainly the most glorious heritage which our ancestors have bequeathed to us is an ardent love for all athletic pursuits. It is a well-known fact, for instance, that the place which cricket occupies among our national institutions makes us an object of envy to every surrounding nation. What sublimer spectacle can a true-born Briton present to himself than that of eleven doughty men,

clad in flannels of more or less spotless white, intent upon watching two other men in similar attire, who, with bats in their hands, are trying "to steal runs," "break ducks' eggs," and "punish the bowler by hitting him hard to the boundary." Football too (especially that charming variation known as 'the Rugby game'), how richly does that deserve to hold a prominent place among our national institutions! The ancients (or at any rate a few of them) were fond of expatiating upon the glories of practising self-control; but surely the players in a modern fifteen furnish a far more glowing lesson upon that theme than did any of the Stoics. The extreme forbearance with which, even under the most trying circumstances, the opponents treat one another: the scrupulous manner in which everyone refrains from doing the slightest injury to anyone else: the kind, almost motherly, way in which when the game calls for it one man will charge another: the tact and consideration which are to be observed in a "scrum": the reciprocal give and take principles which actuate a man who is engaged in a maul: do not all these most clearly show that from the pastime of football some most valuable lessons may be drawn?

There is not sufficient space for us to enlarge upon the obvious merits of boating and tennis: suffice it to say, that athletics lie at the very basis of all our national greatness.

But now comes the awful and gruesome fact that in nine cases out of ten the travelled man despises athletics. He prefers to race for a train rather than to train for a race. On the Continent he discovers that it is possible for a nation to be successful in peace and victorious in war, without ascribing these blessed results to "the playing fields of Eton" or anywhere else. He finds out in course of time that it is possible to lead a passable, and even happy, existence where these delightful pursuits are conspicuous by their absence. At first he is shocked by all these grievous signs.

Perhaps, at the outset, he may take upon himself to convert the Continent to cricket by starting a club to set forth the principles of the game: which club, having been started at great expense, languishes for a time and then finally dies "unwept, unhonoured, and unsung"—and the Continent is still unconverted.

But let us not follow the progress of that guilty soul in whom the taste for athletic pastimes has slowly withered to decay: let us draw a veil over the circumstances which gradually conduce to his miserable end: suffice it to say, that at Rome he eventually begins to do as the Romans do: he one by one abjures all the healthful manly sports upon which his country's greatness has been built up; and, awful to relate, *he finds it pleasant*. The travelled man, upon his return, is henceforth good for nothing, so far as proficiency in our noble English games is concerned: he is more frequently to be observed smoking a cigar in a hansom cab than applauding a dropped goal from the centre of an honest howling throng.

But if the physical disadvantages of having been abroad are so dire, surely the social drawbacks are more conspicuous. And the reason of this it is not difficult to see.

The population of the British Islands is roughly speaking 37 millions. Now it can be proved by the most reliable of statistics (*vide Barker's Facts and Figures*), that at the very outside only one million of these have ever wished their native land *Good-night*. That is to say, 36 people out of 37 have never been abroad. Picture then the lot of that miserable man, who by having travelled has condemned himself for evermore to remain in a minority of one. Is it not a fact, of which every Briton worthy the name is justly proud, that with minorities we have no sympathy? Is not the majority always in the right? Therefore, for a man to have been as far as Calais is for him perpetual banishment from the sympathies of his

fellows. But after all, the ostracism of the man who has been abroad is richly deserved. For, of all those grievous, deadly, pestiferous bores whose presence at an evening party casts a gloom deeper than the deepest darkness, surely by far the most hideous and most detestable is the man whose character we are considering in this article. It is he who freezes the steady flow of genial conversation, in a way that description cannot paint, and only experience can fitly realise.

Should the conversation turn upon art, he will forthwith bore you with a description of the Madonna which he has seen at Dresden, or the masterpiece of Rubens upon which he has gazed in the 'dim religious light' of Antwerp's famed Cathedral: should you talk of music, its soothing power will soon be needed to charm into quietude your breast made savage by his allusions to some German band which he once heard play upon the margin of the Rhine. Should literature be the topic, he will gravely relate how upon one occasion he jostled Dumas upon the Parisian Boulevards: should you in despair turn the conversational hose upon the subject of great speakers, he will rudely tear it from your grasp, and deluge you with facts concerning the occasion upon which he listened to Bismarck from the Strangers' Gallery of the Reichstag.

But all these facts, awful of import as they may be, pale almost into insignificance when compared with the moral disadvantages which invariably ensue from travelling.

It is a circumstance which we think has not received due consideration that the first traveller of whom we have any authentic record was at the same time the first murderer. Cain was "a fugitive and vagabond upon the face of the earth," which is no doubt the Biblical way of expressing the fact that he was a great traveller. Indeed, the Bible is full of warnings directed against those who

are given to *wandering*. Esau seems to have had a partiality for moving about, and we all know the punishment which was reserved for him. To go to profane history, Ulysses was a man who had seen both many men and many cities, and how many people have cursed the fate which has obliged them to read the history of his travels! And to come to modern travellers, even the great Stanley himself has lost his reputation owing to his having been abroad.

We make bold to say that no great traveller ever returns to his native shores with the same feelings of noble single-minded patriotism with which his soul was full when he started out. Patriotism is grounded upon contempt for people not of the same race with ourselves. It is nourished by the ignorance of foreign customs, which we know and feel must be necessarily worse than our own. To cease to believe that one Englishman is equal to six Frenchmen is to abandon patriotism for ever. Is it not the most cherished article in our national creed that the lively Gaul subsists altogether upon frogs: that the German lives exclusively upon sauerkraut; that the one and only meal of which the Spaniard daily partakes is garlic washed down with oil: and that the Italian undermines his constitution, and undersells English labour at the same time, by rigidly excluding from his *menu* everything except macaroni? We triumphantly assert, knowing that none will dare to contradict us, that patriotism is built upon "facts" such as these; and that the English Constitution would fall were we not always and everywhere to dub the inhabitants of foreign shores with the same appellation that we bestow upon a certain class of oysters—*natives*. But the man who has been abroad sees that these things are not so: he realises that the German does not deem our army superior to his own: that the Frenchman is perverse enough to doubt whether Great Britain is the "hub of the universe:"

and consequently, his patriotism becomes enfeebled, atrophied, dead.

Every traveller is or rapidly becomes a moral wreck. The student of law arrived at the Continent speedily finds himself called to the bar: our sisters who at home go to church to close their eyes, abroad go to concerts to eye their clothes: the naval officer is more frequently to be seen compassing a box than boxing a compass. For all these reasons, and for many more which our space prevents us from enumerating, we pray and beseech our readers to stay at home. For generations upon the tombstones of our country churchyards the lesson which this article teaches has been sounded forth. On hundreds of them are to be read the words "Traveller, pause, pause ere it is too late." We join our voice to the cry which comes from the cemetery: and if any of our readers who have followed us so far with profit to themselves, will follow our advice and go not abroad, then the insularity which will become part of their natures will prevent them from falling into those manifold and grievous errors, that always and everywhere accrue from having passed the limits of one's native shores.

G. H. R. G.

HISTORY OF THE LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

We are requested by the authors of the *History of the Lady Margaret Boat Club* to call attention to the following *corrigenda*.

- p. 68. In the Exeter crew the weights of 2 and 3 should be 9st. 3lbs. and 9st. 8lbs., respectively.
- p. 70. Second boat crew: *for* W. H. L. Pattison *read* W. H. L. Pattisson. Also on pp. 71, 74, 76.
- p. 79. Colquhoun Sculls. *For* G. H. Paley *read* G. A. Paley.
- p. 88. Third boat: *for* E. Carpmael *read* Ernest Carpmael. Also on p. 89 (Second boat), p. 93 (First boat), p. 94 (Trial Eights), p. 95 (First boat), p. 97 (First boat), p. 98 (Four).
- p. 99. Second boat: *for* E. Carpmael *read* Edward Carpmael. Also on p. 101, (second boat), p. 185 (Third Boat) Lent 1870, 1871.
- p. 153. The Second boat crew should be :—

J. Collin (<i>bow</i>).	5. T. H. Kirby.
2. G. T. Lloyd.	6. L. H. K. Bushe-Fox.
3. L. H. Nicholl.	7. W. N. Roseveare.
4. T. T. Lancaster.	T. Ashburner (<i>stk</i>).
- p. 180. Winners of the Colquhoun Sculls.

1838. Mr Berney is erroneously entered as second. Mr Berney was obliged to resign the Sculls this year and did not take part in the race.
- p. 182. To the list of First Class men add :—

C. W. Bourne....26th Wrangler 1868.
A. E. Foster....8th Wrangler 1886.
S. A. S. Ram....Classical Tripos 1886.
- p. 185. Third boat, May 1877, *read* W. J. Lee (*bow*).
7 G. D. Haviland.
- p. 186. Third boat, May 1878, *read* 3 G. G. Wilkinson.
Fourth boat, Lent 1881, *read* T. E. Cleworth (*stk*).
Third boat, Lent 1886, *for* S. A. Ram, *read* S. A. S. Ram.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MISSION REPORTS.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

DEAR SIRS,

May I ask whether any readers of the *Eagle* could oblige the Committee of the Walworth Mission with a copy of the Mission Report for 1886 or 1887? We should like to bind up four sets, but have only one copy for 1887, and therefore cannot do this unless some subscribers who have kept their copies would spare them for us. Our four copies of the 1886 Report are rather damaged, but they will serve unless others are forthcoming. The absence of the 1887 ones leaves us at a standstill.

I am

Yours faithfully,

A. CALDECOTT

Senior Secretary.

CARMEN COMMEMORATIONIS.

DEAR MR EDITOR,

I too have discovered MSS; though where I discovered them, I, like the British Museum, do not feel bound to say. Suffice it, that the public now has the benefit of my research, in the discovery of an ancient ode. With this ode I believe the hall of our College was once wont to resound on Commemoration-day. For why? Turn to the internal evidence and the thing is patent. *Aula Johanniensis, fundatrix Margareta, veteris Johannis*, allow of only one inference: we may therefore acquiesce in the conclusion I have stated above. As to date, I should place this ode early in the sixteenth century. This will make it the more interesting, as one of the latest utterances of the Monkish Muse ere she was finally silenced by the ruthless rigour of the Reformation.

I am, Sir,

Yours very veraciously,

SIMON SHAPEIRIDES.



CARMEN COMMEMORATIONIS.

DIES festa, dies laeta
Quam fundatrix Margareta
In perpetuum beavit
Quando cenam ordinavit;
Anni decus orientis,
Maii gloria florentis,
Te, in aulam dum intramus,
Cenaturi salutamus.

O quam es comissabunda,
Convivalis et jucunda,
Quantis salibus abundas,
Et facetiis redundas;
Vino recreas majores,
Cibo juvas juniores;
Ergo risibus tintinnis
Et innumeris cachinnis.

Splendet Aula Johniensis
Large oneratis mensis,
Gemit epulis confertis,
Floret odoratis sertis,
Lucet auro et argento,
Prisco cenae instrumento,
Nitet poculis nefandam
Sitim aptis ad sedandam.

Primum ergo quem cantemus
Nisi te, cui tot debemus,
Magnam regum genitricem,
Et collegi fundatricem?



COMMEMORATION ODE.

OH! happy day and festive!
That Lady Margaret blest
For ever with a banquet
Ordained in her bequest.
Thou beauty of the springtide!
Thou glory of the May!
Lo! as we go to dinner
We greet thee by the way.

How full thou art of joyaunce!
How thronged with many a guest!
With quip and crank how brimful!
Thou runnest o'er with jest.
With cheer the young thou gladd'nest,
The old dost bless with wine,
And so innumerable laughter
And boundless mirth are thine!

With tables richly laden
Flashes this hall of ours;
It groans 'neath many dainties,
It blooms with scented flowers.
It shines with gold and silver,
To feasting consecrate,
It gleams with cooling goblets,
Our summer thirst to bate.

Whom should we hymn before thee,
Whose name ere thine resound,
Great Mother of our Monarchs,
Who didst our College found?

Simul resonent quot annis
Laudes veteris Johannis,
Optimi episcoporum,
Principisque Piscatorum.

Ave, ave, dies festa,
Generosa et honesta,
Ecce jam libamus merum
Tibi, floscule dierum!
Cras sit luctus adventurus,
Cras sit Tripus invasurus;
Hodie vivamus bene,
Nunc indulgeamus cenae!

CHANSON.

Amants, quelle erreur est la vôtre
Si vous vous croyez séparés !
Si vos cœurs sont faits l'un pour l'autre,
Tôt ou tard vous vous rejoindrez.

Ni le sort et son injustice
Ni les pères et leurs serments
N'empêchent que tout aboutisse
A la rencontre des amants !

ANON.

Therewith be yearly chanted
The praise of ancient John,
Of John, the best of bishops,
Of Fishers paragon.

We hail thee and we bless thee
For ever and for aye;
We toast thee in the grace-cup,
Commemoration day!
To-morrow be there Tripos,
To-morrow come there care,
To-day at least in gladness
Right royally we'll fare!

SONG.

O foolish lovers, never feign
That ye are parted!
Be stouter-hearted!
If ye within
Be truly kin,
Ye'll meet again!

How idle is a father's heat!
How unavailing
Is Fortune's railing!
To this one end
All force doth bend—
That lovers meet!

G. C. M. S.

Obituary.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF POWIS *High Steward of the University.*

It is with feelings of deep regret that we record the death of this most distinguished member of the College, which occurred somewhat unexpectedly on Thursday May 7th. For some short time he had shewed signs of failing health, and on the 27th of April he underwent an operation, from which he seemed to be making a very favourable recovery. His strength however failed, and he gradually sank, the news of his death causing general surprise and wide-spread sorrow.

Edward James Herbert, Earl of Powis in the county of Montgomery, Viscount Clive of Ludlow, Baron Herbert of Cherbury in the county of Salop, and Baron Powis of Powis Castle, county Montgomery, all in the United Kingdom, Baron Clive of Walcot in the county of Salop, in Great Britain, and Baron Clive of Plassy, in Ireland, was born on November 5, 1818, at a little cottage on the roadside near Pershore in Worcestershire, his mother Lucy, the third daughter of James the third Duke of Montrose, being at the time on a journey from Powis Castle to London. He was the great-grandson of the celebrated Robert Clive, to whom the establishment of the British rule in India is in a great measure due, and who for his services in that country, especially at Pondicherry, at Arcot, and also at Plassy, where with 3000 men he utterly routed the Surajah Dowlah at the head of 70,000 troops, was in 1762 created Baron Clive of Plassy in Ireland. His son and successor, Edward, married Henrietta Antonia, the daughter of Henry Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powis, and sister and heiress of George Edward Henry Arthur, the last Earl of Powis of the family of Herbert. This lady was the heiress and sole representative of that branch of the very ancient family of Herbert, to which belonged the well-known Edward, first Lord Herbert of Cherbury, his brother, George Herbert the poet, and William, the third Baron who was advanced to the Earldom

of Powis in 1674, and further to the Marquisate of Powis in 1687, and afterwards by James II, whom he followed to France was made Duke of Powis, and Marquess of Montgomery. In consequence of this marriage the second Baron Clive assumed the name of Herbert and received a grant of all the other titles borne by the lately deceased Earl. The second Earl was well-known for his earnest support of the Church in all matters affecting its interests. He was brought forward in 1847 as a candidate for the Chancellorship of the University of Cambridge, but was opposed by the Prince Consort, who was successful by a small majority.

The third Earl, just deceased, was educated at Eton, whence he came to St John's. He took his degree in 1840, being eleventh in the First Class of the Classical Tripos: the Senior Classic was the late Archdeacon France, formerly Tutor of St John's, and Dr Atlay, also at one time Tutor of St John's and now Bishop of Hereford, was bracketed ninth. He proceeded to the degree of LL.D. in 1842. He occupied a seat in the House of Commons as Member for North Shropshire from 1843 to January 17, 1848, when he succeeded his father, who had died from the effects of a gunshot wound received accidentally whilst shooting.

The list of offices and appointments held at various times by the late Earl is a long one, but will shew the keen interest he at all times took in public matters. In 1878 he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the South Salop Yeomanry Cavalry. He had been a Magistrate for 46 years, and since 1851 had been Chairman of the Montgomeryshire Quarter Sessions.

In 1864 he was made a Deputy-Lieutenant for Salop, in 1862 he was made a Deputy-Lieutenant for Montgomeryshire, and was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the latter county in 1877. Throughout his life he took a very keen interest in educational matters. At the time of his death he was President of the University College of North Wales at Bangor; Bangor; and a touching notice *In memoriam Præsidis nostri* appears in the first number of the College Magazine. He was also a Governor of Shrewsbury School, and a nominee of the Government on the Montgomeryshire Joint Education Committee, in which capacity he took a leading part in framing the scheme of Intermediate Education recently issued. He received the honorary degree of D.C.L. at Oxford in 1857.

In 1864, on the death of Lord Lyndhurst, he was elected without opposition to the office of High Steward of the University of Cambridge. This was a distinction which he greatly prized, and he gladly availed himself of two opportunities, which presented themselves to him in that capacity, of shewing his affection for the University. A prize medal had been originally given by the Marquess Camden when Chancellor of the University, and continued annually by his son, but on the death of the latter in 1866 it was discontinued. Lord Powis since then annually gave the Powis Medal, which is for a poem in Latin Hexameters. He also augmented the Sir Wm Browne benefaction, so that four medals can now be given instead of the three originally provided for. Lord Powis was a liberal subscriber to the new Chapel at St John's, and defrayed the cost of filling the five windows in the apse with stained glass.

Lord Powis had been for many years the leading authority in his own neighbourhood, but on the passing of the Local Government Act 1888 a considerable part of the power of which he had held chief share passed into the hands of the newly-constituted County Councils. Many a man, especially one in advancing years, would have made this an excuse for withdrawing from public life; but Lord Powis accepted the new situation with perfect dignity. He was at once elected an Alderman of the Shropshire County Council: he contested a seat on the Montgomeryshire County Council as representative of the Borough of Welshpool, and was returned at the head of the poll by a large majority, carrying with him three colleagues of his own opinions. He threw himself earnestly into the work of the Councils, and there was no member whose opinion was received with more deference.

Lord Powis was the owner of large landed estates in Shropshire and Montgomeryshire, amounting to upwards of 60,000 acres. From the Herberts he inherited the estates at Lymore, Mathyrafel, and Llyssyn, from the Clives those of Walcot and Styche. He used to spend a considerable time at the chief residence, Powis Castle near Welshpool, and Walcot near Bishop's Castle was also a favourite seat of his. He had residences also at Lymore near Montgomery, at Maesllymestyn, and in London, and amongst his neighbours and friends in all these places he

was universally esteemed and respected. As a landlord he had a character without reproach, and the position of tenant on one of his estates was regarded with high favour. Most of his farms have been occupied by the same families for generations. By his death the Church has lost an ally and friend, whom it will be difficult to replace. His liberality towards Church objects seemed to know no bounds. He contributed largely to the restoration and endowment of churches, especially those with which he was in any way personally connected, and to the provision of curates and additional services. In recognition of his gifts he was appointed a Member of the Board of Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty. He was patron of fifteen livings.

In politics he was a sincere and consistent Conservative. His views were, as was perhaps natural, those of the older school, but he always expressed them with courtesy and moderation, and was respected by his opponents as well as by his friends. In all quarters his loss will be deeply felt, and it will be long before the gap which his death has caused can be filled up.

He is succeeded in his title and estates by his nephew George Charles Herbert, the only surviving son of his brother, the Rt Hon General Sir Percy Herbert, M.P., P.C., K.C.B., who died in 1877. The new Earl is also a member of St John's College, and took his B.A. degree in 1885.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD HEYTESBURY.

The Rt Hon William Henry Ashe a' Court Holmes, Baron Heytesbury, died at Heytesbury House, Wilts, on Tuesday, April 21. He was the eldest son of the first Baron Heytesbury, and was born on July 11, 1809. His mother was Maria Rebecca, second daughter of the Hon W. H. Bouverie and grand-daughter of the first Earl of Radnor. The late peer's father, who was created a Baron of the United Kingdom in 1828, was a Privy Councillor and G.C.B., a distinguished diplomatist, and a British envoy in various countries. He was Ambassador at the Court of St Petersburg 1828—1832, and on his return from Russia was nominated as Governor-General of India, but the Ministry of the day breaking up, he never went

out. He was also Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland 1844—1846. The Heytesbury estates originally belonged to the Hungerford family, and passed through marriage to Lord Hastings, then to Wm Ashe, and then to Pierce a' Court Ashe, and since that time have been handed down in the direct line. Up to the passing of the first Reform Bill in 1832, when the borough was disfranchised, Heytesbury was represented in the House of Commons by a member of the family. The deceased lord was educated at Eton, and afterwards came to St John's College, where he took his M.A. degree in 1831. Two years later he married Elizabeth, the eldest daughter and heiress of Sir Leonard Thomas Worsley Holmes, Bart., of Westover, in the Isle of Wight, and assumed the name of Holmes by royal licence. The issue of this marriage was ten sons and four daughters. The eldest son was the Hon Wm Leonard, also of St John's, who was born in 1835, and who married in 1861 Isabella Sophia, the eldest daughter of the late Canon a' Court Beadon. The Hon Wm Leonard died in 1885, at the age of 50, leaving behind him seven sons and three daughters. The eldest son, William Frederick, who now succeeds to his grandfather's title and estates, was born in 1862, and married in 1887 Margaret Anne, daughter of the late Mr J. W. Harman of Frome. The late peer after his marriage resided in the Isle of Wight, and unsuccessfully contested the borough of Newport in the Conservative interest. He was subsequently returned for the county, and sat in the House of Commons from 1837 to 1847. On the death of his father, in 1860, he removed to Heytesbury House, where he continued to reside until his death. He was a warm supporter of the Conservative cause, though tolerant of the political opinions of others. Throughout the district he was esteemed and beloved, and will be sorely missed by rich and poor alike. Until increasing age and infirmities prevented his attendance he was a well-known figure on the county bench, and he took a lively interest in all county business at the Quarter Sessions. He was a deputy-lieutenant for Wilts, Dorset, and Hants. As an *ex-officio* member of the Warminster Board of Guardians he displayed great interest in the administration of the poor law. He was a warm supporter of the parish schools and paid especial attention to all matters concerning the parish

church. It was chiefly owing to his interest and active exertions that the church was so handsomely restored at a great cost some twenty years ago. One of the original members of the Diocesan Synod, he was constant in his attendance until age and infirmities made it practically impossible.

SIR PATRICK COLQUHOUN.

The Editors of the *Eagle*, which has lost in Sir Patrick Colquhoun a loyal and generous friend, are much indebted to Mr Percy W. Ames, Secretary of the Royal Society of Literature, of which our late Honorary Fellow was President, for the following sympathetic notice of his life.

Near a solitary chapel among the heather at Brookwood repose the remains of Patrick Colquhoun. He died on May 18 after a very brief illness of about four days, and only ceased to attend to his affairs when his papers were removed by the express orders of his medical attendant. In such solemn stillness as fitly reigns over his last earthly resting-place, we can best reflect upon the character of this remarkable man, and more justly estimate his wide learning, his linguistic skill, and his rich and varied endowments, than while these were employed in the affairs of life, and eclipsed by the interest of the subjects they served to illustrate. Nothing, probably, could more expressively indicate the versatility of Sir Patrick Colquhoun than a list of his friends and correspondents. He was held in high esteem by men of widely varied pursuits, of many races and languages, and of all degrees in learning. Possessing a mind of extraordinary practical and administrative power, and an available knowledge of several modern languages, he excited the admiration of all men of public or private business who knew him. His acquaintance with Greek and Latin antiquities, and his translations of valuable treatises on Classical subjects, such as the excursus of Professor Ulrichs of Athens on the *Topography of the Homeric Ilium*, as well as his original works, placed him in the ranks of European scholars, and he had lately

been appointed President of the organising Committee of the Ninth Statutory Congress of Orientalists to be held this year in London. By lawyers he is known as the author of *A Summary of the Roman Civil Law illustrated by Commentaries and parallels from the Mosaic, Canon, Mahomedan, English and Foreign Laws*, and of various treatises on legal and political subjects in different languages.

He had been called to the Bar in 1838, and appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel in 1868, Chief Justice of the Ionian Isles 1861-4, and a few years ago Treasurer of the Inner Temple. In Freemasonry he distinguished himself among the Masonic order of Knights Templars, of which he was Chancellor. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature in 1845, when Henry Hallam was President. He was placed on the Council in 1846, made Librarian in 1852, Vice-President in 1869, and President in succession to H.R.H. the late Duke of Albany in 1886. He continued an active member of this Society until his death, contributing numerous valuable papers to its Transactions, and presided at a meeting of the Council the very day before he was seized with his last illness.

His aptitude for public affairs was illustrated in early life, when he assisted his father, the late Chevalier James de Colquhoun, who was *Chargé d'affaires* of the Hanseatic Republics. He displayed so much ability that the Senate of Hamburg selected him as Plenipotentiary to represent them at Constantinople. He was most successful in his negotiations, and in the year 1842 a very satisfactory Treaty of Commerce between the Porte and the Hanse Towns was concluded and ratified. He also arranged, through the medium of the Persian Minister in Turkey, a similar treaty with that country; and in 1843 he went to Athens and was equally successful in arranging a third with Greece. He was appointed Aulic Councillor to the King of Saxony and standing Counsel to the Legation. He was also standing Counsel to the Legation of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg.

In athletics it is hoped he will always be remembered as one of the founders of College rowing. On the 10th of August 1838 the members of the Lady Margaret Boat Club presented Sir Patrick with a cup bearing the following inscription: *In testimony of their sincere regard and esteem and*

in pleasing remembrance of his right good fellowship at their many merry meetings. Later on he kept the old Leander Club going for years as the best rowing club on the Thames.

It is difficult to say in which of these departments of human activity he will be best remembered, but his personal qualities alone deserve that he should be made known to those to whom, otherwise, he would be only a name.

Sir Patrick was rather below the middle height; his white hair and refined face gave him an interesting and venerable appearance. Physically he was a very strong man, a worthy descendant of a hardy race. His frame, trained in youth in athletic exercises, as many a trophy of his skill and endurance testifies, seemed able to defy all weathers. It was curious to see the London lawyer, living in chambers, exhibiting the hardiness of the old Highlanders. He never wore flannel, nor overcoat, nor gloves, and his umbrella, as he persisted in declaring, had been stolen by a bishop. For some years he had been lame and leaned upon his stick, but this he treated as a subject for jocularly. His humour was abundant and his wit often suggested that of Voltaire. One of the most noteworthy features of Sir Patrick was the perennial freshness of his mind. He retained to the last the faculty, most characteristic of youth, but always adding a grace to old age, of being easily pleased. Cheerfulness and a most winning amiability among his friends, to whom he was heroically faithful, were yet associated with a wonderful power of vigorous declamation and pungent satire towards his opponents. His manner and conversation possessed the charm of simplicity and homely allusion, which immediately placed younger and less accomplished men at their ease with him. If among the vulgar, who take men at their own valuation, this pleasant and easy freedom ever diminished the respect to which his learning, abilities, and position justly entitled him, the fact would not escape his observation, for among his many gifts must be reckoned a keen penetration and power of discriminating character. Although Sir Patrick attached to himself an unusually wide circle of devoted friends, his manner did not encourage any manifestation of affection; but on the occasion, a month before he died, when it was discovered that the report of his death in the papers was not true, he was deeply touched in finding how much he

was beloved, and declared that the novel experience of hearing of his own death was worth having, when it served to discover his real friends. But as a rule it was in speaking of him, rather than in his presence, that any demonstrative expressions of the esteem in which he was held would be used. His sarcasm and occasional brusqueness, though he was usually a most courteous gentleman, would not appear inviting to the mere acquaintance, and made some a little afraid of him; but those who enjoyed the privilege of intimacy knew well that underlying this exterior was a warm heart, keenly sensitive to and appreciative of affection, and indeed some of the kindest words and acts that have ever lightened the burden of life will be remembered in connexion with Patrick Colquhoun.

But nothing could be farther from the truth than to represent him as one of those placid amiabilities, whose tranquillity nothing can disturb. He threw his whole energies into everything that he did, and was vehement alike in advocating all he cared for and in denouncing all he despised. I am afraid he had a difficulty in forgiving: "Oh! I am a good hater," he said on one occasion when an old friend remonstrated with him on some extravagance of expression. But his faults make a slender list, and arise out of an original and robust character that must be judged by nobler and more generous standards than the cheap moral commonplaces of the "man in the street." One of his old school-fellows was regretfully assuming that his early college life had been forgotten, when Lady Redhouse told of an incident that occurred lately, trifling in itself but pointing to a different conclusion. On one of Sir Patrick's river trips he observed some young men looking at his boat attentively, and on his enquiring if there was anything peculiar attracting their notice, one replied "we were looking at your coat of arms, which belongs to the giver of the Colquhoun Sculls," and when Sir Patrick said that he was that person, they immediately gave him three hearty cheers.

The activity of Sir Patrick's intellect was very remarkable. When he was in the East he acquired a mastery of modern Greek and an acquaintance with Turkish. When he proposed to take up his freedom of the City of Hamburg, he was told it could be given as a compliment, but he claimed it

as his right, his father having already received the honour. When some formalists suggested difficulties, such as that the oath had to be taken in Platt-Deutsch, he astonished them by not only rapidly repeating the terms of the declaration, but continued in Platt-Deutsch jestingly to upbraid them for hesitating to confer the citizenship on a man who had done so much for them.

His mechanical talents were equally conspicuous. He made a number of curious bags, and indeed could do anything with his fingers. On one occasion when his tailor could not or would not understand the fashion he desired for his trousers, he cut out the cloth and made them himself in the style he preferred, and his friends declared they were a very good fit. He engaged in his favourite pastime of rowing up to a late period of life, and he used to tell with great laughter how once a bargee on the Thames, struck apparently with the odd spectacle of an old man with a bald head vigorously handling the sculls, called out to him, "I say, old chap, isn't it about time you were pole-axed?"

Many old friends of Sir Patrick will recall with genuine pleasure those gatherings at his chambers in King's Bench Walk, *soirées fumantes et littéraires*, as he called them. Distinguished foreigners, lawyers, authors and journalists, travellers and retired officers, made up as interesting an assembly as can well be conceived. The conversation was delightfully varied and never dull. When I recall some of those evenings of years gone by, many old familiar faces reappear, and well-known voices seem to be heard again. Here is a French Count explaining his theory of Gothic influence on his nation's history, there a group discussing the probable position of the rowers in the triremes, as illustrated by a sculpture from Greece. Here "Old Vaux" is telling stories of the phenomenal memory of Sergeant Copley, afterwards Lord Lyndhurst, of his conduct of the case of the Salford Spinners, when he went down to Manchester and not only mastered the intricacies of the working but picked up the technicalities and the work-people's slang. Here again are Dr Latham, Cooper, the old *Times* Reporter, Wm H. Garrett of the *Chronicle*, Charles Leland (Hans Breitmann), Sir Hardinge Giffard (now Lord Chancellor Halsbury), the Master of St John's, and E. W. Brabrook the Anthropologist

and Antiquary. Here is Dr W. Knighton, late Commissioner in Oude, complimenting Charles J. Stone on his *Cradle-land of the Arts and Creeds*, and both chatting over Indian experiences. Here R. Needham Cust of the Royal Asiatic Society, who has been everywhere, is showing a photographic group taken at 12 p.m. in the land of the Midnight Sun. Sir James Redhouse is championing the beauties of Turkish Poetry which he has skilfully rendered into English, and beside him is General Sir Collingwood Dickson V.C. who went shooting 50 years ago with Sir Patrick, then Dr Colquhoun, in the Crimea, and obtained that knowledge of the locality which he turned to such good account in the war fifteen years later. A few are trying to induce him to recount some of his doings in that memorable time, but Sir Collingwood is not to be drawn. They are told by Kinglake however. It was this good friend who learnt Turkish and modern Greek with Sir Patrick, and who assisted him with the historical parts of his great work. These and many others can be recalled, each adding something to the general liveliness of those pleasant evenings; and above all the genial host himself, ever ready to hear or to tell a good story.

[Sir Patrick Mac Chombaich de Colquhoun graduated B.A. in 1837, M.A. in 1844, and LL.D. in 1851. He was also a *Doctor utriusque juris* of Heidelberg. In 1886 he was elected an Honorary Fellow of the College. His very interesting article on the Sculls, which he had founded in his father's name in 1835, will be remembered by readers of the *Eagle* for 1886. A portion of the notice by his hand of *The History of the Lady Margaret Boat Club* appeared in the *Cambridge Review* within the week of his death. In addition to the distinctions cited by Mr Ames he possessed the following decorations: Niskau İftihar (first class, in brilliants) of the Ottoman Empire, Grand Cross of the Redeemer of Greece, Commander of the Order of Albertus Valerosus, and Knight of Merit of the Kingdom of Saxony, and Knight of Merit of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg. He was the head of the clan or sept of Colquhoun, having succeeded his cousin Sir Robert de Colquhoun, Bart., in 1870.]

THE REV VINCENT JOHN STANTON.

At Nice on May 16 died the Rev V. J. Stanton, father of Professor Stanton, formerly Chaplain of Victoria, Hong Kong, and Rector of Halesworth, Suffolk. Born in 1817, he came to St John's as the college of Henry Martyn, and was the friend of Simeon, Carus, Scholefield, and many others like-minded as to Missionary work. He took his B.A. degree in 1843, his M.A. in 1850. In his youth he went to China as a tutor, and was captured by the Chinese during the "Opium war," and held prisoner for four months. The chains with which he was bound have been shown at more than one Missionary Exhibition. In that time the seeds were sown of the ill-health to which he ever afterwards was liable. After his marriage in 1843 he went out again to China, and was the means of erecting what is now the Cathedral Church of Hong Kong. His interest in the Missionary cause was ardent and life-long, and he was at all times a generous benefactor of the Missionary Societies. On one occasion he gave to the China Mission Consols to the amount of £6000, under the signature of Ἐλαχιστοτέρος. In spite of much infirmity and depression his labours were incessant, and their fruits abundant.

THE REV CANON BEADON.

It is difficult to estimate the value to the Church of those characters whose distinguishing mark may be summed up in the expression, the influence of constancy. This quality eminently belonged to the late Hyde Wyndham Beadon. Constancy in the discharge of the sacred duties of the priesthood, constancy in affection and friendship, constancy in sound judgment and in unwearied effort to be of service wherever his experienced and clear advice could be made useful—this certainly was a chief secret of his great power for good in his family, his parish, and the diocese of which he was a member. As regards the latter it probably may be said with truth that no parish priest within the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol exercised a wider or more valued influence. No doubt he had enjoyed early advantages of circumstance and education. The grandson

of Richard Beadon, Bishop first of Gloucester and then of Bristol, and a cousin of Lord Heytesbury, he was at Eton with Mr Gladstone, Arthur Hallam, and other brilliant contemporaries. From Eton he came to St John's, where he took his B.A. degree in 1835. After ordination he served curacies at Whitchurch Canonorum and Cheddar, but was soon presented to the vicarage of Haslebury-Plucknett, and in 1838 to Latton, on the gift of the Earl of St Germans. There he remained for fifty-three years. In 1869 he succeeded Canon Prower as Rural Dean of Cricklade, and the same year he was made an honorary Canon in Bristol Cathedral. But it should be added that when as years increased his personal friend Bishop Ellicott again pressed preferment upon him, he, on conscientious grounds, declined successively the Archdeaconries of Cirencester and of Bristol.

Canon Beadon was essentially a parish priest. He was besides a man of considerable intellectual attainment, and took no mean part in the great Church revival of the last fifty years. His rare combination of strong common sense with theological knowledge and instinct made him a valuable referee on disputed questions of doctrine or discipline. Never, perhaps, was the robustness of his judgment and the soundness of his reasoning more conspicuous than in his evidence before the famous Royal Commission on Ritual. In his religious principles he thoroughly agreed with the earlier leaders of the Oxford movement, such as the two Kebles, Dr Pusey, Isaac Williams, and Charles Marriott. Particularly may be mentioned the warm and true affection between him and the late Bishop Woodford of Ely and Canon Powell of Cirencester, both for many years his neighbours. Latton in those days became a bright centre of encouragement and sympathy. To some of us the hours we spent in that restful retreat are amongst our most cherished recollections. There was not only the charm in our host of quick sympathy and quiet humour, nor only his store of what has been happily termed "sanctified common sense;" but his was a mind equally at home in the beauties of the natural world and in the deeper mysteries of revealed truth. It was characteristic of him to be alike full of keen interest whether discussing some question concerning the welfare of the Church, or engaged in criticising, or editing, congregational hymns

(always one of his favourite subjects), or again, leading us to appreciate the flowers or trees in the exquisite garden of the vicarage which he lovingly tended with his own hands. And this almost ideal life of the village pastor was, to those who saw it, a lesson of "contentment with godliness," and habitual cheerfulness, the light of which can never pass from their memories. He died on May 12, at Latton, near Cricklade. (*Guardian*, May 27, 1891.)

THE REV SAMUEL SAVAGE LEWIS.

The Rev S. S. Lewis, Fellow of Corpus, died suddenly on April 1. He entered St John's in 1854, and was a prizeman in the following year. Soon afterwards he had to give up work and leave the University on account of failing eye-sight. He took to farming, and spent some time in Canada, but when his sight improved, he re-entered St John's in 1865, and presently migrated to Corpus. There he became exhibitioner and Mawson scholar, and in 1868 he was bracketed ninth in the first class of the Classical Tripos with Mr Fynes Clinton, of St John's, and graduated the following year. Mr Lewis was elected to a Fellowship in 1869, and filled subsequently the college offices of Librarian, Prælector, and Classical Lecturer. He was ordained in 1873. For many years, says the *Times*, he has been well known in the University as an industrious and able antiquary. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, London, and for some time had been honorary secretary of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, and it is undoubtedly due to his great energy that this local society has, during the past few years, largely increased its membership and extended its operations. He was a member of the council of the Cambridge Philological Society, and a member of the Archæological Societies of Paris, Berlin, Bonn, Athens, Philadelphia, and a corresponding member of the Société des Antiquaires de France. He had been a constant contributor to the *Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries*, the *Journal of the Royal Society of Literature*, and the Royal Archæological Institute. He took considerable interest in the formation of the Museum of Archæology at Cambridge. He contributed to the *Eagle* three articles describing journeys in Greece and Asia Minor (vols. xi, xii, xv).

THE REV WILLIAM JAMES KENNEDY.

We regret to announce the death, which occurred on June 3, of the Rev W. J. Kennedy, M.A., Vicar of Barnwood. He was subpoenaed to attend the House of Lords to give evidence in the Berkeley Peerage case, and caught a cold whilst waiting in the lobbies, which developed into a fatal attack of pneumonia.

Born in the year 1814, he was the youngest son of the Rev Rann Kennedy, vicar of St Paul's, Birmingham, and second master of the Birmingham Grammar School. Proceeding to the University, Mr Kennedy became a Scholar of St John's, and took his B.A. degree in the year 1837, after winning the Porson Prize for Greek Iambics. In 1838 he was ordained deacon, and priest in 1840; and he became successively curate of St Martin-in-the-Fields and of the Parish Church of Kensington. In 1845 he married his cousin, Miss Caroline Kennedy, and was appointed Secretary of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church.

In 1848, at the invitation of Lord Lansdowne, he undertook the office of H.M. Inspector of Schools in the North Western Counties of England. Of the wonderful success of his exertions there the official acknowledgment which he received from the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education upon his retirement in 1878, as the following extract shows, gave the strongest possible testimony:—"They desire to place on record their sense of the valuable services which you have rendered to this department, and to state that, while the long period of your official career has been marked by the most zealous and untiring devotion to the ordinary duties of your office, they have frequently called upon you for confidential advice, upon which from your great experience, sound judgment, and loyalty, they felt that they could place entire reliance." The present Lord Harrowby, then head of the Education Department, wrote personally to Mr Kennedy in equally kind and gratifying language; and the feelings of those amongst whom he had laboured for thirty years were clearly shown by a widely-signed testimonial from the clergy, teachers, and other friends of elementary education in his district.

In 1878 Mr Kennedy accepted the living of Barnwood, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, and it was as Vicar of Barnwood, and therefore the legal custodian of its registers, that he was obliged to visit London to give evidence in the Berkeley Peerage case.

Politically, Mr Kennedy, like his father before him, was always an earnest supporter of all Liberal measures. He dissented strongly, however, from the Irish policy which was adopted by Mr Gladstone in 1886, and he became and continued to the end an earnest member of the Unionist wing of the Liberal party. Mr Kennedy was deeply convinced of the importance of the religious element in the teaching of elementary schools; and he deprecated by every means in his power any steps which could tend to the exclusion of that element. The paper on *The Working Man's School*, which he read at the Manchester Educational Congress in 1869, and which in a pamphlet form obtained a wide circulation throughout the country, contained a very clear and earnest exposition of his views upon this important subject,



THE FRESHMAN AND THE LOGIC-PAPER.

LIKE *Horace* and the Matine Bee
I culled my *Logic* heedfully ;
But to my Terror and Affright
I found in nought I reasoned right.
Before, methought, I had some Sense,
But Logic made me dazed and dense.
My Dreams, or Nightmares let me say,
The *Causa causans* of this Lay
(Rather *plurality of Cause*,
Viz: Madness *plus* the Logic-Laws),
Do still perplex my waking *Moods*,
And turn to Ills my former Goods.
For *Barbara*, once to me so fair,
For *Barbara* now no more I care :
Her *Figure's* neat, but in her Face
Barbarity replaces Grace.
I care not now for any Miss,
Sweet Love is slain by *Disamis*,
Fresison casts a frost on all,
Camenes is unmusical,
Cesare's golden tresses pale,
Baroko is *baroque* and stale,
Camestres graces *Cam* no more,
Dat-Isi shuns the *Isis'* Shore,
Festino dawdles, *Ferio* -
No longer strikes my Fancy: so }
Elenchi Ignoratio
Beclouds my Wits by *Contraries*,
And founders me with *Fallacies*.

Non sequitur, Tautology,
Dilemma, Amphibology,
 The *Argument ad Hominem,*
Sorites, and the Enthymem,
Petitio Principii,
 Th' *Illicit Process of the Mi-*
nor, X Y Z, and Z Y X
 Wise Heads (and ex-Wise Heads) do vex.
 A E I O! O I E A!
 I groan by Night, I sigh by Day.
 O Shades of *Whately, Thomson, Mill,*
 Your *System* ground, it grinds me still,
 Your *Elements* I've dearly bought,
 Your *Laws of Thought, by Loss of Thought.*

H. S.

EPIGRAMMA GRÆCUM

NUMISMATE ANNUO DIGNATUM A.D. MDCCCXCI

AUCTORE T. R. GLOVER

COLL. DIV. JOH. SCHOL.

Τὸ σιγᾶν πολλάκις ἐστὶ σοφώτατον ἀνθρώπων νοῆσαι.

Ἰσοὶ τ' εὐγενίῃ πλούτῳ τ' ἴσοι εἶχον ἑναγχοῦς
 ἡίθεοι κούρης δισσοὶ ἔρωτα μιᾶς·
 ὦν ὁ μὲν ἀντόμενος μάλα πολλὰ καὶ οἴκτρ' ἱκετεύων
 αἰμυλίοισι λόγοις ἤνυσεν οὐδὲν ὄμως·
 ἄτερος αὖ νίκησ'—ἡ δ' οὐκ ἡναίετο κούρη—
 χειρὸς ἐφαπτόμενος καὶ στόμα σίγα φιλῶν.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Easter Term, 1891.

Mr Henry Melvill Gwatkin, our highly distinguished and greatly esteemed Senior Lecturer in Theology, was on June 11 appointed to the Dixie Professorship of Ecclesiastical History in the University, in succession to Bishop Creighton. He took his B.A. degree as bracketed thirty-fifth Wrangler in 1867 (Niven's year), and was also bracketed ninth Classic in Dr Sandys' year, bracketed third in the Moral Sciences Tripos, and alone in the first class of the Theological Examination (the forerunner of the Theological Tripos) in 1868, winning the Hebrew and Scholefield Prizes and the mark of distinction in Hebrew, as well as the Tyrwhitt and Crosse University Scholarships, and the two Carus Prizes. He was elected a Fellow of the College, and held the Fellowship till his marriage in 1874. In the same year he was appointed College Lecturer in Theology, and in this post he has been one of the ablest and most successful teachers on our staff. As the author of *The Arian Reaction*, and of *The Arian Controversy* in the *Epochs of Church History* series edited by Dr Creighton, and of various memoirs and papers dealing with historical subjects, he has acquired a high reputation in his special subject; but it may be less generally known that he is also a keen naturalist, and that his researches on the structure of *Mollusca* have won him recognition by the scientific societies. As Dixie Professor he becomes a Fellow of Emmanuel, a College we have already enriched by lending it the services of Professor Greenhill and Mr Webb. That to this extent we shall lose the benefit of Professor Gwatkin's residence amongst us is the only drawback to our complete gratification at his well-earned promotion.

Mr R. Ellis dedicates his *Noctes Manilianae, sive Dissertationes in Astronomica Manilii* (Clarendon Press) to Professor Sylvester. The inscription is as follows:

IOANNI IOSEPHO SYLVESTRO
MATHematico ET PORTAE EGREGIO
CANTABRIGIENSI AMERICANO OXONIENSI
HAEC STUDIA IN MANILIUM
A COGNOMINE SYLVESTRO PONTIFICE ROMANO
ANTE DCCCC ANNOS
EX TENEBRIS REVOCATVM AC RESCRIPTVM
DEDICO CONSECROQVE

Lord Windsor, who has been for some years Major of the Queen's Own Worcestershire Hussars, has been appointed Honorary Colonel of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment.

By permission of the College a Brass has been placed in the College Chapel, on the wall to the left of the Screen, in memory of Dr Churchill Babington, by his widow. The inscription is as follows:—

M. S.—V. R. CHURCHILL BABINGTON S. T. P. Hujus Collegii XXI annis Socius mox per XXII annos Parochiae de Cockfield in comitatu Suffolcensi Rector. In hac Academia Rerum Antiquarum studio per XV annos Professor incubuit. Inter multifariae doctrinae documenta plurima *Orationes Hyperidis* quattuor ex antiquissimis depromptas papyris in lucem primus edidit avium plantarumque naturas scriptis illustravit Ecclesiae Anglicanae jam ab adolescentia Defensor exstitit. Socii titulo iterum ornatus est anno MDCCCLXXX: Natus apud Roecliffe in comitatu Leicestrensi XI^o die Mart MDCCCXXI decessit apud Cockfield XII^o die Jannar anno MDCCC LXXXIX.

Homini Bono in Conspectu Suo dedit DEUS Sapientiam et Scientiam et Laetitiam.

In the revised Commemoration Service to be used in the University Church, the names of the following members of the College are introduced among those of the Benefactors: "Benjamin Hall Kennedy, Doctor in Divinity, formerly Regius Professor of Greek, sometime Fellow of St John's College," "Edward Grey Hancock, sometime Fellow of St John's College," "George Robert Crotch, of St John's College, who gave a collection of Insects." It is also said that "the Mineralogical Museum is specially indebted to the gifts of Charles Brooke, of St John's College."

The Council have communicated the following resolution to Lady Colquhoun.

"That the sincere sympathy of the College be offered to Lady Colquhoun on the occasion of the bereavement she has lately sustained in the loss of her husband, who was so bright an ornament to his College, and so welcome in the Society which now deplores his loss."

On the same day the following was ordered to be transmitted to the young Earl of Powis and to the Dean of Hereford.

"That the Council desire to express the regret with which they have learned of the death of the Rt Hon the Earl of Powis, whose high personal qualities and exalted office in the University conferred distinction upon the College, of which he was a loyal alumnus and a generous benefactor."

At the annual election to the College Council, held on June 6, Dr Sandys, Mr W. F. Smith, and Mr Larmor were re-elected to serve for four years.

The Examination of Candidates for Fellowships will take place on Saturday, October 17, and the Election on Monday, November 2. It is understood that there are three vacancies.

Mr Caldecott, Junior Dean, has been nominated as Proctor for the ensuing academical year.

Mr Haskins has been nominated as an Examiner for the Classical Tripos in 1892.

T. W. Morris, who was 14th in the Open Competition for the Indian Civil Service in June 1890, has distinguished himself by obtaining the 3rd place in the First Periodical Examination, being 2nd in the History and Geography of India, 3rd in Hindustani, and 1st (with a prize of £10) in Hindi.

Ds E. E. Sikes, Scholar of the College, has received a grant from the Craven Fund.

E. W. MacBride, Scholar of the College, and Secretary of the Editorial Committee of the *Eagle*, has been nominated to the use of the University's table in the Zoological Station at Naples for six months from October 1, 1891.

We have to congratulate T. R. Glover, Scholar of the College, on his winning the Porson Prize, and Sir William Browne's Medal for the Greek Epigram; and R. Sheepshanks, also Scholar, on his winning the first Bell Scholarship.

Ds P. H. Brown, third in the Law Tripos 1889, and second class in the Historical Tripos 1890, Scholar of the College, has been elected to the first Whewell Scholarship for International Law. The Scholarship is of the value of £100 a year for four years. The second Scholar (Figgis of St Catharine's) was Senior in the History Tripos of 1889.

Mr J. E. Marr, Fellow and Geological Lecturer of the College, and Secretary of the Geological Society, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. We heartily congratulate him and the College on this well-earned honour.

Mr W. M. Hicks, F.R.S., formerly Fellow, and now Principal of Firth College, Sheffield, has been approved for the degree of Doctor of Science; and Mr T. G. Tucker, formerly Fellow, and now Professor of Classics at Melbourne, for the degree of Doctor of Letters.

A statue of Bishop Fisher is, by the liberality of Mr S. Sandars, to be placed in one of the niches over the entrance to the Divinity School.

The Ven Archdeacon Wilson, formerly Fellow and Editor of the *Eagle*, was on his leaving Clifton College presented with a handsome silver candelabra, together with a touching address from the Masters and the boys.

F. X. D'Souza, the Senior in the Law Tripos of this year, has gained an Inns of Court Scholarship of One Hundred Guineas for two years, in Jurisprudence and Roman Law.

Mr F. W. Burton M.B., who is in future to be known as Burton-Fanning, has been appointed Physician to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and also to the Jenny Lind Children's Hospital, Norwich.

The Rev J. J. Beauchamp Palmer (B.A. 1888), Naden Divinity Student of the College, has been accepted for service in India by the Church Missionary Society.

A. C. Millard (B.A. 1888) again this year coached the Sydney University Crew which has won the Inter-University race in Australia.

The fifteenth annual Bicycle Contest between Oxford and Cambridge took place at Cambridge on May 30. Cambridge won all three events. In the Ten Miles Race B. W. Atlee, of St John's, came in first by two yards in 30 min. 23 sec.

The following have been duly elected members of our Editorial Committee for the ensuing Term: W. McDougall, and L. Horton-Smith.

At the election on June 9 two members of the College, G. H. R. Garcia and T. R. Glover, were elected to the Committee of the Union Society for the Michaelmas term. Mr G. C. M. Smith has this term been a member of the Library Committee.

Among the guests present at the Commemoration Dinner on May 6 were the Mayor (Mr F. C. Wace), the Rt Hon. H. C. Raikes M.P., Postmaster General, Sir Thomas Wade, G.C.M.G., the Venerable Archdeacon Gifford, the Regius Professor of Divinity (Dr Swete), and the Senior and Junior Proctors. The Commemoration Sermon, which we print elsewhere, was preached by Professor J. E. B. Mayor.

Mr Joseph Jacobs, formerly Scholar of the College, has been appointed Chairman of the Literary Committee of the International Folk-lore Congress to be held in London this year.

The Worshipful L. T. Dibdin M.A., of St John's, Chancellor of the Dioceses of Durham, Exeter, and Rochester, has this term delivered a series of lectures on *Parochial Law* under the sanction of the Special Board of Law, in the Hall of Ridley. The lectures have been attended by a large and interested audience.

A Proctor Memorial Observatory to commemorate the late Richard A. Proctor (B.A. 1860) is about to be established near to the town of San Diego, in the southern part of California. A plot of ground of about ten acres has been given for its site, and sufficient money has already been subscribed to warrant its promoters in ordering an 18in

refractor from Messrs Alvan Clark and Son, the well-known American telescope makers. The observatory will be essentially a teaching one, open to the public every night from dark till ten. The site which has been selected is situated on the edge of the cañon of the San Diego river, about 500ft above the sea level and ten miles from the Pacific Ocean. It is just high enough to be above the level of the sea fog which frequently rolls up the valleys from the Pacific, and cuts off the radiation from the heated ground around. The observatory will be easy of access from San Diego, as it is near to the end of a cable line which leads up from the city. Mr Proctor's widow is now in England.

Mr Newbold, Fellow of the College, has given a donation of £100 for the purpose of reducing the outstanding debt on the College Chapel, and the President a donation of £40 for the same purpose. Owing to these and other generous gifts and to certain financial re-arrangements carried out by the Senior Bursar, it is probable that the Chapel will be free of debt in 1897.

Mr J. Teasdale (B.A. 1872) has been re-appointed by the College a Governor of Pocklington School.

Mr S. A. Strong, formerly Hutchinson Student, now of the British Museum, proposes with the consent of the Council to give in the College, during the October Term, a course of Lectures in Assyriology. The course has been recognised by the Board of Oriental Studies.

The Exhibitions offered by the College to the most successful candidates in the Senior Local Examinations have been gained by W. Gaskell, of Loughborough Grammar School, for Classics, and A. P. McNeile, of Trent College, for Mathematics.

Residence for the Long Vacation will begin on July 4, and end on August 24.

The *Eagle* Editorial album has been enriched by the addition of portraits of the following past Editors: Professor W. H. H. Hudson (King's College, London), St J. B. Wynne-Willson, A. A. Bourne (Cheltenham), and J. P. M. Blackett. The Editors beg leave to return thanks for these gifts, and are ready to welcome others.

The subjects for the Essay Prizes are as follow;

First year: Dryden as a political writer.

Second year: The historical connexion between Church and State.

Third year: The social and economic changes that would be likely to result from a general reduction of the hours of labour in England.

The Essays are to be sent to the Master by Monday, October 12.

Professor Hughes sends us the following note, which we commend to the friends and admirers of the late Professor Kennedy:—

"Soon after Dr Kennedy's death, Professor Mayor invited subscriptions for the purchase of a bust for which Dr Kennedy had sat to Mr Henry Wiles a few months before. It was intended to present the bust to the University. The sum required was £150. There was no formal appeal for subscription and no Committee formed. The sum of £28 6s 6d has been received or promised. The bust is considered by those who have seen it to be a remarkably good portrait, a pleasing likeness, and a valuable work of art. Professor Jebb has written the following Greek lines which it is proposed to inscribe on the pedestal.

Παλλάδι καὶ Φοίβῃ πεφιλημένον ἔσχον ἡῶρου,
 κοῦρον ἰών, Κάμου παρ δονάκεσσι κλίσσῃ
 εἰς δ' ἄνδρα τελίοντ' ὁ ἰθρροὺς εἶδε Σαβρίνη
 μᾶλλον αἰε σοφίας ἀνθεα δρεπτόμενον.
 γηραλίον δὲ πάλιν θρέπτειρ' ὁ ἰδέξατο Γράντη,
 στίμμα καλὸν πολὺν θεῖσά σοι ἀμφὶ κόμας.

I write to you in the hope that you may be able to bring this letter under the notice of any friends of the late Regius Professor of Greek whom you may think likely to further the object in view." Subscriptions may be sent to *Professor Hughes*, 4 *Cintra Terrace, Cambridge*, who is the Honorary Treasurer.

Dr Garrett has given this month two highly successful organ recitals in the College Chapel after Sunday evening service. The following were the pieces performed:

Sunday June 7.

- 1 CONCERTO in G major (No. 4)*Handel*
 { A Tempo Giusto
 Allegro Maestoso
 Adagio
 Fugata
 Allegretto
- 2 ARIA (with variations and FINALE)*Köhler*
- 3 TOCCATA and FUGUE (Dorian mode)*J. S. Bach*

Sunday June 14.

- 1 SONATA (No 4)*Mendelssohn*
 { Allegro
 Adagio religioso
 Andante con Moto
 Allegro Maestoso
- 2 ADAGIO in E*Fr. Bendel*
- 3 ARIA (Schumann) with variations*Chipp*
- 4 PRELUDE and FUGUE (arranged).....*Reicha*

The following members of the College were ordained on Trinity Sunday:

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Davys, G. P., B.A.	York	St Mary, Bishophill, York
Ridsdale, A. H. W., B.A.	London	All Souls', Marylebone
Thompson, H., B.A.	Carlisle	St James', Barrow
Gatty, P. E., B.A.	Chichester	Chapel Royal, Brighton
Pound, R. W. G., B.A.	Exeter	Combe-in-Teignhead
Krüger, H. R., B.A.	Liverpool	Ch. Ch., Ince-in-Makerfield
Webster, W., B.A.	Liverpool	All Saints', Prince's Park
Collier, W., B.A.	Ripon	Skipton in Craven.

Di Davys and Krüger resided at Ridley Hall after taking their degrees.

The following ecclesiastical appointments of members of the College are announced.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>to</i>
Auden, T., M.A.	(1858)	V. of St Julian, Shrewsbury	Secretary to Salop Archidiaconal Board of Education
Howlett, H., M.A.	(1869)	C. in Charge of Aylestone, Peterborough	V. of All Saints', Leicester
Morgan, J. P., M.A.	(1876)	V. of Carew, Durham	V. of Llanfihangel Helygen, Radnorshire
Peacock, E. A. W.	(1887)	C. of Harrington, Peterborough	V. of All Saints', Cadney, Lincs.
Perkins, T. N., M.A.	(1870)	V. of Barkingside, St Albans	V. of St Peter's, Newlyn, Cornwall
Burnside, F., M.A.	(1869)	R. of Hertingfordbury, St Albans	Hon Canon of St Albans Cathedral
Nunn, J., M.A.	(1857)	R. of St Thomas, Ardwick, Manch.	Hon Canon of Manchester Cathedral
Wharam, G. D., M.A.	(1878)	V. of Buslingthorpe, Ripon	V. of Rolleston-with-Morton, Notts.
McCormick, Canon J., D.D.	(1857)	V. of Holy Trinity, Hull	Chaplain to the Archbishop of York
Pryke, W. E., M.A.	(1865)	Head Master of R. Gr. Sch., Lancaster	Chaplain to the late High Sheriff of Lancashire
Fenn, A. C., M.A.	(1858)	R. of Tiptree Heath, St Albans	R. of Wrabness, Essex
Causton, E. A., M.A.	(1862)	C. of Wootton, Canterbury	R. of South Shoebury, Essex
Nixon, H. F., M.A.	(1878)	V. in C. of St Mark, N. Audley, London	V. of St Paul's, Brentford
Rowsell, H., M.A.	(1866)	V. of Ch. C. Mayfair, London	Sec. of London Diocesan Home Mission
Bell, C. E. B., M.A.	(1884)	C. of St Nicholas, Liverpool	V. of Netherwitton, Morpeth
Oxland, W., B.A.	(1869)	H. M. S. Impregnable	Chaplain and Naval Instructor to the Camperdown
Routh, W., M.A.	(1869)	Head Master Bedale Gr. Sch.	Private Chaplain to Sir F. A. Milbank, Bart
Valentine, G. T., B.A.	(1857)	V. of Holme-Eden, Carlisle	V. of Stansted Montfichet, Essex.

A portrait of the Rev Marcus Rainsford, M.A. (B.A. 1880), senior Curate of St Matthew's, Brixton, with a notice of his life and work, appears in *The News* of June 5.

The preachers in the College Chapel this term have been—Mr Newton Mant (Chesterton), Professor Mayor (Commemoration), Dr Merriman, and Mr Watson.

The Rectory of Moreton, Essex, is vacant by the death of the Rev Arthur Calvert (B.A. 1853), formerly Fellow, who was presented to the living in 1877.

The College living of Barrow, near Bury St Edmunds, has become vacant by the death of the Reverend W. Keeling, B.D. The advowson of Barrow, which is of considerable value, was bequeathed to the College by John Boughton B.D., Senior Fellow, who died in 1693 and was buried in the College Chapel. In appointing to the living the College was to give preference (1) to his nephew, Christopher Boughton, (2) to his name and kindred, (3) to the Senior Divine in College. A curious contest arose once about the interpretation of the last qualification. It was a question between the Senior Fellow who was only a B.D., a Junior Fellow who was D.D. and another Fellow who was Regius Professor of Divinity and therefore head of the Faculty. There was a lawsuit, and the original appointment of the D.D. was quashed in favour of the Regius Professor John Green B.D.

The late Mr Keeling had been rector since 1845. He was a Wrangler and a second-class Classic in 1826, and served several offices in College, including that of Dean, between taking his degree and being presented to Barrow. Mr Keeling was the author of a work entitled *Liturgiae Britannicae*.

Mr R. R. Webb has been appointed a University Governor of Monmouth Grammar School; Mr J. T. Ward a member of the Non-collegiate Students Board; Dr A. Macalister a member of the Antiquarian Committee; Mr Marr, Mr T. Roberts, and Mr Harker members of the Geological Museum Syndicate; Mr Ayles an Examiner for the Theological Special; Mr H. S. Foxwell an Adjudicator of the Cobden Prize; Mr Acton an Examiner in Elementary Chemistry.

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*Old Truths in Modern Lights: Boyle Lectures for 1890* (Percival and Co.), by Rev Dr T. G. Bonney; *Life of Sir Thomas More* (Burns and Oates), by Rev T. E. Bridgett; *Philomythus, an Antidote against Credulity, and Newmanianism*, a preface to the second edition of *Philomythus* (Macmillan), by Rev Dr E. A. Abbott; *Clifton College Sermons 1888—1890* (Macmillan), by Ven J. M. Wilson; *Principles of Economics* vol. i, second edition (Macmillan), by Prof A. Marshall; *The Elements of Trigonometry* (Macmillan), by Rawdon Levett and

A. F. Davison; *Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry*, new edition revised (Macmillan), by R. W. Hogg; *Essays and Reviews from the 'Athenæum'* (Nutt), by Joseph Jacobs; *The Teaching of Christ* (Macmillan), by the Rt Rev Dr Moorhouse; *A Dictionary of Classical Antiquities, Mythology, Religion, Literature and Art*, from the German of Dr Oskar Seyffert (Swan Sonnenschein), by Professor Nettleship and Dr Sandys; *Quam Dilecta* (Hodder), by Rev W. A. Whitworth; *Vergili Bucolica* (Macmillan), by T. E. Page.

COMMEMORATION SERMON.

For verily I say unto you, that many prophets and righteous men desired to see the things which ye see, and saw them not; and to hear the things which ye hear, and heard them not.—MATT. xiii 17.

Here, as elsewhere in the Gospels, we are plainly told that the revelation to Israel was but as twilight, that patriarchs and prophets are neither in life or doctrine an absolute standard for the Christian Church. *Moses for your hardness of heart suffered you to put away your wives.*—MATT. xix 8. *Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of.*—LUKE ix 55.

Nor would Abraham, Moses and David alone, have rejoiced to see the day of Christ. Read such commentaries as those of Grotius, John Price and Wetstein on the New Testament, or of our Johnian Thomas Gataker on the Meditations of Marcus Aurelius, or the *Échoes** and *Seminal Word†* in which modern divines have collected the yearnings and strivings of the better heathen towards a Sun of Righteousness, and you will confess that Justin Martyr and the Alexandrian church were justified in regarding Socrates and Plato, Musonius and Epictetus, as heralds of the Gospel dawn, of that light which arose to lighten the Gentiles, if it was the special glory of His people Israel. *The God who made the world, made of one every nation of men, that they should seek God, if haply they might feel after Him and find Him.* The Hortensius of Cicero was a main instrument in Augustine's conversion. *God's ways are not as our ways.* The spiritual needs of our race are one and indivisible. St Paul bore the reproach of the Cross at Athens and Rome, at Corinth and Ephesus. Greek philosophy may even yet have a work to do in lifting the church and the world from the death of materialism to a nobler life, to sweeter manners and purer laws.

Plato reverently but firmly ejects Homer and his frail, passionate gods from the ideal state; and from the days of Xenophanes onwards the crimes and vices of Olympus were an offence to thoughtful heathen and a temptation to the weak. The imitation of Jupiter would degrade human nature below the level of the brute; the imitation of Christ transfigures earth into a forecourt of heaven.

But not only would the ancient world have envied the privileges of such a society as ours; at this hour foreigners, even from the most civilised states, admire our polity, consecrated not only by memories of noble endeavour and repeated martyrdom among the sons of the house, but also by the very auspices of our birth, by the saintly example and earnest entreaty of the Foundress and of our legislator Bishop Fisher. Lady Margaret prayed (Statutes, c. 19, 1530) that her fellows and scholars might keep three ends in view—the worship of God, innocence of life, and the establishment of Christian faith. A college may be, and is in design, a family, meeting around the family altar, to begin and end the day with prayer and praise.

* R. Schneider: *Christliche Klänge aus den griechischen und römischen Klassikern*. Gotha. 1865. 8vo.

† Edm. Spiess: *Logos Spermaticus. Parallelstellen zum Neuen Testament aus den alten Griechen*. Leipzig, Wihl. Engelmann. 1871. 8vo.

After the fusion of East and West under Alexander, Stoicism, rising above narrow antipathies of sect and race, of birth and fortune, conceived the intellectual world as one state, animated by one spirit, ruled by one law, where men are fellow-citizens with gods. How easy should it be for us here to widen our hearts to these catholic hopes! Our studies, as symbolised on the steps of the holy table, embrace all nature and all history, Greek wisdom, Roman order, and the divine oracles of Israel. Among those whom we honour as Johnians are found sufferers for very different causes. Mere local curiosity, common college patriotism, makes us seek for the good which now unites those who in life fought in opposite camps. We learn that the things in which good men agree are many and of eternal moment; that differences arise in great part from misunderstanding. If we are *all one in Christ*, there can be *neither Jew nor Greek, Barbarian nor Scythian, bond nor free*. The fogs of prejudice and of party melt away as we follow those who in this place for near four hundred years have followed the Light of the World.

Many at this day, I have said, envy our liberty and order. Hear the teachers of Dorpat groaning under Russian tyranny, or the children of Israel appealing to a new Pharaoh. Mark how Prussia since 1870 has crept to Canossa, and, to win the suffrages of the Ultramontane Centre, has sacrificed the Old Catholic faculty at Bonn, swamping loyal professors by the creation of superfluous chairs for men of no academic fame; long withholding from Professor Langen, a man of rare merit, the increase of stipend which was his due; making acceptance of the Vatican decrees a condition of advancement in the hierarchy of schools. Nay, Pastor Thümmel was prosecuted by the Protestant state for teaching the very doctrines of the Augsburg confession, the public prosecutor daring to say that, if Luther were now alive and spoke as he did in the 16th century, the government would drag Luther himself to the bar. English politicians may indeed buy Vatican votes by unworthy concessions; but the example of James II does not encourage an assault on academic freedom.

341 years ago one of our college preachers, afterwards master, delivered at Court on Midlent Sunday a sermon such as few kings have been privileged to hear. "There was in the North a grammar school, having in the University eight scholarships of one foundation, always replenished with the scholars of that school, which school is now sold, decayed and lost." In a year and a month Sedbergh school was refounded by King Edward. When another Thomas Lever or Hugh Latimer shall be raised up, he may say here what he will: none will silence his blunt prophetic speech. We have the liberty of prophesying for which Jeremy Taylor pleaded; an Elijah, or, to come nearer home, a Rowland Hill, may freely rebuke what he sees amiss in us, and win the thanks of all men of good will. Many an Austrian, Russian or Spaniard at this hour sighs for a mere fraction of the full tolerance which our martyrs earned for us at the stake and in exile. If any man chooses to change his religion with the last magazine article or controversial novel, without approving his choice of an oracle, we leave him to go his way. It may be that after many days an Epictetus or an Antoninus may teach him what the Church means by saving the soul alive, saving the higher self, the true man, by crucifying the flesh with its affections and lusts.

Let us now praise famous men and our fathers that begat us. The first place, without dispute or doubt, belongs to John Fisher, of whom the tyrant who beheaded him challenged all the monarchs of Christendom to shew a peer among their bishops. Hear him recount the endless delays on the part of Rome, of the Bishop of Ely, of my Lady's servants, of Wolsey, of King Henry; how each clamorous suitor had to be bought off; consider the cost and fatigue of travel in those days; and you will confess that the mere material foundation and endowment of this house was work for a hero of faith and patience. Examine the statutes carefully corrected by the Bishop's own hand; how code succeeded code, as the vision of culture widened before him; read his funeral sermon on the Foundress, and other discourses which

rank him high among the fathers of English prose; of that prose which in the sermons of John Donne reached perhaps the greatest majesty of which our language is capable. Four colleges—two of which he was master, Queens' and Michaelhouse (now Trinity)—two of which he was legislator and virtual founder, Christ's and St John's—are bound together by special obligation to Fisher; but the entire university owes to him more than to any other man. Oxford in the middle age ranked with Paris: Roger Bacon, Bradwardine, Occam, Wiclif, to name a sample, spread the fame of literary England through Europe: but Cambridge was unknown till Fisher introduced Greek and Hebrew among us; when Erasmus in his rooms at Queens' was busy on the first published Greek Testament, the reformation of religion and the part which Cambridge would play in it, became a mere question of time.

Of our masters two—Nicholas Metcalfe and William Whitaker—are immortalised by Thomas Fuller in his *Holy State*, the one as the good master of a college, the other as the controversial divine: Scaliger's exclamation *comme il était docte!* ('What learning!') is weightier evidence of Whitaker's worth than any laboured encomium or royal patronage. The days when our sizzars had 3d. a week and fragments from the fellows' table, were days in which the college harboured as great men as it has ever bred, and as loyal and grateful.

Of scholars, John Cheke, who taught Cambridge and King Edward Greek, Ascham and William Grindal who taught Elizabeth, were of this hardy race. Since then Gataker, Bentley, John Taylor, down to the Butlers and Kennedys, have handed on the torch from age to age. To this day the best editions of venerable Bede and of Philo are the work of Johnians of the last century, John Smith and Thomas Mangey.

Of poets we claim a score or more, including Greene, Ben Jonson, Herrick, Prior, Akenside, Wordsworth, who in his life and doctrine set forth that *plain living and high thinking* which have been the glory of our house in the past; its best friends will pray that it may cease to be when it renounces the one or the other. John Stuart Mill looked forward with dread to an age in which Wordsworth should lose his hold on the mind and heart of England.

Of statesmen I will name but three, Burghley, Strafford, Falkland. I make bold to say that the counter-reformation in the 16th century and in the 19th, could not have triumphed as it has, if Austrian, Italian, Spanish, French statesmen, had possessed the insight of Burghley; Prince Bismarck's defeat sprung from an ignorance as to the designs and power of Rome shared by Niebuhr and Ranke. When a learned German editor prints as a Greek comic fragment a verse of St Paul, it is not only a revelation of individual sloth, but it portends world-wide changes. Protestants who despise the Bible justly forfeit the freedom which Luther inherited from St Paul. There is a melancholy truth in Dr Cole's maxim, so often cast in his teeth by Protestant disputants: *Ignorance is the mother of devotion, i.e. of Romish devotion.*

Of divines Redman, Lever, Fulke, Morton, Cartwright, Overall, Sibbes, Thomas Goodwin, Cave, Stillingfleet, down to Herbert Marsh and John James Blunt, are names merely taken at haphazard; of the seven bishops imprisoned by James II, three were of St John's. One forgotten worthy, Thomas Becon, Cranmer's chaplain, awaits resurrection as a master of racy, homely English; a concordance to his works would be a priceless boon to English lexicography. Of converts to Rome we have had several, the most considerable of whom, John Sergeant, had been chaplain to Bp Morton, so that he had at least heard all that can be said on the Protestant side. Of John James Blunt, as of Julius Hare, Frederick Maurice, Bishops Kaye and Thirlwall, we may safely affirm that their influence, so far as it reached, was a talisman of proof against all spells of John Henry Newman, perhaps the most overrated Englishman of this century.

Of the noble army of missionaries Martyn, Jowett, Whytehead, Selwyn,

Colenso, Cotterill, were ours. In my own year Mackenzie, who graduated from Caius, went forth, not because he felt any peculiar aptitude for the work, but because he thought that some one should go.

Of philanthropists we claim the liberators of the slave, Clarkson and Wilberforce. One of the earliest apostles of temperance, Thomas Spencer, sometime fellow, has earned the unsuspected praise of his nephew Mr Herbert Spencer.

Of antiquaries Baker will ever be remembered by the title 'ejected fellow' which he wore for more than twenty years as a badge of honour. Sir Symonds D'Ewes, Dodsworth, Nalson, Peck, the Drakes, Whitaker the historian of Yorkshire, are well known to students of history.

Of mathematicians Gilbert, John Dee, Henry Briggs, Brooke Taylor, Herschel, are a handful out of a vast multitude who have gladdened the hearts of their teachers on degree day and still keep alive among us the old Platonist warning: 'Let none enter here without geometry.'

Among physicians Martin Lister, Heberden, Frampton, Gisborne, Pennington, Haviland, Watson, deserve to be rescued from that oblivion which too soon overtakes even the greatest of the sons of Aesculapius.

On a day like this I do not care to play the part of Cassandra. In a few words I will name one or two points in which the college seems to have gained ground since I came up in 1844.

The endowments are more effectively applied, so that it is possible, as we saw the other day, for a boy from a London board school to pass through a Johnian fellowship to a professorship in New Zealand. Many more subjects are studied now, with far better appliances; lecturers can concentrate their attention on a limited field; text-books are more exhaustive and research more universal; our younger graduates more often study in foreign universities. Then in Cambridge the poorer residents greatly value the College concerts, which are a proof that we are beginning to hold our advantages as a trust for the community, not for selfish enjoyment; we have too much recreation, the poor have far too little. The college mission must reassure those of our friends, who, with the kindest intentions, have for some years informed the world that we have cast off the faith; in the first thirty years of my life here no sermon ever produced a tangible result like Lady Margaret's Church, Walworth.

One word about work remaining to be done.

Two great libraries, Bishop Fisher's, the richest in England, and Abp Williams's, were lost to us in troublous times. We cannot make good the loss, but if each Johnian would endeavour, wherever he goes, to inquire for books published by members of the college, or for records of their lives, and would send his acquisitions to our librarian, in a few years our stores would be of priceless value to the historian of letters. For many years I have sent books to the libraries to which they by birthright belonged, whether our Public Library, or the Bodleian, or college libraries, or Stonyhurst or Protestant nonconformist institutions. We may be loyal to our own church and yet desire that every other communion should breed men learned in its annals. If we give, we shall soon receive.

It depends on us whether this place shall be a more or less comfortable club, or a home of sound learning. Both it cannot be. Epicurus and Metrodorus vied with one another who could spend least on the wants of the body. The gentlemen who dined in London the other day for £16 a head wished to rival Vitellius. Epicurus tells us that he found pleasure in curtailing his desires; if any one has a prejudice against the observance of Lent, the May term affords an unexceptionable stage for experiments in abstinence.

Sallust's remark has passed into a proverb: "It is easy to maintain empire by the arts whereby it was won at the first." Newton and Bentley had means of research far inferior to ours, and perhaps for that very reason they did more: they learnt self-reliance. Cobet, the most soul-stirring teacher of this age, made his pupils begin Greek anew by closing their lexicons. We do not learn English by looking out every word we hear or see, but by

continual practice in speaking and reading; gradually the meaning of words dawns upon us. The pushing throng of aids to learning shuts us out from the Canaan of our day dreams, from the sources of ancient wisdom. If we once more, like Lipsius and Casaubon, read the Greeks for their moral doctrines, if like Gataker we seriously compare the Stoic rule of life with the Christian, we shall learn that against a mechanical philosophy the Greek sages and the Hebrew are at one. It is idle, it is weak, to complain that such books as De La Mettrie's *L'homme machine* are reprinted in this age and make converts. Let us hear in such conversions a divine call to us in our own action, whether as churchmen or citizens, to trust to spirit and to life, rather than to complex machinery. None but a madman could see in Luther an automaton; if we had a spark of Luther's faith, we should laugh at those who explain spiritual life—faith, hope, love—by the random clash of atoms. *Δίους βασιλεύει, τὸν Δ' ἔξαυλακόν.*

The greatest of the masters of Trinity College, Isaac Barrow, like our greatest master, William Whitaker, died at the early age of 47. The most industrious of men, Barrow must have carried all generous hearers with him, when pleading thus for industry in our particular calling, as gentlemen and scholars.

"How, being slothful in our business, can we answer for our violating the wills, for abusing the goodness, for perverting the charity and bounty of our worthy founders and benefactors, who gave us the good things we enjoy, not to maintain us in idleness, but for supports and encouragements of our industry? how can we excuse ourselves from dishonesty and perfidious dealing, seeing that we are admitted to these enjoyments under condition and upon confidence (confirmed by our free promises and most solemn engagements) of using them according to their pious intent, that is, in a diligent prosecution of our studies; in order to the service of God and of the public?"

"Let every scholar, when he misspendeth an hour, or sluggeth on his bed, but imagine that he heareth the voice of those glorious kings, or venerable prelates, or worthy gentlemen, complaining thus and rating him: *Why, sluggard, dost thou against my will possess my estate? why dost thou presume to occupy the place due to an industrious person? Why dost thou forget or despise thy obligations to my kindness? Thou art an usurper, a robber, or a purloiner of my goods; which I never intended for such as thee: I challenge thee of wrong to myself, and of sacrilege toward my God, to whose service I devoted those his gifts to me.*

"How reproachful will it be to us, if that expostulation may concern us. *Wherefore is there a price in the hand of a fool to get wisdom, seeing he hath no heart to it?*"—PROV. xvii, 16.

Our late master will always be kept in memory by this chapel, and by the unfailing prudence which steered the college through the breakers of unrest. More than 200 years ago Bp Gunning had bequeathed £300 towards a new chapel, but we had to wait till the 12th of May 1869 before this building was opened for daily service. Let me recall one of the lessons taught by Dr Bateson from the master's seat. "Suppose a college like our own, founded in a remote age to foster learning and the arts, to be a centre of intellectual life and of moral influence. Suppose there be in such a college, with every incentive and appliance for learning and study, a band of students sent hither from year to year with bright hopes and noble aspirations, yet many of them neglecting or misusing the opportunities for good, acquiring evil habits and indulging in vicious propensities, and gradually becoming a gnawing care to their parents and friends and finally a burthen to themselves, may we not ask whether a student's life in a noble college like this is not in danger of becoming worse than a wasted opportunity?"

I have spoken of the college, but a college is after all only a member of a larger body; when the university suffers, it is unnatural, it is impossible, for us not to suffer too.

To-day we have given to earth what is mortal of a loyal son of the

university, who knew and loved its history as few had done, deserving to rank with Thomas Fuller, Thomas Baker, William Cole and Charles Henry Cooper. No man perhaps was ever more deeply versed in the chronicles of mediæval England. Like many undergraduates some 47 years ago, he was inspired by the *Dark Ages* and other essays of the acute and witty Samuel Roffey Maitland, in whom St John's boasts the father of modern historical criticism, and to whom, as in private duty bound, I feel gratitude and reverence for encouragement generously given to my early studies in church history.

Luard was a mathematician, but he was also an accomplished, ardent scholar, to whom—as to Cobet, whom in many things he resembled—Bentley, Dawes, John Taylor, Markland, Tyrwhitt, Porson, Dobree, Elmsley, Gaisford, Monk, Blomfield, were intimate friends; he was encompassed by their relics and literally sat in Porson's chair. I never met in any professed philologist so exact an acquaintance with the emendations on which critical fame rests.

In defiance of broken health, and of the bereavement which cast a gloom on his last years, making him long for death, he was an untiring student almost to the very end. Chastened in the school of suffering, constrained to dwell much abroad, he moved among foreign churchmen and authors, as amongst the poor of Great St Mary's, an ambassador of whom Cambridge need not be ashamed. He was a constant friend, true to the wholesome Trinity tradition that flattery degrades receiver and giver; he had indeed a gracious courtesy of manner telling of French descent, but words smoother than butter, softer than oil, could no more be wrung from him than from Hugh Munro, William Hepworth Thompson, or the prophet Isaiah himself.

Of the registraries his predecessors John Taylor alone rivalled him in learning, while none approached him in ungrudging pains lavished upon his office, the mere routine of which became of late years overwhelming. Mathematician, bibliographer, antiquary, historian, linguist, divine, he united in his single self, like his friend our own Churchill Babington, interests and capacities which the division of labour tends more and more to keep asunder; if the whole gains, the individual will assuredly be dwarfed.

Not their own, ah! not from earth was flowing
That high strain to which their souls were tuned,
Year by year we saw them inly growing
Liker Him with Whom their hearts communed.

Then to Him they pass'd; but still unbroken,
Age to age, lasts on that goodly line,
Whose pure lives are, more than all words spoken,
Earth's best witness to the life divine.

Subtlest thought shall fail, and learning falter,
Churches change, forms periah, systems go,
But our human needs, they will not alter,
Craiser no after age shall e'er outgrow.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, 1891.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS Part I.

	<i>Wranglers.</i>		<i>Senior Optimes.</i>		<i>Junior Optimes.</i>
10	Pickford	30	Gedye	60	Briggs
22	{ Maw	35	Blomfield	76	Foxley
	{ Robertson	40	Speight	86	Roberts
26	Ayers	46	Mainer		

1st Class.
Part II. Ds Bennett (*div.* 1)

2nd Class.
Ds Reeves (*div.* 3)

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part I.

	<i>Class II.</i>		<i>Class III.</i>
	Edwards, E. (<i>div.</i> 1)		Hughes (<i>div.</i> 1)
Part II.	<i>Class I.</i> Ds Gibson (<i>Ethics and Metaphysics</i> , History of Philosophy <i>special distinction</i>), <i>Advanced Logic and Methodology</i>).		

LAW TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>
D' Souza	Burn Wihl	Gillespie Dewsbury Mahomed Ahmed

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.D.

Mag Edmund Carver Ds William Arthur Foxwell
Mag James Kerr

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.B. Ds M. Grabham

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF SC.D. Mag W. M. Hicks

ADMITTED (by proxy) TO THE DEGREE OF LITT.D. Mag T. G. Tucker

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, EASTER TERM 1891.

FIRST M.B.

<i>Chemistry, etc.</i>	Ds Barton, P. F. Draper	Gladstone Mc Dougall
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SECOND M.B.

<i>Anatomy, etc.</i>	Ds Henry Sandall	Ds Seccombe
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THIRD M.B.

<i>Surgery, etc.</i>	Ds Attlee, J. Ds Edmondson Ds Glover, L. G.	Ds Simpson, H. Ds Ware
<i>Medicine, etc.</i>	Ds Lewis, S. Ds Watts	Ds West

JOHNIANA.

Sir Thomas Browne was one of those tolerant and wide-minded scholars, of whom the Church of England has had so many that she has long since ceased, not merely to boast of them, but even to mention them with sufficient honour and gratitude. What other Church in the world could afford to leave Dr Jessopp in a country rectory, and to let Mr Gwatkin be contented with a College office?

H.H.V.S. : Excelsior (Bridgetown, Barbadoes), January 1891.

The ladder from the Elementary School to the University for which educationists have so often sighed is now fairly set up. A boy from a London Voluntary School has, by means of a scholarship placed at the disposal of the London School Board, risen to the position of a University professor. The various rungs of the ladder are worth recording. Mr C. A. M. Pond was, in 1876, elected to the Pope Scholarship, given for competition among all boys under thirteen who had been three years in a London Public Elementary School. He entered the City of London School in 1877, and remained there for seven years, gaining a Beaufoy Scholarship of £50 a year for four years. Having gained a Minor Scholarship at St John's, Cambridge, he took up his residence there in October 1883. In 1885 he was placed in the second division of the first class in the Classical Tripos Examination, Part I. In 1889 he was placed in the first class at the Classical Tripos Examination, Part II. Meanwhile he had gone through the London course, having taken the second place in Honours at Matriculation and gained the Exhibition. In 1886 he was placed first in the first class of the Classical Honours List at the B.A. Examination. We need not pursue his subsequent career in detail. It is enough to state that he was elected to a fellowship at St John's in 1890, and that he has just been appointed Professor of Classics and English in Auckland University College. This interesting record well illustrates the valuable service that examinations may exert as, to use Professor Huxley's phrase, "capacity-catchers," and the benefit that may be conferred on poor boys of genius by means of scholarships. Mr Pond, in thanking the Board for the award of the Pope Scholarship, which alone had made all his other successes possible, stated that it would be his constant hope that, as a professor in a young colony, he might hand to others that higher education which the liberality of the donor of this scholarship had rendered possible for himself.

School Guardian : May 2, 1891.

"Young Americans could hardly realize that the great Sylvester, who with Cayley outranks all English speaking mathematicians, was actually at work in our land. All young men who felt within themselves the divine longing of creative power hastened to Baltimore, made at once by this Euclid a new Alexandria. It was this great awakening and concentration of mathematical promise, and the subsequent facilities offered for publication of original work, which, rather than any teaching, made the American renaissance in mathematics. * * *

"A short, broad man of tremendous vitality, the physical type of Hereward, the Last of the English, and his brother-in-arms, Winter, Sylvester's capacious head was ever lost in the highest cloud-lands of pure mathematics. Often in the dead of night he would get his favorite pupil, that he might communicate the very last product of his creative thought. Everything he saw suggested to him something new in the higher algebra. This transmutation of everything into new mathematics was a revelation to those who knew him intimately. They began to do it themselves. His ease and fertility of invention proved a constant encouragement, while his contempt for provincial stupidities, such as the American hieroglyphics for π and e , which have even found their way into Webster's Dictionary, made each young worker apply to himself the strictest tests.

"To know him was to know one of the historic figures of all time, one of the immortals; and when he was really moved to speak, his eloquence equalled his genius. I never saw a more astonished man than James Russell Lowell listening to the impassioned oratory of Sylvester's address upon the bigotry of Christians.

"That the presence of such a man in America was epoch-making is not to be wondered at. His loss to us was a national misfortune."

Dr G. B. Halsted: *Cajori's Teaching and History of Mathematics* in the United States, Washington 1890 (p. 265).

A TOMB IN WIMBORNE MINSTER.

(The Father of the Lady Margaret)

Long time we fought, firm-faced, against the foe,
Guarding the lilies of the fair far France
Against the shafts of adverse circumstance
That brought upon this man what all men know.

Ah, Aquitaine! where late the roses blow
The sweetest, e'en in warrior's mischance
Ours once again! and Norman valiance
That Cressy and that Agincourt could show!

Sweet, art thou there? Bide patient, Margaret.

Sooth, who can tell what after us shall be?

Rest we in peace whatever may befall.

Pray Mary's Grace: God's judgments are not yet.

Reach me thy hand; and mine, O Love, for thee.

Now may we sleep until His Trumpets call.

Charles Saylor: *Academy*, February 7, 1891.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

The May Races.

First Boat.

	<i>st.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
<i>Bow</i> A. C. Langmore.....	10	4
2 W. Mc Dougall.....	10	12
3 H. C. Langley.....	11	3
4 S. B. Reid.....	11	11
5 F. J. Allen.....	11	13
6 J. A. Cameron.....	11	13
7 A. T. Wallis.....	11	4
<i>Stroke</i> P. E. Shaw.....	10	7
<i>Cox</i> J. A. Kilburn.....	8	1

Second Boat.

	<i>st.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
<i>Bow</i> W. A. Lamb.....	9	5
2 W. B. Morton.....	10	2
3 F. D. Hessey.....	11	0
4 W. R. Lewis.....		
5 G. Blair.....	12	7
6 A. E. Buchanan.....	11	7
7 H. E. Knight.....	11	3
<i>Stroke</i> J. A. Telford.....	10	0
<i>Cox</i> A. N. Wilkins.....	8	3

Friday, June 12. The First Boat never quite settled down to their work, and at the Railway Bridge Jesus were within a length.

The Second Boat bumped Corpus just at the start. By some means or other Corpus ran into the bank and completely smashed their ship. The bows of our boat ran into their stroke's rigger and had the skin stripped off for about 10 feet.

Saturday, June 13. The First Boat went much better than on Friday, and at Grassy had gained a length on Hall Second; however, up the Long Reach Hall Second drew away slightly and finished about a length and a half in front.

The Second Boat rowed in the 1888 Swaddle, and were bumped by Corpus at the Ditch:

Monday, June 15. The violent thunderstorm seemed to damp the ardour of our First Boat. Jesus came up very fast about Ditton and were only a very few inches off at the finish.

The Second Boat started at rather a slow stroke, and were caught at Post Corner by First Trinity Second.

Tuesday, June 16. The First Boat again rowed over, and as on previous nights gained on Hall Second up to Ditton. After Ditton Jesus came up to within three-quarters of a length but were never dangerous.

In the Second Boat stroke and bow changed places. They rowed very pluckily but were caught at Grassy by Hall Third.

First Boat.

Bow—Lacks smartness and a better finish, but has come on well on a small amount of experience.

Two—Has promising form. Like bow wants more exercise if he means to do well.

Three—Has a good finish and can work. Seems to want greater suppleness and ease.

Four—Has improved on last year in the use of his slide; has rowed hard in spite of unfitness.

Five—Swings out well but does not cover his blade all through the stroke, consequently his finish is bad.

Six—Is smart and has obtained more command over his swing and slide than last year.

Seven—Like some other members of the crew gets sometimes short at the finish. Works consistently and races well.

Stroke—Does not always swing straight but works and spurts hard.

Cox—His best point is in cheering on the crew; his steering needs improvement.

Second Boat.

Bow—Swings short but works well.

Two—Does not use his legs enough and should sit up more, but is willing.

Three—Has been hampered by illness this term. Works hard but should pay more attention to the man in front.

Four—Rowed well for an untrained man.

Five—Has come on this term. Needs plenty of fixed-seat rowing. Works his hardest.

Sis—With practice should prove a useful man. Is slow with his finish.

Seven—Should make a useful man when he has learnt the use of his slide.

Stroke—Has length but a slight hang. Gets a smart beginning but does not take it through.

Cox—Has improved during the term.

At a General Meeting held on Saturday, June 13, the following officers were elected for the October Term:—*First Captain*—J. A. Cameron. *Second Captain*—S. B. Reid. *Hon. Secretary*—A. C. Langmore. *Hon. Treasurer*—W. McDougall. *First Lent Captain*—H. C. Langley. *Second Lent Captain*—F. D. Hessey. *Additional Captains*—B. Long, G. Blair, F. M. Smith, W. Morton, A. E. Buchanan, W. A. Lamb.

Thanks were voted to Mr Daman of Emmanuel for his kindness in coaching the First Boat.

CRICKET CLUB.

We had a fairly successful season this year, the record being—won 4, lost 1, drawn 11, while 5 matches were not played, owing to wet and other causes. As was the case last year, the toss was lost time after time, and this was often the cause of the match resulting in a draw, as our bowling was never too strong, though it was certainly better than last year. The fielding was as a rule distinctly good, though not at all uniformly so, the principal failing being in throwing in, which was most erratic. There seems to be some doubt about the result of our return match against Trinity: they claim it as a win, but as it was fixed for a two-day match, and no other arrangement appears to have been made, it was a draw, only one innings each being played on the second day, owing to the first day being wet.

Of last year's team there were—J. H. C. Fegan, H. Roughton, F. J. Nicholls, H. Wilcox, C. H. Tovey, A. E. Elliott, J. Sanger, and T. L. Jackson; those who received their colours this year were—C. Moore, J. J. Robinson, G. R. Joyce, and W. G. Wrangham.

The Eleven.

J. H. C. Fegan—Powerful hitter, but timid in defence. Very good field. Unfortunately has been unable to play much owing to work.

F. J. Nicholls—Good bat and bowler, but very unlucky. Splendid field anywhere.

H. Roughton—Has quite recovered his old form. His batting has been most consistent, he never having failed to score double figures for the College. Fair fast bowler; good field.

H. Wilcox—Fell off in bowling at the beginning of the season, but improved greatly later on. Poor bat and field.

A. E. Elliott—Very steady bat with stubborn defence, and moderate change bowler. Not eager in the field.

J. Sanger—Seems to have lost his nerve behind the wickets. Hard-hitting bat.

C. H. Tovey—A useful bat with his own style; fair slow bowler; very keen field.

- T. L. Jackson*—Has improved wonderfully in batting. Good field at point.
C. Moore—A steady bat : hits hard when set. Slow in the field.
J. J. Robinson—Very successful bat at the beginning of the season, but was handicapped by the wet wickets. Fair field and moderate change bowler.
G. R. Joyce—Fair bat and field ; can bowl.
W. G. Wrangham—Good field, but inclined to be slack. Hard hitter.

Matches.

May 1. v. Magdalene. Won. The College made 215 for 5 wickets (Roughton 99, Toppin 32), and declared their innings closed ; and then disposed of Magdalene for 92.

May 2. v. Hawks. Rain prevented play.

May 4. v. Trinity. Drawn. Trinity were out for 180, owing to Toppin's splendid bowling : he took 9 wickets for 46 runs. We then scored 114 for 2 wickets (Robinson 84).

May 5. v. Christ's. Lost by 2 runs, owing to rash running at the close of our innings. Christ's 156. St John's 154 (Moore 40, Fegan 41). Robinson took 4 wickets for 29 runs.

May 6 and 7. v. Pembroke. Drawn. Pembroke 217 and 203. St John's 256 (Tovey not out 79, Elliott 38, Jackson 36). In their second innings Roughton took 6 wickets for 60 runs.

May 9. v. Selwyn. Drawn. St John's made 248 for 6 wickets, and declared the innings closed (Elliott 62, Fegan 51, Nicholls 42, Roughton 40). Selwyn then scored 128 for 2 wickets.

May 11 and 12. v. Jesus. Drawn. Jesus 337 for 8 wickets (innings declared closed). St John's 187 (Robinson 42, Nicholls 41 not out, Fegan 39) and 163 for 7 wickets (Sanger 26, Tovey 21, Joyce 22 not out).

May 13. v. Clare. Won. Clare 89. (Nicholls 4 wickets for 29). St John's 118 for 9 wickets (Jackson 20).

May 15. v. Caius. Drawn. Caius made 227 for 8 wickets and declared innings closed. St John's 131 for 3 wickets (Roughton 53 not out, Elliott 25, Tovey 23 not out).

May 16. v. Clare. Rain prevented further play when we had scored 29 for 2 wickets.

May 18. v. St Bartholomew's Hospital. Snow covering the ground, it was impossible to dream of playing cricket. A snowball fight was suggested, but as the Hospital Secretary wired that they were not coming, it fell through.

May 19. v. Queens'. Won. St John's scored 168 (Roughton 41, Moore 36, Jackson 26), and got Queens' out for 56, Tovey taking 4 wickets for 15 runs, Roughton 2 for 9, and Wilcox 2 for 10.

May 20. v. Crusaders. Not played owing to rain.

May 21. v. Peterhouse. " " "

May 23. v. King's. Won. King's were all out for 106, Wilcox getting 4 wickets for 20 runs. We then scored 138 for 7 wickets (Roughton 62, Nicholls 26, Sanger 21).

May 25 and 26. v. Trinity. Drawn. There was no play on the 25th. On the 26th we were disposed of for 103 (Sanger 22, Joyce 28), while Trinity made 172 for 8 wickets.

May 27. v. Selwyn. Drawn. Selwyn declared their innings closed with their score at 182 for 8 wickets. St John's then lost 4 wickets for 32 runs.

May 30. *v.* Emmanuel. Drawn. Emmanuel batted first and ran up a score of 191. St John's scored 49 for 3 wickets (Robinson 27).

June 1. *v.* Christ's. Drawn. Christ's 151 (Roughton 6 wickets for 47). St John's 103 for 9 wickets (Roughton 43).

June 2. *v.* King's. Drawn. St John's 204 for 7 wickets (Fegan 60, Jackson 35, Tovey 26). King's lost 4 wickets for 47.

Batting Averages.

Name.	No. of runs.	Most in Innings.	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Average.
H. Roughton	429	99*	11	2	47.6
J. H. C. Fegan	246	60	7	—	35.1
G. R. Joyce	116	28	9	4	23.1
F. J. Nicholls	194	42	12	3	21.5
C. H. Tovey	241	79*	15	3	20.1
A. E. Elliott	200	62	14	2	16.8
T. L. Jackson	147	36	11	2	16.3
J. J. Robinson	214	84	14	—	15.3
J. Sanger	171	51	12	—	14.3
C. Moore	144	36	13	2	13.1
W. G. Wrangham	44	14	7	—	6.2
H. Wilcox	9	4*	3	1	4.1

* Signifies not out.

Bowling Averages.

	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
T. L. Jackson	17	2	8.5
H. Wilcox	286	20	14.3
H. Roughton	414	27	15.3
F. J. Nicholls	464	21	22.1
A. E. Elliott	336	15	22.2
C. H. Tovey	473	21	22.5
J. J. Robinson	272	12	22.6

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

At a Meeting of the above Club held in T. L. Jackson's rooms on Monday, May 25, the following were elected officers for the ensuing season:

Captain—T. L. Jackson. *Secretary*—S. R. Joyce.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

At a Meeting held on Tuesday, May 19, in C. H. Tovey's rooms, the following officers were elected for the season 1891-92:

Captain—G. C. Jackson. *Secretary*—W. H. Skene.

There will be five, possibly six, colours up next term. With one or two exceptions there are but few promising seniors, so the main hope of completing the team satisfactorily will be in the freshmen. In any case, however, we can hardly expect so successful a season as we had under the able captaincy of C. H. Tovey.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—W. F. Smith, M.A. *Captain*—C. E. Owen. *Hon. Secretary*—H. S. Willcocks. *Hon. Treasurer*—F. M. Dadina. *Committee*—P. F. Barton, F. D. Hessey, B. H. Lees, J. Lupton.

The fine weather with which the first fortnight of the season opened raised our hopes, but the succeeding rains have greatly interfered with many of the matches and actually prevented eight matches from being played.

The result of the season for us is 7 wins and 5 defeats. We lost to Pembroke, the Hall, Christ's, Clare, Jesus. The two last colleges we defeated in the first of the two matches. The matches won were against Clare (1), Jesus (1), Caius (1), Corpus (2), Mayflies (2).

After the Jesus return match, Friday, May 29, H. S. Willcocks and F. R. Dinnis received their colours. The College Singles were won by C. E. Owen, H. S. Willcocks being second. F. R. Dinnis and A. Clegg beat W. J. Bythell and C. H. Blomfield in the Final of the Open Doubles. The entries for the Singles Handicaps numbered 50. They were won by Owen. The next three left in were Foxley, Haslett and Bland.

A few remarks on the individual play of the Six will be interesting and instructive.

C. E. Owen—Unfortunately has been prevented from playing much this year. Plays a showy game and has a smashing service.

P. F. Barton—Plays a strong game. Has some good returns from the left side of the court. Has been at a disadvantage owing to his right hand having been hurt.

W. L. Benthall—Seems to have fallen off somewhat since last year, but has rendered valuable service to the College.

E. A. Hensley—Has not improved since last year. Plays a steady game, though not at all brilliant.

H. S. Willcocks—Scores off a weak man, but is not seen to such advantage against a strong pair. Can kill a short lob.

F. R. Dinnis—Succeeds in returning most balls and exhibits great keenness, but does not volley with sufficient accuracy.

C. E. Owen and W. L. Benthall, who represented St John's this year in the Inter-collegiate Cup Ties, were fortunate enough to reach the final round. They beat Christ's and Clare, but Trinity Hall, represented by the brothers Allen, proved too strong for them. The scores were 6—2, 6—4.

Bythell, Lupton, Blomfield, Foxley, and Villy have also played in matches.

Our prospects for next year are not very rosy: apparently five out of the Six will have gone down.

The entries for the Newbery Challenge Cup numbered eight. In the Final round Owen beat Benthall, the late holder.

In the University Tournament H. Willcocks has succeeded in reaching the semi-final round of the Handicap, playing from scratch; we hope he will be successful in the next two rounds; and C. E. Owen, playing with Campbell of the Hall, gained second prize in the Open Doubles.

P. F. Barton has been elected Captain for the Long Vacation, with Bythell as Hon. Secretary.

EAGLE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

The following were elected members this term:—J. J. Robinson, G. R. Joyce, W. McDougall, A. C. Langmore, C. Moore, F. D. Hessey, E. Ealand, and Dr L. E. Shore.

An attempt was made to have some tennis ties, but owing to weather &c. only one tie was played off in the first fortnight, and then some over-ardent spirit tore the notice down one night, giving the Secretary the pleasure of making the list out all over again, for which his gratitude is qualified. The ardent spirit may tear down the notice again now if he likes, as the ties are not likely to get much further, and it will save someone else the trouble.

LACROSSE.

The following officers have been elected for next term:—*Captain*—J. Villy. *Secretary*—L. C. Grenville. *Committee*—H. C. Lees, J. Lupton. *Captain of 'Varsity*—F. Villy.

4TH CAMB. (UNIV.) VOLUNTEER BATTALION: THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.*B Company.*

The Inspection was held on the Corps ground on Tuesday, May 5, Colonel Collins being the Inspecting Officer. For the first time the new accoutrements were worn. The Inspection Dinner was given in the Hall of Gonville and Caius College.

On Saturday, May 9, a detachment proceeded to Hatfield, and acted as left picquet of a force in bivouac. The Artists and a detachment of Herts Volunteers formed an attacking force. The sham fight which ensued was more than usually enigmatic. A company of the Artists, while marching to flank, received a series of withering volleys with silent disdain, only to advance gaily as if nothing had happened.

The following promotions have been approved by the Commanding Officer: Corporal W. B. Hutton to be Sergeant, Lance-Corporal A. B. Perkins to be Corporal, Private J. W. H. Ditchfield to be Lance-Corporal. The name of Sergeant R. B. Wilkinson has been sent in to the Colonel for one of the vacant commissions. The Company has come out very strongly in shooting. For the Peek bowl (7 shots at 600 yards) we had the first three competitors, Cordeaux 62, Reeves 61, Wright 58.

Corporal Cordeaux also wins the Prince of Wales' Cup with a score of 150, and Reeves the Caldwell Cup with a score of 26.

The Company Cup was won by Private Wright with a score of 82.

Corporal Cordeaux is a member of the 'eight' for Bisley.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—G. H. R. Garcia. *Vice-President*—W. B. Morton.
Treasurer—H. E. Mason. *Secretary*—Mahomed Ahmed. *Committee*—
P. Green and H. Williamson.

The Debating Society has fully maintained this Term the reputation that it has won in the past, as an institution eminently fitted for the purposes for which it is intended. There has been a great deal of diversity and novelty in the subjects discussed, if not in the speakers, and the small attendance on a few occasions has been more than compensated for by the greatly increased interest shewn at other times, as well as by the presence and participation in more than one debate of some of the most distinguished speakers from sister societies. This last is a practice, the importance and utility of which cannot, we think, be too much urged, and one which we hope to see continued with increased frequency in the future. It draws larger audiences, makes members take greater pains over their speeches, and directly promotes that healthy spirit of rivalry without which progress in everything is but small and slow.

The debates were as follows:—

April 25—"That this House cannot approve of the recent decision in the Jackson Case." Proposed by J. A. Nicklin. Opposed by G. G. Desmond.

May 2—"That this House is of opinion that steps should be taken by the Government for the suppression of the Opium Traffic in India." Proposed by H. Williamson. Opposed by K. G. Deshpande.

May 9—"That this House would approve of a Bill to regulate the hours of manual labour." Proposed by P. Green. Opposed by A. J. Pitkin.

May 16—"That the present exigent and growing claims of the L.M.B.C. call for its immediate reformation." Proposed by F. Nicklin B.A. Opposed by F. D. Hessey.

May 23—"That this House is of the opinion that the immediate federation of the Empire is essential to the continuance of England's greatness." Proposed by W. J. Brown B.A. Opposed by G. G. Desmond.

May 30—"That this House approves of vivisection and regrets the laws now limiting its practice." Proposed by A. H. Whipple. Opposed by R. E. Baker.

June 6—"That in the opinion of this House no man ought to possess more than one vote at parliamentary elections." Proposed by H. E. Long. Opposed by Mahomed Ahmed.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

C. M. Rice (bass) and F. G. Given-Wilson (tenor) have been recommended for Choral Studentships, and C. O. Raven (tenor) has been recommended for an additional Studentship. We offer them all our congratulations.

At last we are able to announce that our assets are greater than our liabilities, and consequently we shall commence next session with a small balance to the good, a fact which (considering that in two years we have wiped off a debt of £50) speaks volumes for the admirable finance of our Treasurer. Nor can it be said that the necessary retrenchments have in any way lowered the efficiency of the Society. The Smoking Concerts of this last session have been perhaps as popular as any in Cambridge—if the number of guests is any criterion; the “Penny Pop” was in every way admirable, while the popularity of the May Concert may be inferred from the fact that the Hall could have been half filled over again, had that been possible.

The following were the officers during the May Term :

President—Dr Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens M.A. *Secretary*—F. W. Carnegie. *Librarian*—F. D. Sturgess. *Assist. Sec.*—H. Collison. *Committee*—A. B. F. Cole, F. M. Smith, F. G. Given-Wilson.

The Society gave their May Concert on June 12 in the College Hall, an innovation which seems to have met with pretty general approval. The programme commenced with a Part Song in Canon Form, *He who trusts in Ladies fair builds a castle in the air*, by Eisenhofer, sung by a chorus of men's voices, and conducted by A. S. Tetley B.A. This was followed by a Pianoforte Duet consisting of the *Scherzo* and *Trio* from Beethoven's Septet, and a *Norwegian Dance* by Grieg. These were admirably played by A. S. Kelly and V. A. Mundella, the Norwegian Dance (although played too fast) being particularly charming. Next came the well-known song from Sampson, *Honour and Arms*, well sung by F. W. Carnegie, who gave, in reply to the vociferous demands for an encore, the Friar's song from *Ivanhoe*. The next item consisted of two quartetts, *Integer Vitae*, by Flemming, and *Evening* by L. De Call, charmingly sung by F. G. Given-Wilson, H. Collison, F. W. Carnegie, and C. M. Rice. This was followed by a song, *Von ewiger Liebe* by Brahms, very beautifully sung by Miss Eva Kitson. This perhaps, of the musical items, was the most enjoyable, the song being one of remarkable beauty, with less than usual of that intricacy which is so characteristic of Brahms' writings, while such difficulties as occur only served to render the song more interesting and to emphasise the excellence of Miss Kitson's interpretation. It is almost needless to say that an encore was demanded, in response to which Miss Kitson sang a pretty song of Molloy's, *The Devoted*

Apple. After this John Sanger recited a scene from *The Heir at Law*, in which he surpassed himself; whether his impersonation of Dr Pangloss, whose pride was bound up in his honorary degree of A.S.S., or of George Dowlass, the illiterate peer's son, who "knew a thing or two," was the better it would be impossible to decide; suffice it then to say that John Sanger was "immense." As an encore he gave that gem of the *Light Green, The Vulture and the Husbandman*. The First Part of the Concert was then concluded by a Part Song, *The Fisherman's Song*, by Raff, sung without accompaniment by the chorus. After an interval for refreshment and conversation, the Second Part commenced with a somewhat Bacchanalian Part Song, *Hard Times*, by Dürner, sung by the chorus; perhaps the best of their performances. Next came Schubert's *Serenade*, exquisitely sung by Miss Kitson, who gave for an encore *The Banks of Allan Water*. This was followed by a charming Vocal Duet, *Flow Gently Deba*, sung by F. G. Given-Wilson and F. W. Carnegie, to which succeeded a song, *Come, Margarita, Come*, from Sullivan's Cantata "The Martyr of Antioch." This song, in itself not in any way notable, was redeemed by F. G. Given-Wilson's remarkably good rendering. It can safely be said that he has never been heard to better advantage than on this occasion. In response to an imperative demand for an encore he sang *Constancy*, by Cobb. The next item consisted of "Imitations and Illustrations," by John Sanger. Perhaps the most successful item in this was the imitation of several well-known actors, ending with an inimitable burlesque of Mr Henry Irving, in "The dream of the bilious beadle." Corney Grain's characteristics were also admirably caught. "The stage baritone," singing "I Fear no Foe" was thoroughly appreciated, the illustrations on the backs of the pages of the music being irresistibly comic. The last item was Cobb's *If Doughty Deeds*, spiritedly sung by the chorus, the two short solos being taken by F. W. Carnegie and H. Collison. This ended a most enjoyable concert, reflecting great credit on the organisation of the Society.

The thanks of the Society are due to the Master and Fellows who permitted the use of the Hall; to A. S. Tetley, who conducted, for the great pains he has taken over the rehearsals of the Part Songs; to Miss Eva Kitson for her kindness in singing; to Messrs Griffiths and Overton, who very kindly assisted the Tenors of the Chorus; to V. A. Mundella, who accompanied; and lastly to the Junior Bursar, Mr Heitland, to whose ready assistance and advice the Society owes the entire absence of hitch of any kind during the necessary re-arrangements in the Hall.

It has been suggested that the History of the Musical Society should be written; it has however been found on examination that the records are so scrappy (and indeed in

May 21. In W. A. Long's rooms. A. J. Binns read a paper on "St Chrysostom."

June 6. A very successful social evening was held in C. E. Fynes-Clinton's rooms.

C. J. Eastwood found himself unable to fulfil his promise of a paper on "Babylon" owing to stress of work, and will read his paper next term.

The attendance has been fairly good. The officers for next term are as follows.

President—P. C. Smith. *Ex-President*—W. J. Caldwell. *Hon. Treasurer*—H. C. Lees. *Hon. Secretary*—C. P. Way. *Committee*—W. A. Long, A. J. Binns.

A JOHNIAN DINNER.

It will be remembered that some years ago an attempt was made to institute a Johnian Dinner and a circular was sent to all members on the College boards. The replies and suggestions received were of so varied a character that the Committee shrank from the task of deciding between the conflicting views as to the best time and place. But the idea was not allowed to die. Last year between twenty and thirty past and present members of the College dined together in London on the evening of the 'Sports,' with the Rev R. P. Roseveare in the chair.

This year between forty and fifty, summoned by the energies of our first boat captain, Mr P. E. Shaw, and Mr Prescott, with Mr R. F. Scott in the chair, dined at the St James' Restaurant.

From the enthusiasm with which the idea has been received it is believed that the movement will grow and that the re-union will become an annual one.

A small Committee will be formed next October Term to make arrangements for next year, and we hope in our next number to be able to give more definite information on the subject.

THE COLLEGE MISSION IN WALWORTH.

The Annual Report for 1890 has been issued and distributed. Thanks to the action of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in endowing the Church of the Lady Margaret with an income of £150 per annum, we are at last enabled to begin to make some headway against the remainder of our debt. We shall however still require all the monetary support that we have hitherto received. We would especially appeal to those going down for good at the end of this term not to forget us; if but a few of them would send us annually even five shillings only, we should soon have a very fair certain income and could launch out into new and very necessary works.

The parsonage is practically finished, and it is hoped that the Missioner will move in during the month of July. The

Junior Missioner will then move into the present Missioner's house in Chatham Street. Thus we shall concentrate our forces.

A Concert was given in Sutton Town Hall under the auspices of Rev J. R. C. Gate, vicar of Christchurch, and C. M. Rice. The Concert was fairly well attended, and would have realised more money but for the unfortunate fact that it was sandwiched between an exhibition and a bazaar. We have to thank Miss E. M. Smith and Miss Annie Burt of Sutton, R. Symes of Trinity College, the Rev J. C. R. Gale, Messrs John Sanger, Given-Wilson, Collison, Dinnis, and Rice of St John's for their kindness in assisting us.

The Committee hope that the coal-porters will be generously dealt with when they collect old clothes for the Mission. The quality of the clothes is immaterial; the value of them, in the winter particularly, is remarkable; boots are much appreciated.

The Missioners hope that a larger number of visitors will go down during the Long Vacation than went last year; except during the month of July there will now be plenty of room, and, as always, a warm welcome from the Missioners. The Committee very much desire now to find a B.A. who could reside as a lay worker whilst preparing for holy orders or for any profession: there is not wanting some hope of success in this direction.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND OPEN EXHIBITIONS FOR THE YEAR 1892.

In December 1891 there will be open for competition among students who have not commenced residence in the University

Foundation Scholarships (2 of £80, 2 of £70, 2 of £50)—Tenable for two years, and the tenure may be prolonged for two years more.

Minor Scholarships (4 of £50)—For two years or till the holder is elected a Foundation Scholar.

Exhibitions—Varying in number and value according to the merits of the Candidates and the number of vacancies at the time of the election.

Candidates for Scholarships must be under nineteen years of age. This restriction does not apply to Candidates for Exhibitions.

Besides Scholars and Exhibitioners a certain number of Sizar may be elected in accordance with the results of the Examinations.

Candidates who acquit themselves with credit will be excused the College Entrance Examination.

Candidates may present themselves for examination in *Classics, History, Mathematics, Natural Science, Hebrew, Sanskrit.*

In *Classics* the Examination will include four papers containing translation from Greek and Latin into English, and Prose and Verse composition. Candidates may be examined *viva voce*, and may also be required to write a short English essay. Candidates, who give notice of their desire to do so, may take up *History* in addition to *Classics*. For such candidates two papers will be set, (1) General and Constitutional History of England, (2) Historical Essays.

In *Mathematics* the Examination will include three papers containing questions in Arithmetic and Algebra, Plane Trigonometry, Euclid and Geometrical Conics, Analytical Geometry, Elementary Statics and Dynamics, Elementary Differential Calculus. Candidates may be examined *viva voce*.

In *Natural Science* the Examination will include papers and practical work in Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Zoology, Physiology, and Human Anatomy. A candidate may be elected on the ground of special proficiency in any one of the foregoing sciences, but every candidate must show a competent knowledge of two at least of the following subjects, namely (1) Elementary Physics, (2) Elementary Chemistry, (3) Elementary Botany, or Elementary Zoology.

The Examinations in *Mathematics* and in *Physics* will be so arranged as to suit candidates who take both subjects.

In *Hebrew* the Examination will include translation, pointing, and composition. Candidates may also be examined *viva voce*.

Candidates in *Sanskrit* should give a month's notice of their intention to present themselves for examination.

The Examinations in *Classics*, *Natural Science*, and *Hebrew* will begin on Tuesday, December 8; in *Mathematics* and *History* on Thursday, December 10.

The name of every candidate, with certificates of *birth* and *character*, should be sent not later than December 1 to the Tutor under whom it is proposed to place him.

The tenure of the above emoluments begins with the commencement of residence in October 1892.

Any person elected to a Scholarship or Exhibition will forfeit the same if before the commencement of residence he presents himself at another College as a candidate for any similar emolument.

Should a successful candidate, after entering the College, abandon the subject for which he obtained a Scholarship or Exhibition, the College reserves the right of revising the tenure and emoluments of such Scholarship or Exhibition.

After the commencement of residence, Scholarships may be awarded for distinction in any of the subjects of the Honour Examinations of the University. The maximum value of a Scholarship is £100 per annum.

THE LIBRARY.

• *The asterisk denotes past or present Members of the College.*

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Lady Day, 1891.

Donations.

	DONORS.
Rott (Édouard). Henri IV, les Suisses, et la Haute Italie. 8vo. Paris, 1882. 1.7.19..	
Kalidāsa. Oeuvres complètes. Traduites du Sanscrit en Français par Hippolyte Fauche. 2 Tomes (in 1). 8vo. Paris, 1859-60. 8.27.82	Professor Mayor.
Crookshank (E. M.). Manual of Bacteriology. 2 nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1887. 3.28.35	
Cambridge Fortnightly (The). Vol. I. Nos. 1—5. Jan. 24—Mar. 13, 1888. 6.14.51	
Seton-Karr (W. S.). The Marquess Cornwallis.* (Rulers of India). 8vo. Oxford, 1890. 11.27.27	Dr D. Mac Alister.
Höffding (Harald). Outlines of Psychology. Trans. by Mary E. Lowndes. 8vo. Lond. 1891. 1.29.29	
Steele (Sarah L.). The Rt. Hon. Arthur Macmurrough Kavanagh. A Biography. 8vo. Lond. 1891. 11.22.24	
Cambridge, Costumes of the Members of the University of. Lond. & Camb. n. d. H. 6.84	
Prymer (The) or Prayer-Book of the Lay People in the Middle Ages. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, from Manuscript (G. 24) in St John's College, Cambridge, by Henry Littlehales. Pt. i.—Text. 8vo. Lond. 1891. 11.14.3	The Editor.
*Dibdin (Lewis T.). Monasticism in England before the Reformation. 8vo. Lond. 1890	The Author.
Quick (R. H.). The Renaissance and Education. The Opening Chapters of the new edition of "Essays on Educational Reformers." 8vo. Lond. 1890	The Author.
Quatuor Evangelia et Actus Apostolorum juxta Vulg. Rom. A.D. 1592—necnon eorundem Versio Melitensis. [Edited by *W. Jowett]. 8vo. Lond. 1829. 9.10.2	Mr. Pendlebury.
Huygens (Christiaan). Oeuvres complètes. Tome III. Correspondance 1660—1661. 4to. La Haye, 1890. 3.42.11	

- Grove (George). A Dictionary of Music and Musicians. 4 Vols. with Index Vol. 8vo. Lond. 1879-90. 7.6.53.57
- Psellus (Michael). Compendium Mathematicum, aliaque (*sic*) Tractatus eodem pertinentes. 8vo. Lugd. Batav. 1647. Aa. 3.10
- Steinmetz (Mauricius). Arithmeticae Præcepta, in Quæstiones redacta cum Exemplis utilibus, &c. 8vo Lipsiæ, 1575. Aa. 3.11
- Smith (T. C.) and Rev J. Shortt. The History of the Parish of Ribchester, in the County of Lancaster. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 10.30.72
- Titus Oates* and the Merchant Taylors' Company. 8vo. Lond. 1890
- Green (George). An Essay on the Application of Mathematical Analysis to the Theories of Electricity and Magnetism. 4to. Nottingham, 1828. Aa. I
- Walter of Henley's Husbandry, together with an anonymous Husbandry, Seneschaucie and Robert Grosseteste's Rules. The Transcripts, Translations, and Glossary by Eliz. Lamond, with an Introduction by W. Cunningham. 4to. Lond. 1890. 4-4.34
- Mr. Pendlebury.
- T. C. Smith, Esq.
- Merchant Taylors' Company.
- Mr Scott.
- Rev W. Cunningham D.D.

Additions.

- Acland (A. H. D.) and C. Ransome. A Handbook in outline of the Political History of England to 1887. 3rd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 5.38.70.
- Aldine Poets. 10 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1890-1. 4.40.40-49.
- Anderson (John P.). The Book of British Topography. A classified Catalogue of the Topographical Works in the British Museum relating to Great Britain and Ireland. 8vo. Lond. 1881. 10.30.88.
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- Cambridge Essays, contributed by Members of the University. 4 Vols. 1855-58. 8vo. Lond. 4.36.34-37.
- Camden Society. Visitations and Memorials of Southwell Minster. Edited by A. F. Leach. 4to. Lond. 1891. 5.17-154.
- Cicero. Correspondence. With a Revision of the text, etc.. By R. Y. Tyrrell and L. C. Purser. 3 Vols. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Dublin, 1885-90. 7.15.51-53.
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- Edersheim (Alfred). The Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah. 2 Vols. 5th Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 11.8.30, 31.
- Freeman (E. A.). The History of Sicily from the Earliest Times. Vols. I and II. 8vo. Oxford. 1891. 1.5.38, 39.
- Hatch (Edwin). The Influences of Greek Ideas and Usages upon the Christian Church. Edited by A. M. Fairbairn. (Hibbert Lectures, 1888). 8vo. Lond. 1890. 11.8.32.
- Lanfrey (P.). Histoire de Napoléon Ier. Nouvelle Édition. 5 Tomes. 8vo. Paris, 1880-4. 1.10.7-11.

- Lecky (W. E. H.). *History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne.* 7th Edition. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1886. 1.10.16, 17.
- Luchaire (Achille). *Histoire des Institutions Monarchiques de la France sous les premiers Capétiens (987—1180).* 2 Tomes (in 1). 8vo. Paris, 1883. 1.2.48.
- Martyn (Henry). *Journals and Letters.* Edited by the Rev S. Wilberforce. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1837. 11.22.29, 30.
- May (Sir T. Erskine). *The Constitutional History of England since the accession of George III. 1760—1860.* 9th Edition. 3 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1889. 5.38.65-7.
- Merivale (Charles). *The Conversion of the Northern Nations.* (Boyle Lectures, 1865). 8vo. Lond. 1866. 9.37.46.
- Oxford Essays, contributed by Members of the University.* 4 Vols. 1855-8. 8vo. Lond. 4.36.38-41.
- Ruskin (John). *The Two Paths.* 8vo. Kent, 1887. 10.13.64.
- Stanhope (Earl). *History of England comprising the Reign of Queen Anne until the Peace of Utrecht 1701—1713.* 4th Edition. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1872. 5.38.68, 69.
- Westlake (John). *A Treatise on Private International Law with principal reference to its practice in England.* 3rd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1890. K. 5.
- Willich's *Tithe Commutation Tables for 1891.*

END OF VOL XVI

The Subscription for the ensuing year is fixed at 4/6; it includes Nos 93, 94 and 95. Subscribers who pay One Guinea in advance will be supplied with the Magazine for five years, dating from the Term in which the payment is made.

Resident subscribers are requested to pay their Subscriptions to Mr E. Johnson, Bookseller, Trinity Street: cheques and postal orders should be made payable to *The Treasurer of the Eagle Magazine*.

Subscribers are requested to leave their addresses with Mr E. Johnson, and to give notice of any change; and also of any corrections in the printed list of Subscribers issued in December.

The Secretaries of College Societies are requested to send in their notices for the Chronicle before the end of the *seventh* week of each Term.

Contributions for the next number should be sent in at an early date to one of the Editors (Dr Donald MacAlister, Mr G. C. M. Smith, J. A. Cameron, F. W. Carnegie, W. McDougall, L. Horton Smith.

N.B.—Contributors of anonymous articles or letters will please send their names to *one* of the Editors who need not communicate them further.

Copies of the antique medallion portrait of Lady Margaret may be obtained by Subscribers at the reduced price of 3d on application to Mr Merry at the College Buttery.

Large-paper copies of the plate of the College Arms, forming the frontispiece to No 89, may be obtained by Subscribers at the reduced price of 10d on application to Mr Merry at the College Buttery.

The INDEX to the EAGLE (vols i—xv) will be delivered to Subscribers during the Long Vacation. Those who have not already done so are cordially invited to fill up and send to the Secretary the subscription-form inserted in the last number, together with a Postal Order for half-a-crown.

Mr E. Johnson will be glad to hear from any Subscriber who has a duplicate copy of No 84 to dispose of.

